THE JAPAN YEAR BOOK

1927

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UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The Yasuda Bank, Ltd.

(YASUDA GINKO, LTD.)

HEAD OFFICE:

EIRAKU BUILDING

NICHOME, EIRAKUCHO, KOJIMACHI-KU, TOKYO

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED - - - - Yen 150,000,000

DEPOSITS (Dec. 31st, 1926) - - „ 624,000,000

Library
of the
University of Wisconsin

HISASHI HYOSU, Esq. DAITARO SUGAWARA, Esq.

TSUGIO MARUYAMA, Esq. HISOMU SONOBE, Esq.

General Manager:

Mr. JUNZO SAITO

Transact general banking and trust business, having 141 branches and correspondents in the principal cities throughout the Japanese Empire.

Foreign business transacted at HEAD OFFICE, OSAKA (San-chome, Koraibashi, Higashi-ku), KOBE (Itchome, Motomachi), and YOKOHAMA OFFICES (Itchome, Benten-dori)

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THE

TOKYO FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1887.

CAPITAL - - - - - - - Yen 10,000,000
RESERVES - - - - - - - „ 8,423,000

FIRE, MARINE, TRANSPORT

ZENGORO YASUDA, Esq. - - - - - - *President*
ATSUSUKE NAGAMATSZ, Baron - - *Vice-President*
RINZO KOMATSU, Esq. - - - *Managing Director*
KANJI MINAMI, Esq. - - - - *Managing Director*

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 10, Eiraku-cho Nichome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

BRANCHES:

OSAKA, KYOTO, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, NAGOYA,
SENDAI, FUKUOKA, KEIJO.

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MITSUBISHI GOSHI KAISHA

(Mitsubishi Company)

Established in 1893

Cable Address: "IWASAKI" **CAPITAL:—Yen 120,000,000**

Head Office:—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

Partners: Baron KOYATA IWASAKI (President), Baron HISAYA IWASAKI HIKOYATA IWASAKI, Esq.

Estate Department (Controlling Estates and Buildings)

Cable Address: "IWASAKILAD"

MITSUBISHI ZOSEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA

(Mitsubishi Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd.)

Cable Address: "IWASAKISIP" **CAPITAL:—Yen 50,000,000**

Shipbuilders; Engine, Boiler and Machinery Makers

Head Office:—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

Dockyards and Engine Works:—Nagasaki, Kobe, Hiroshima

Arms Works:—Nagasaki

MITSUBISHI SEITETSU KAISHA, LTD.

(Mitsubishi Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.)

Cable Address: "IWASAKIRON" **CAPITAL: Yen 25,000,000**

Manufacturers of Iron and Steel

Head Office:—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

Foundry:—Kenjiho (Chosen)

MITSUBISHI SOKO KABUSHIKI KAISHA

(Mitsubishi Warehouse Co., Ltd.)

Cable Address: "IWASAKISOK" **CAPITAL:—Yen 10,000,000**

Landing, Shipping and Forwarding Agents; Stevedores; Wharfingers; Custom Brokers; Warehousemen

Head Office:—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

Warehouses:—Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Yokohama

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

(Mitsubishi Trading Co., Ltd.)

Cable Address: "IWASAKISAL TOKYO" **CAPITAL:—Yen 15,000,000**

Importers and Exporters, Manufacturers, Commission Merchants, Brokers, Ship Owners

Head Office:—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

Branches and Agencies:—Handa, Kobe, Kure, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Sasebo, Yokohama, Berlin, Dairen, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, London, Lyons, New York, Paris, Seoul, Seattle, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Vancouver, Vladivostock, etc.

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MITSUBISHI KOGYO KAISHA, LTD.

(Mitsubishi Mining Co., Ltd.)

Cable Address : "IWASAKIMIN" **CAPITAL :—Yen 100,000,000**

Producers of Coal, Metals and other Minerals

Head Office :—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

Mines and Collieries :—Osaruzawa, Ikuno, Sado, Bibai, Takashima, Namazuta, etc.

Metallurgical Works, Refineries and Factories :—Osaka, Naoshima.

Coke Works :—Makiyama

Mining and Metallurgical Laboratory :—Tokyo

Branches and Agencies :—Yokohama, Moji, Wakamatsu, Nagasaki, Karatsu, Otaru, Hakodate, etc.

MITSUBISHI KAIJO KASAI HOKEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA

(Mitsubishi Marine & Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.)

Cable Address : "INSURER" **CAPITAL :—Yen 5,000,000**

Underwriters for Marine, Fire, Transport and Automobile Insurance

Head Office :—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

Branches and Agencies :—Osaka, Kobe, London, New York, etc.

THE MITSUBISHI BANK, LTD.

Cable Address : "IWASAKIBAK" **CAPITAL :—Yen 50,000,000**

General Banking and Exchange Business

Head Office :—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

Branches :—Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto, Nagoya, Otaru, London, New York, Shanghai.

MITSUBISHI NAINENKI KAISHA, LTD.

(Mitsubishi Internal Combustion Engine Co., Ltd.)

Cable Address : "NAINENKI TOKYO" **CAPITAL :—Yen 5,000,000**

Manufacturers of Internal Combustion Engines, Aircrafts, Automobiles, etc.

Head Office :—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

Works :—Nagoya, Kobe

MITSUBISHI DENKI KABUSHIKI KAISHA

(Mitsubishi Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd.)

Cable Address : "IWASAKILEC TOKYO" **CAPITAL :—Yen 15,000,000**

Manufacturers of Generators, Motors, Transformers and other Electrical Machinery

Head Office :—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

Works :—Kobe, Nagoya, Nagasaki

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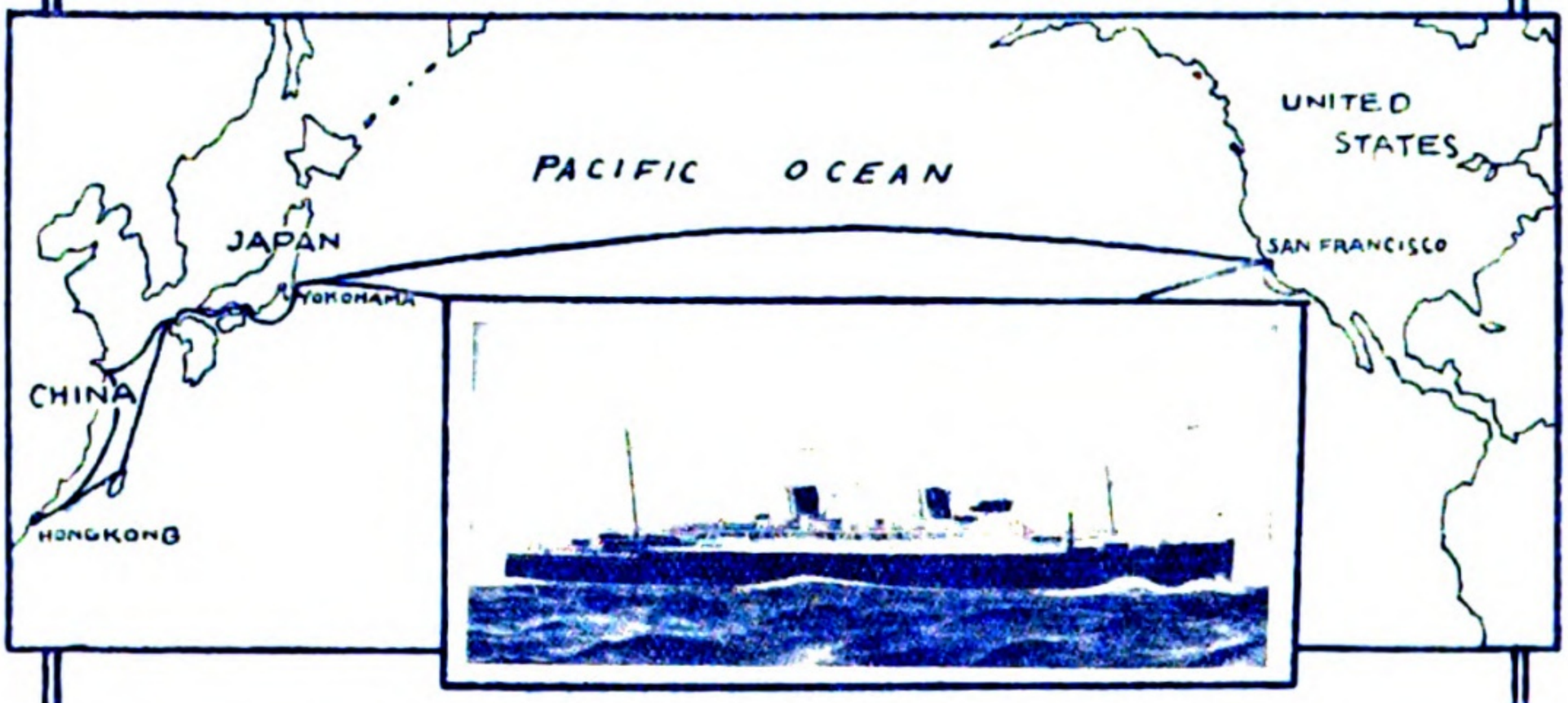
NEW ERA DAWNING
IN
TRANS-PACIFIC TRAVEL



ONE OF THE TRANSCENDENT TRANS-PACIFIC TRIO:

Ordered by the N.Y.K. Line, to be commissioned in its Orient-California Fortnightly Service in 1929.

DETAILS OF THE TRANSCENDENT TRIO:

Quadruple Screw Motor-driven Passenger Liners.

Tonnage	16,500 gross tons 22,000 tons displacement
Length	560 feet
Speed	19 knots.

Regular services from the Orient to California, Seattle, Europe, Australia, Liverpool, Hamburg, Bombay, Calcutta, South American West Coast, South American East Coast, etc.

Frequent services between Japan and China.

N.Y.K. LINE

Head Office: YUSEN BUILDING, TOKYO

Fleet 140 Vessels **Tonnage 730,000 tons**

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KIRIN BEER

THE CHOICE
OF THE
MULTITUDES

EXPORT OFFICE
ROOM NO. 145,
MARUNOUCHI BUILDING,
TOKYO

KIRIN BREWERY CO., LTD.

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While in Tokyo

You must not lose the opportunity to visit

The Mitsukoshi,

Up-to-date Department Store.

MITSUKOSHI

NIHONBASHI TOKIO

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Formosa Oolong Tea

1. Oolong Tea, on account of its high flavor and delicious taste, has long been valued amongst the English and American consumers, and is one of the staple exports of Formosa.

2. Oolong Tea, being free from any stimulant matters, is not injurious to sleeping.

3. Oolong Tea can be had at all grocers and tea dealers.

EXPORTERS

In TAIHOKU, Formosa

Boyd & Co.
Carter Macy & Co., Inc.
Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd.
Mitsui & Co.
Nozawa & Co.
Tait & Co.

SERVED AND SOLD AT

The Formosa Oolong Tea Saloon in MITSUKOSHI - Tokyo
The Formosa Oolong Tea Saloon in MITSUKOSHI - Osaka
The Formosa Oolong Tea Saloon - - - - Ginza, Tokyo
The Formosa Oolong Tea Saloon - - - Dogenzaka, Tokyo
ITOH DEPARTMENT STORE - - - - - - - - Nagoya
MATSUSHITA & CO., LTD. - - - - - - - - Osaka

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American Trading Co., Inc.

IMPORTERS OF
General Merchandise and Machinery
TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & OSAKA

SOLE AGENTS FOR:

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO. .....Electric, Hydraulic Power Plant, Cement Flour and Saw Mills, etc.
AVELLING & PORTER, LTD. .....Road Rollers, etc.
W. J. BUSH CO., LTD. .....Perfumes & Essences
CRANE COMPANY .....Power Plant Piping, Valves and Fittings
DIAMOND STATE FIBRE CO. .....Fibre
ERIE CITY IRON WORKS .....Steam Engines and Boilers
ERIE STEAM SHOVEL CO. .....Steam Shovels
GEO. H. MORRILL CO. .....All Kinds of Ink
INGERSOLL-RAND CO. .....Compressors, Air Drills, Pneumatic Tools
JEFFEREY MANUFACTURING CO. .....Conveying Machines, Electric Locomotives and Mining Machines
JEWELL EXPORT FILTER CO. .....Water Filteration Plants and Mechanical Water Filters
THE MOORE PEN CO. .....Fountain Pens
THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO. ....Cash Registers
BAKER PERKINS, LTD. .....Confectioners & Biscuit making equipment
RUUD MANUFACTURING CO. .....Gas Water Heaters
SANFORD RILEY STOKER CO. .....Forced Draft, Underfeed Mechanical Stokers
B. F. STURTEVANT CO. .....Mining Fans, Ventilating Equipments and Vacuum Cleaners
UNION IRON WORKS .....Pile Driving Machines and Road making Equipments
UNITED CIGARETTE MACHINE CO. .....Tabacco Machineries and Cigarette Making Machineries
UNITED FILTER CORPORATION .....Sweetland, Kelly & American Continuous Filters
WILSON WELDER & METAL CO. .....Electric Arc Welding Machines
YORK MANUFACTURING CO. .....Ice Making Plant & Ammonia Compressors
YORK SAFE & LOCK CO. .....Vault Doors, Safety Deposit Equipment, and Safes

AND MACHINERIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION & INDUSTRIES

HEAD OFFICE:
25, BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

BRANCHES:
LONDON, HAMBURG, SYDNEY, SAN FRANCISCO,
BUENOS-AIRES, HAVANA, MARTINIQUE, ETC.

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Asano Portland Cement Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED MARCH 1884

CAPITAL - - - - - - Yen 56,310,000

ANNUAL OUTPUT - - - - 11,180,000 casks

HEAD OFFICE:

KAIJO BUILDING (Front of Tokyo Station) TOKYO

BRANCHES & FACTORIES:

TOKYO	KIYOZUMI-CHO, FUKAGAWA-KU, TOKYO
MOJI	SHIRAKIZAKI, MOJI
HOKKAIDO	KAMI-ISO Near Hakodate, HOKKAIDO
KAWASAKI	KAWASAKI Near Yokohama
TAIWAN	TAKAO, TAIWAN
OSAKA	TSUMORI-MACHI, NISHINARI-KU, OSAKA

EXPORT DEPARTMENT:

OSAKA	DOJIMA BUILDING, KITA-KU, OSAKA
MANILA	PACIFIC BUILDING, JUAN LUNA, BINOND, MANILA, P. I.
SHANGHAI	No. 9, CANTUNG ROAD, SHANGHAI

President - - - - - - - - - SOICHIRO ASANO, Esq.
Vice-President - - - - - - TAIJIRO ASANO, Esq.
Managing Director - - - - RYOZO ASANO, Esq.
„ „ - - - - KIYOTA KANEKO, Esq.

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BANK OF CHOSEN

Incorporated in 1909 under Special Charter of Imperial Japanese Government

GOVERNOR:

S. SUZUKI, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE:

SEOUL, KOREA

TOKIO OFFICE:

MARUNOUCHI, TOKIO

BRANCH OFFICES:

Japan Proper: Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe

Korea: Chemulpo, Pyengyang, Fusan, Wonsan, Taiku, Chinnampo, Kunsan, Mokpo, Hoilyong, Chungjin

Manchuria: Antung, Mukden, New Town (Mukden), Dairen, Yingkow, Changchun, Harbin, Tiehling, Liaoyang, Ryojun, Kaiyuan, Fuchiatien, Lungchingtsun

China Proper: Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsingtao

Siberia: Vladivostock

New York City: New York Agency, 165 Broadway

London Representative:

Palmerston House, 34 Old Broad St., E.C. 2

Correspondents at:

London, Paris and other commercial centres throughout the world.

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The One Hundredth Bank, Ltd.

(DAI HYAKU GINKO)

ORIGINAL CHARTER DATED 1878.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED - - -	**Yen**	**25,000,000.00**
CAPITAL PAID-UP - - - - - -	**„**	**17,500,000.00**
RESERVE FUND - - - - - - -	**„**	**11,082,910.00**
DEPOSITS - - - - - - - - - -	**„**	**145,481,214.00**

Head Office:

Yorozu-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

President:
K. HARA, Esq.

Managing Directors:
S. HONJO, Esq. K. OGURA, Esq.

Transacts General Banking & Foreign Exchange Business.

ISSUES: Traveller's Letter of Credit Available in All Parts of the World;

OPENS: Commercial Credit and

SELLS: Draft and Cable Transfer;

CONDUCTS TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.

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THE DAI-ICHI GINKO, LTD.

(FORMERLY THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK)

ESTABLISHED 1873

CAPITAL (PAID-UP) - - - Yen 50,000,000.00
RESERVE FUNDS - - - - „ 50,000,000.00

President :—Y. SASAKI, Esq.
Vice-President :—K. ISHII, Esq. *Managing Director* :—S. SUGITA, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 1 KABUTO-CHO, NIHONBASHI-KU, TOKYO
T. AKASHI, *Manager*

CITY BRANCHES:
MUROMACHI, SHIN-OSAKA-CHO, FUKAGAWA, MARUNOUCHI, KYOBASHI, ASAKUSA.

HOME BRANCHES:
YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, TAMAYACHO (Nagoya), YOKKAICHI, KYOTO, NISHIJIN (Kyoto), GOJO (Kyoto), FUSHIMI, OSAKA, NISHIKU (Osaka), MINAMIKU (Osaka), HONMACHI (Osaka), KOBE, HYOGO, KYOMACHI (Kobe), HIROSHIMA, SHIMONOSEKI, CHOFU, MOJI, KOKURA, FUKUOKA, KURUME, KUMAMOTO, HAKODATE, OTARU, SAPPORO, MURORAN, TOYOHASHI.

BRANCHES IN KOREA:
SEOUL, FUSAN.

LONDON & NEW YORK BANKERS:

London { Westminster Bank, Ltd.
Midland Bank, Ltd.
The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.

New York { The National City Bank of New York.
The National Bank of Commerce in New York.
The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.

CORRESPONDENTS:
The Bank, in addition to its own Branches, has numerous Agencies or Correspondents in the principal Cities and Towns at Home and Abroad.

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JUGO GINKO, Ltd.

(THE FIFTEENTH BANK)

Telegrams: "JUGO TOKYO"

Capital Subscribed . . . Yen 100,000,000.00
Capital Paid-up . . . . . „ 49,750,000.00
Reserve Funds . . . . . „ 33,350,000.00

President:
GEN NISHINO, Esq.

Managing Directors:
YUTSUHA SATO, Esq. KANESATO AIKO, Esq.
SEI USAGAWA, Esq.

Head Office Manager:
EIKICHI TATSUOKA, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 6 7-CHOME, KOBIKI-CHO, KYOBASHI-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN

BRANCHES:
Shinbashi, Marunouchi, Nihonbashi, Kakigaracho, Ningyocho, Ryogoku, Fukagawa, Kanda (Tokyo); Kyoto, Horikawa (Kyoto); Osaka, Tamatsukuri, Nishi, Kujo, Minami, Namba, Tennoji, Kita, Tengachaya, Nishinoda (Osaka); Kobe, Sakae-machi, Fukiai, Hyogo (Kobe); Yokohama; Nagoya; Sakai; Wakayama; Nishinomiya; Okayama; Hiroshima; Shimonoseki; Fukuoka; Kumamoto; Kagoshima; Sendai.

London Banks and Agents:
LAZARD BROTHERS & COMPANY, LTD. WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
UNION DISCOUNT COMPANY OF LONDON, LTD.

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THE KANDA BANK,
LIMITED

Capital Subscribed - - - - **Yen 10,000,000**
Reserve Fund - - - - - - - „ **4,100,000**
Amount of Mortgage Debentures Undertaken - - „ **51,300,000**

President: Raizo Kanda. Esq.

Our Services:

General Banking Business, Trust Business and Mortage Debenture Issues, Undertaking and Making Subscriptions to Public Bonds and Debentures, Lending Securities, and Financing Public Corporations and Firms.

Head Office:

26, Sakamoto-cho, Nihonbashi-ku,
TOKYO

Branch Offices:

Osaka:—19, Nichome, Imabashi, Higashi-ku
Kyoto:—Shijodori Higashinodoin, Higashiyeiru, Shimokyoku
Nagoya:—Hirokojidori (Corner) Misono, Naka-ku
Nagoya:—Hirokojidori (Corner), Misono, Naka-ku

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THE
Industrial Bank of Japan,
LIMITED
(NIPPON KOGYO GINKO)

CAPITAL - - - Yen 50,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:

MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

Branch Offices:

TOKYO, Nihombashi. OSAKA, Koraibashi.

KOBE, Nakamachi.

All descriptions of General Banking Business Transacted

CORRESPONDENTS:

In the Principal Cities at Home.

In London, Paris, New York, and San Francisco.

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The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1880

Capital Subscribed (Fully Paid-up) - **Yen 100,000,000**
Reserve Fund - - - - - - - - - - „ **92,500,000**

PRESIDENT:
K. KODAMA, Esq.

VICE-PRESIDENT:
R. ICHINOMIYA, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

K. Kodama, Esq.
R. Ichinomiya, Esq.
M. Odagiri, Esq.
Baron Koyata Iwasaki
K. Tatsumi, Esq.
F. Watanabe, Esq.
Prince I. Matsukata
Baron K. Morimura
K. Takeuchi, Esq.
T. Hodsumi, Esq.
K. Mogami, Esq.
N. Igarashi, Esq.
T. Okubo, Esq.
Y. Suitsu, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA

T. OKUBO, Esq., Manager

TOKYO BRANCH:

No. 1, NICHOME, EIRAKU-CHO, KOJIMACHI-KU

E. TSUYAMA, Esq., Manager

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Alexandria, Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Canton, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hamburg, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuang, Karachi, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, Saigon, San Francisco, Seattle, Samarang, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtau

Vladivostock (Temporarily closed)

Correspondents at all the chief commercial cities of the world.

LONDON BANKERS:

WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.
MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
LLOYDS BANK, LTD.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

For particulars apply to the Managers.

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The Sumitomo Bank, Limited

Kitahama, Osaka, Japan.

CAPITAL - - - - - - - - - - **Yen 70,000,000**
CAPITAL PAID-UP - - - - - - „ **50,000,000**
RESERVE FUNDS - - - - - - „ **24,120,000**
DEPOSITS - - - - - - - - - - „ **435,000,000**

DIRECTORS:

K. YUKAWA, Esq. .....*Chairman*
N. YATSUSHIRO, Esq. .....*Chief Managing Director*
S. IMAMURA, Esq. .....*Managing Director*
K. OHDAIRA, Esq. ..... „ „
K. SUMITOMO, Esq. .....*Director*
K. HORI, Esq. ..... „
S. YOSHIDA, Esq. ..... „

HOME BRANCHES:

OSAKA (18), TOKYO (15), YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, KYOTO (3), KOBE (3), OKAYAMA, HIROSHIMA (2), SHIMONOSEKI, MOJI, FUKUOKA, KURUME, KUMAMOTO, and other important places.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:

London, New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Bombay, Shanghai & Hankow.

AFFILIATED BANKS:

The Sumitomo Bank of Hawaii, Ltd., Honolulu.
The Sumitomo Bank of Seattle, Seattle.
The Sumitomo Bank of California, Sacrament.

BANKERS:

Lloyds Bank, Ltd., London.
National City Bank of New York, New York.
Lloyds & National Provincial Foreign Bank, Ltd., Paris.

CORRESPONDENTS:

Established in all important places at home and abroad.

The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers; issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit available in all important parts of the World, and acts as Trustee for Mortgage Bond, besides doing General Banking Business.

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MORINAGA CONF. CO., LTD.

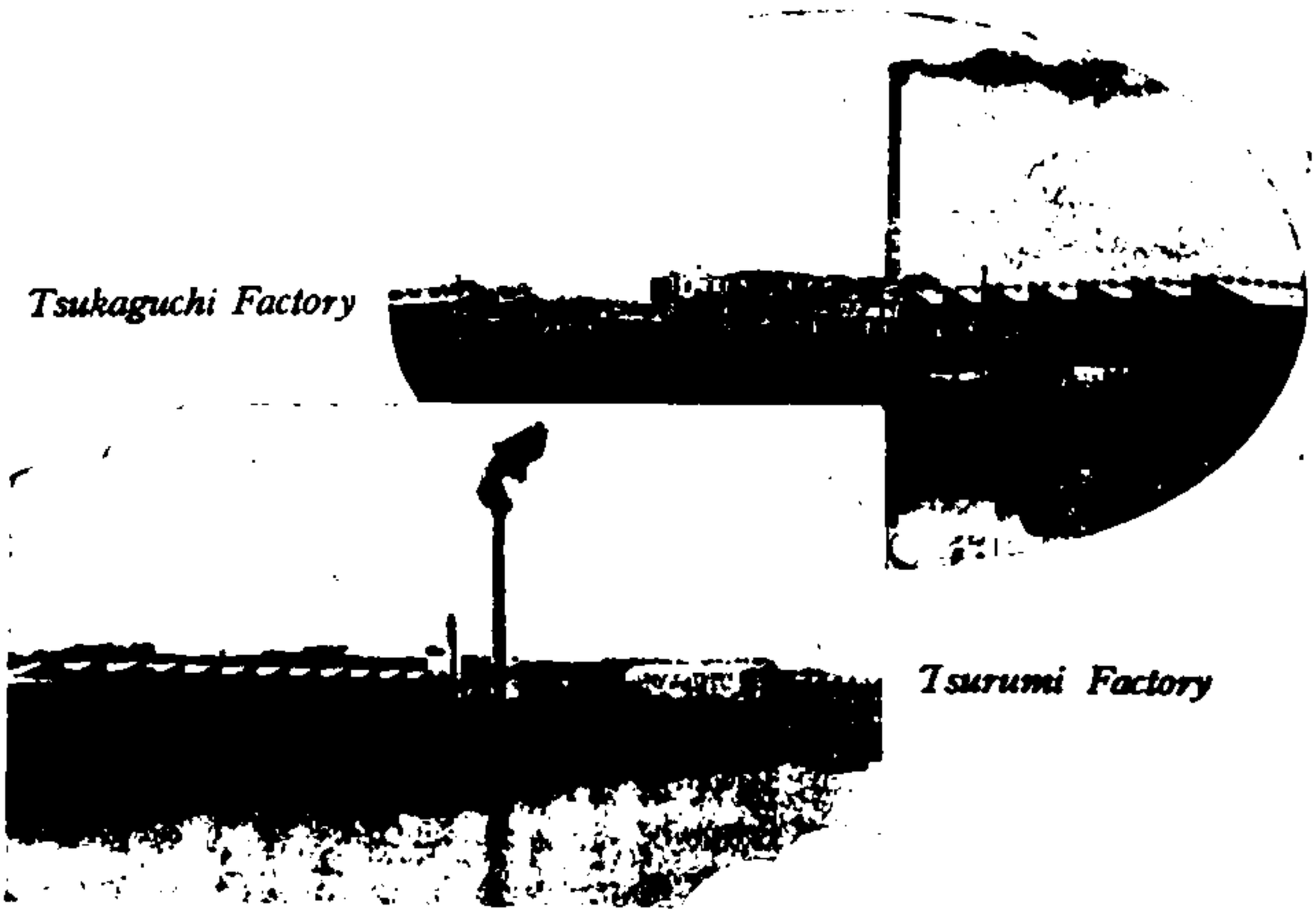
Registered Trade Mark

Established in 1899

Cable Address: "Morinaga Tokyo"

MORINAGA'S

MILK CARAMELS, CHOCOLATES, BISCUITS, DROPS, SOFT AND HARD CANDIES, CONDENSED AND DRIED MILK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION



Tsukaguchi Factory

Tsurumi Factory

FACTORIES

ELEVEN FACTORIES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

SALES ORGANIZATION

We have 21 MORINAGA PRODUCTS SALES COMPANIES, and countless AGENCIES in the Orient.

Main Office:
Tamachi, Shibaku, Tokyo

Branch Office:
Taihei Building, Osaka

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清

THE

NISSHIN FLOURING MILLS CO.,

LIMITED

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED - Yen 12,330,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP - - - „ 7,938,000
RESERVE FUNDS - - - „ 4,000,000

Daily Milling Capacity 15,600 Barrels.

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 16, Suehirogashi, Nihonbashi-ku,
TOKYO

BRANCHES:

NAGOYA, KOBE, SHIMONOSEKI.

MILLS:

TATEBAYASHI, YOKOHAMA, SANO, UTSUNOMIYA, TAKASAKI, MITO, NAGOYA, OKAYAMA, KOBE, SAKAIDE, TOSU, TSURUMI.

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NIPPON OIL CO. LTD.

Producers, Refiners & Dealers

OF

Gasoline, Kerosene,
Natural Oil, Lubricants,
Paraffine, Asphalt,
&c., &c.

HEAD OFFICE

MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

SALES OFFICES

TOKYO, OSAKA, SHIMONOSEKI, OTARU

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The Toho Electric Power Co., Ltd.

(TOHO DENRYOKU KABUSHIKI KAISHA)

CAPITAL - - - - - - - - - Yen 144,321,200

TOKYO

TERRITORY SERVED

The Company conducts its business operation in two separate territories' the Kansai manufacturing district in Central Japan and the industrially important Kyushu district, including 17 large cities. The Company served the above two territories in the second half-yearly term, 1926, as follows:

Number of Lamps - - - - - - 2,832,713
Power Connected Load - - - - 230,129 H.P.

CAPITALIZATION

(AS OF OCTOBER 31st, 1926.)

CAPITAL PAID-IN - - - - -	**Yen 106,704,225**
DEBENTURES & BONDS - -	**„ 89,056,710**
TOTAL - - - - - - - -	**Yen 195,760,935**

NET EARNINGS

(FOR THE SECOND HALF-YEARLY TERM, 1926.)

GROSS EARNINGS - - - -	**Yen 24,151,807.66**
LESS EXPENSES, Interest charges & Depreciation, etc.	**„ 17,244,372.31**
NET EARNINGS - - -	**Yen 6,907,435.35**

President - - - - Y. ITAMI
Vice-President - Y. MATSUNAGA
Honorary President - M. FUKUZAWA
Managing Director - T. TANAKA

Executive Directors:

M. TSUNODA Y. TAKEOKA M. KURUSHIMA K. FUKUZAWA

HEAD OFFICE:

TOKYO KAIJO BUILDING, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:

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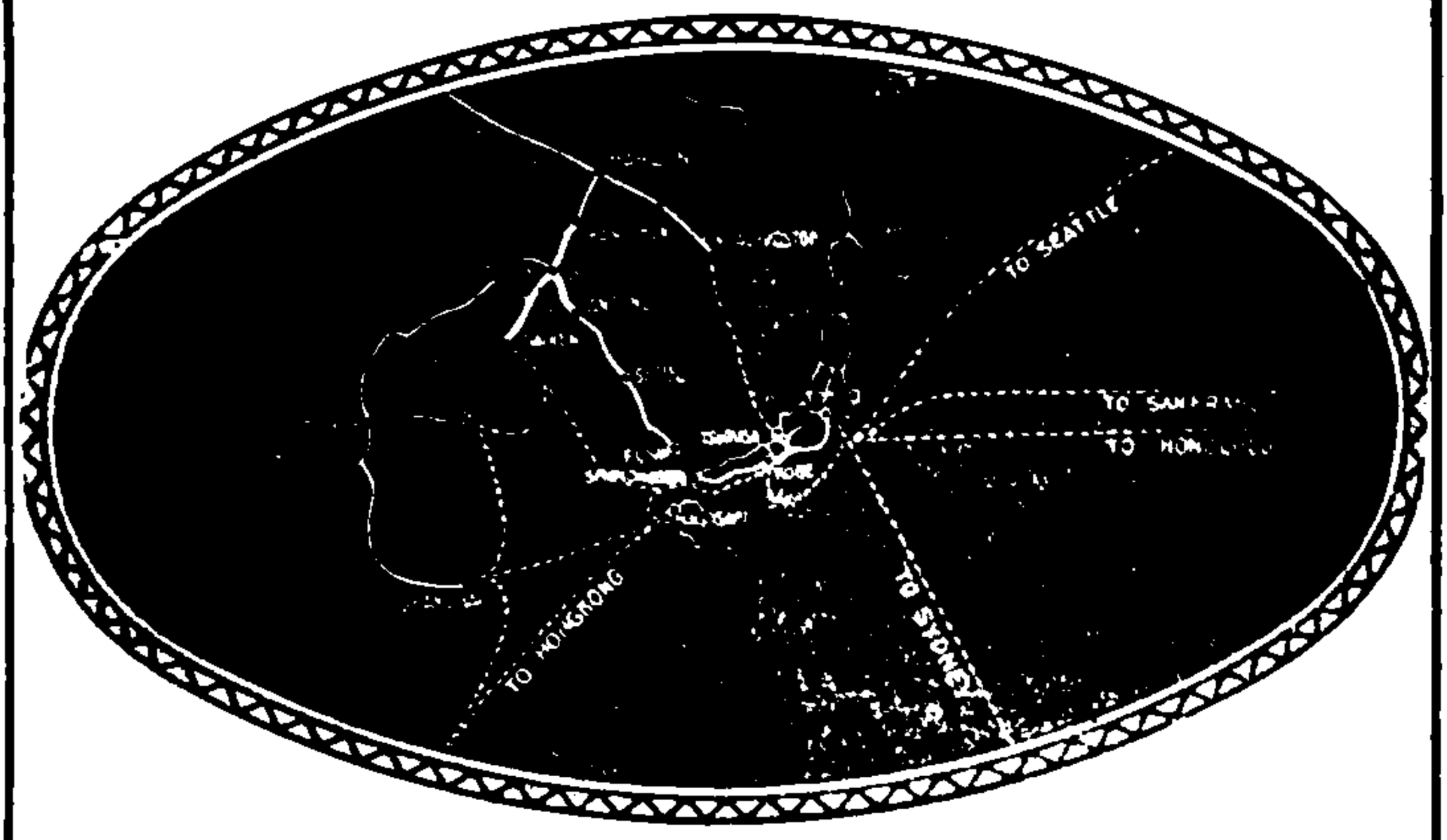

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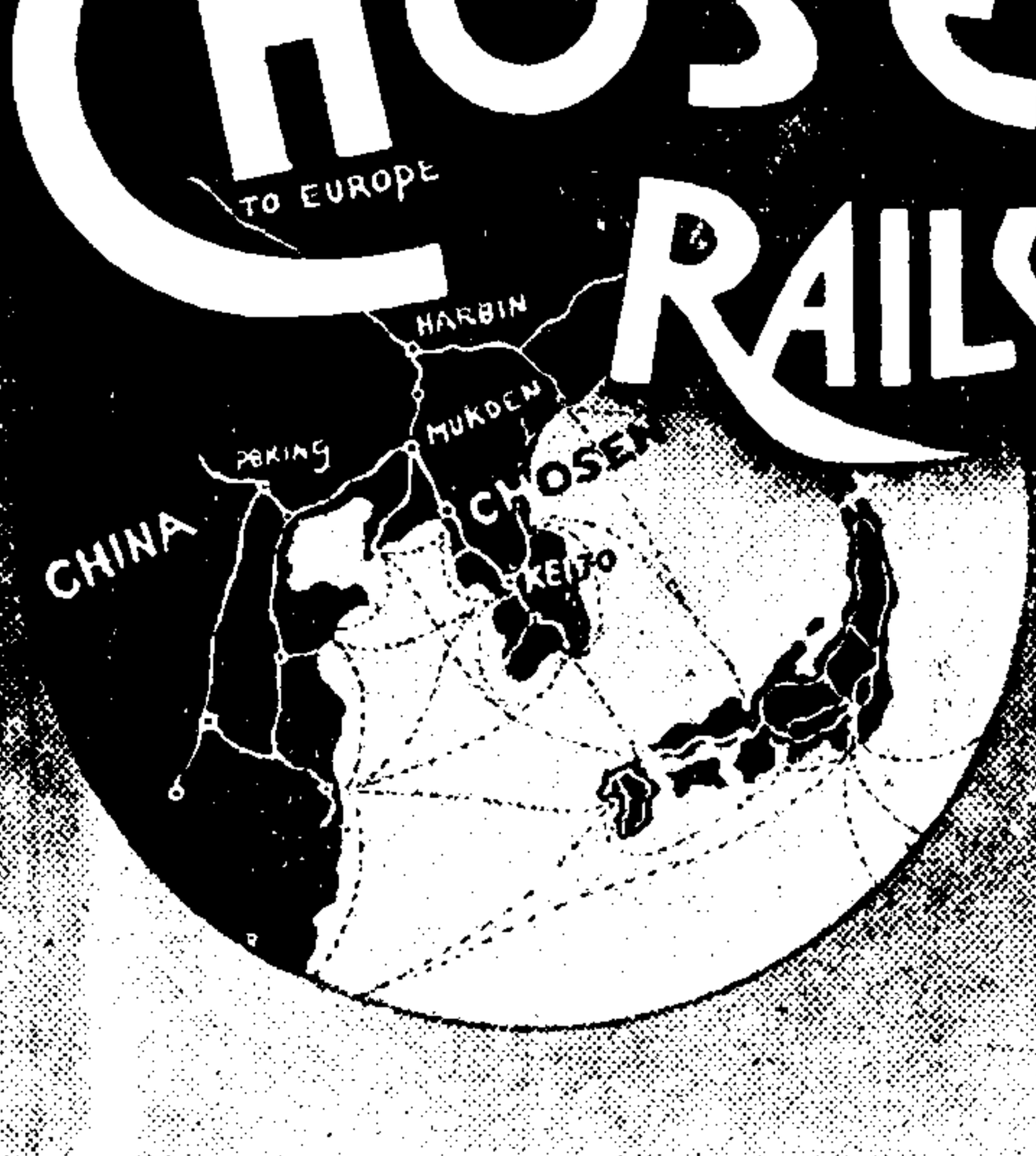

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TERRITORIES FOR THE YEAR

1927

BY

Y. TAKENOBU

Professor at the Waseda University and Late of the "Japan Times"

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR OF ISSUE

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The Late Emperor Yoshihito—Posthumous Title "Taisho"

B.—August 31, 1879. **D.—December 25, 1926.**

Statistical Review of the Reign

No better tribute can, we think, be paid to the august memory of the deceased Emperor Taisho than a statistical review showing the development of the country during the fifteen years of his illustrious reign, 1912-1926. The following figures, partial as they are, will serve this purpose:

		1912	1926 or 1925
Territorial expansion		43,964 sq. ri	44,138 sq. ri.
Population		71,054,000	84,566,000
Industrial progress	No. Cos.	13,887	33,567
	Pd. up Cap.	¥1,757 mil.	¥10,840 mil.
Tradal expansion	Exports	¥ 548 ,,	¥2,310 ,,
	Imports	¥ 643 ,,	¥2,627 ,,
	Total	¥1,191 ,,	¥4,937 ,,
Specie reserve		¥ 351 ,,	¥1,327 ,,
Currency		¥ 443 ,,	¥1,280 ,,
Finance	Revenue	¥ 687 ,,	¥1,630 ,,
	Expenditure	¥ 593 ,,	¥1,639 ,,
	Per Cap. Rev.	13 Yen	27 Yen
	Per Cap. Exp.	11 Yen	27 Yen
Education High Schools	No.	8	25
	Students	6,665	13,710
Universities	No.	4	31
	Students	7,438	38,497
Transportation	Railways	5,988 m.	10,414 m.
	Shipping	1,443 thous. tons	3,565 thous. tons
Electric generation	1000 kil.	972	4,242
Franchise	No. M. P.s.	381	446
	Franchise per 1000 pop.	29.24	222.93

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Reigning Sovereign and Consort

H. I. M. Emperor Hirohito

H. I. M. Empress Nagako

124th Emporor of Japan

On the morning of December 28, 1926, the ceremony of the first audience was he d at the Imperial Palace, when His Majesty read a Rescript as follows:

"Having succeeded, through the benign influence of Our Imperial Ancestors, to the Throne of a lineal succession unbroken for ages eternal, and hav ng assumed the power to reign over and govern the Empire We have now performed the ceremony of the Ascension to the Throne. It is Our resolve to observe the fundamental rules of the State, to cultivate the inherited virtue, and to maintain int. ct the glorious tradition set by Our Ances ors.

Our Imperial Grandfather, endowed with supreme wisdom and discernment in matters civil and military, enhanced the grandeur of the Empire. He promoted educational developments within, and consummated military achievements abroad. He promulgated the Constitution imperishable for all ages, and consolidated the system of government unparalleled in the world. Our Imperial Father had always near his heart a reign of right and justice, and made it his constant aim to follow and to brighten the path laid by his Predecessors. Unfortunately, his health failed in the prime of his life, and We, being Heir to the Throne, were called upon to act as Regent. He has now passed away amidst our unbounded grief and sorrow. The Throne, however, cannot be left unoccupied for a moment; the reigns of government can at no time be permitted to drop. Mournful and heavy-hearted, We have now succeeded to the Imperial ine. With Our limited gifts, We are mindful of the difficulty of proving Ourselves equal to the great task that has devolved upon Us.

The conditions of the world have recently undergone signal changes. The thoughts of men are liable to follow contradictory channels. The economic life of the nation is occasionally marked by t e conflict of varied interests. Accordingly, it is important to fix one's eyes upon the general situation of the country, and to unite the efforts of the whole Empire in promoting the solidarity of the nation, in strengthening still furth r the foundation of national existence and in securing forever the prosperity of Our people, to the end that the brillian work of the Imperial Restoration may shed a fresh and increasing lustre.

The world is now in the process of evolution. A new chapter is being opened in the history of human civilization. This nation's settled policy always stands for progress and improvement. The course of events both at home and abroad and the message of the past to mankind clearly indicate that progress must be attained by degrees and that improvement must be sought in the mean. Such teachings should engage the careful attention of every one.

Simplicity instead of vain display; originality instead of blind imitation; progress in view of this period f evolution, and improvement to keep up with advancing civilization, national harmony in purpose and in action; beneficence to all classes of people, and friendship to all nations of the earth:—these are the cardinal aims to which Our most profound and abiding so'icitude is directed. They are in line with the illustrious precepts bequeathed by Our Imperial Grandfather, and are calculated to give effect to the gracious will of Our Imperial Father. It is Our desire that all th se who are in the public service of the State will be guided by Our views above set forth; that they will stand by Us and support Our endeavors in the same manner and spirit as they served Our Imperial Grandfather and Our Imperial Father and that, in cooperation with all Our subjects, they will uphold the Throne sacred and immutable for eternity."

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PREFACE

One prominent feature in our 23rd yearly issue is the insertion of eight supplementary chapters with the object of enabling foreign readers to get a bird-eye view of important current problems. The eight chapters in question are as follows:—

Population Problem .....Prof. S. Shiga, of Waseda University.
Food-supply .....Mr. K. Iriye, Secretary, Agr. & Forestry Dept.
Emigration .....Prof. E. Hori, of Keio University.
Fuel Problem .....Mr. K. Okunaka, Secretary, Japan Fuel Association.
Silk Raising Industry .....Mr. H. Akashi, Sericultural Supervisor of Agr. & Forestry Dept. and Prof. at Tokyo Higher Sericultural Institute.
Tenantry Disputes .....Mr. Y. Takenobu, Editor, Japan Year Book.
Housing Problem .....Mr. S. Yamada, B.A. (Oberlin).
Road-making .....Mr. G. Matsui, Chief of the Road Section, Home Office.

The first three being correlative problems should have been entrusted properly to one writer. As they are the work of separate hands, the chapters are more or less overlapping, while some figures may not exactly coincide, but with all these defects the chapters will interest fair-minded foreigners desirous of reaching an unprejudiced conclusion on the oft-discussed question of over-population and the supposed necessity of foreign expansion of Japan, economic and otherwise. It is hoped that the plain facts set forth in the chapters will cause the bugbear raised by some foreign writers out of an exaggerated notion of the over-population of Japan to shrink to normal proportions, if not to disappear altogether. There are other current problems of equal importance, such as the key chemical industries, social problems in varied aspects, oversea trade expansion and others, and these will receive proper attention in our future editions, especially in the 25th anniversary issue that is due in 1929.

Another, though less noteworthy, innovation is the Addendum inserted as a prefatory annex to record the latest developments after the main body of the book has been printed. This year it contains all the important occurrences that took place from the beginning of the year till the formation of the Seiyukai cabinet on April 20th. It is believed that, brief as the record in the Addendum is, such matters as the abridged reports of the speeches made in the House of Representatives early in the last session by the Foreign and Finance Ministers of the outgoing Government, and the summarized account of the Budget passed by the Diet towards the close of the session, and also the financial difficulty that caused the downfall of the Gov-

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ernment will be found useful to foreigners who desire to be in touch with the latest phases of Japanese politics.

Apart from these two features more or less enlargement has been made in Who's Who, Business Directory, Learned Institutions and Bibliography, while the lamented death of Emperor Yoshihito, posthumously entitled Emperor Taisho, after the chapter on the Imperial Court had been set, demanded revision, as shown in the front pages. Naturally this obituary notice is associated with the accession of the Prince Regent whose Inauguration Rescript has also been included.

Turning to the body of this publication the first point to be mentioned is the complete recasting of the chapter on Diplomacy, for which we have to thank Mr. Gon-kichi Mori who studied at Columbia. The chapter on the Reconstruction of Tokyo and Yokohama has been suitably expanded both to describe the progress of the stupendous work of reconstruction of the devastated area, and to explain briefly what serious obstacles the authorities have to surmount in carrying it on. Among the minor new items there are the Building Industry, Post Office Annuity, "Earthquake Notes," and some others.

In conclusion we wish to offer our profound thanks to many friends for articles contributed or revised, data supplied or valuable suggestions given, and print below a list of principal subjects with the names of those to whom we are under special obligation:—

Climate	Dr. T. Okada, Director of the Imp. Central Meteological Observatory.
Earthquake & Volcanoes	Mr. N. Kunitomi, Seismologist to the above.
Diplomacy	Mr. G. Mori, Lecturer on International Law at Tokyo School for Foreign Languages.
Banks & Banking	Mr. T. Tomita, Nippon Kangyo Ginko.
Public Work	Dr. C. Monobe, Engineer to the Home Office.
Architecture & Earthquake.	Dr. T. Naito, Prof. at Waseda University.
Finance	Mr. S. Arakawa, Secretary of the Department of Finance.
Medicine & Sanitation	Dr. T. Kitano, Ph. D., "The Japan Medical World."
Shipping & Shipbuilding	Mr. J. Ito, Ph. D.
Social Problems	Mr. Y. Morito, the Research Committee, Industrial Club, Tokyo.
Labor	Do.
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Military Aviation	Lt.-Col. E. Ebashi.
Navy	Rear-Adm. S. Fujita, I.J.N., & Capt. Oyama, I.J.N.
Mountaineering	Mr. Murray Walton.
Insurance	Mr. S. Takeshita, Actuary, Kyosai Life Ins. Co., & Mr. M. Ozawa, Nippon Fire Ins. Co.

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Fauna & Flora .....Prof. T. Makino, Imp. Tokyo University, Mr. K. Hisauchi, Editor of "Flora," and Mr. S. Yano, Forestry Experiment Institute.

Foreign Trade .....Mr. K. Naito, Tokyo Customs Office, & Mr. U. Mogami, Japan Foreign Trade Association.

Forestry .....Mr. U. Hayao, Forestry Bureau, Dept. of Agr. & Forestry.

Sericulture .....Mr. H. Akashi, Sericultural Supervisor, Dept. of Agr. & Forestry.

etc., etc., etc.,

April 22, 1927. THE EDITOR.

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CONTENTS

(REFERENCE TO PAGES)

Preface I

Diary for 1926-27 X

Obituary for 1926-27 XIII

Weights, Measures and Moneys XV

Index to Advertisements XVI

Addendum 1-12

Chapter I.—Geography 1-14
Position, Area, Territory and Climate, 1—Physical Features, 1—Climate, 6—Fauna and Flora, 12.

Chapter II.—Outline of Japanese History 15-28
Ancient Times, 15—Modern Japan, 20.

Chapter III.—Earthquakes, Volcanoes and Mineral Springs 29-38

Chapter IV.—Population 39-50

Chapter V.—Imperial Court 51-64

Chapter VI.—Politics and Local Government..... 65-106
Constitution, 65—Politics, 71—Revised Election Law, 76—Upper House Reform, 78—The "Genro," 78—Political Parties, 79—Second Kato Ministry, 83—The Latest Reshuffling of Political Cards, 83—The Wakatsuki Ministry, 84—Cabinet Changes since 1885, 85—Imperial Diet, 87—List of Members of the House of Peers, 92—List of Members of the House of Representatives, 96—Local Government, 102.

Chapter VII.—Civil and Military Service 107-118
Classification, 107—Appointment, 107—Scale of Salaries, 107—Pensions and Annuities, 110—The Revised Pension System, 110—Directory, 113.

Chapter VIII.—Diplomacy 119-155
Prior to the Restoration of 1868, 119—Early Meiji Era (1868-94), 121—The Sino-Japanese War, 123—Intervention of the Three Powers, 125—The Anglo-Japanese Alliance, 126—The Russo-Japanese War, 128—Relations with France 131—Relations with the United States, 132—Japan and the World War, 134—The Washington Conference, 137—Relations with the Soviet Russia, 139—Recent Relations with China, 142—Diplomatic and Consular Service, 144.

Chapter IX.—Army, Navy and Aviation 157-190
Introductory Remarks, 157—The Army, 158—

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

CONTENTS

The Navy, 170—Aviation, 181.

Chapter X.—Religion and Religious Works 191-204
History, 191—Administrative Control by the State, 192—Shintoism, 193—Buddhism, 195—Christianity, 197—Christian Independence Movement, 201.

Chapter XI.—Education 205-234
Introductory Remarks, 205—Primary Education, 208—Secondary Education, 210—University Education, 213—Technical and Professional Education, 217—Public and Private Schools of Higher Grade, 219—Training Schools for Teachers, 221—Schools under Control of Other Departments of Government, 222—Societies and Councils, 223—Financial Matters relating to Education, 224—School Hygiene & Competitive Examination, 225—Libraries and Museums, 227—Moral Education and Physical Culture, 229—Foreign Students Studying in Japan and Japanese Abroad, 232—Teachers' & Medical License Examination, 232—Sundry Topics, 233.

Chapter XII.—Labor 235-244
Labor Organizations, 235—Number of Laborers, 236—Data on Factory Labor, 237—The Factory Law, 240—Japan in the International Labor Conference, 241—Recent Labor Disputes, 242—Unemployment Situation, 243.

Chapter XIII.—Social Problems and Facts 245-253
The Situation, 245—Deliberative Organs, 245—Social Bureau and New Laws, 246—Tenancy Disputes, 246—Co-operative Societies, 246—Mutual Aid Associations of Workmen, 247—Women Problems, 248—Local Young Men's League, 250—The "Special" Class People, 250—Eleemosynary Work, 251.

Chapter XIV.—Justice, Prisons and Police 254-268
Justice, 254—Prisons and Prisoners, 260—Police, 263.

Chapter XV.—Medicine and Sanitation 269-276

Chapter XVI.—Press and Publication 277-285

Chapter XVII.—Modern Literature 286-295

Chapter XVIII.—Arts and Crafts 296-316
Introductory Remarks, 296—The Period of Meiji & After, 296—Painters of Note in the Meiji Era, 313—Designs, 314—Music, 315.

Chapter XIX.—Sports 317-331
National Sports, 317—Western Sports Introduced, 328.

Chapter XX.—Amusements 332-340
The Stage Art, Dance and Music, 332—Professional Story-tellers, 336—Motion Pictures, 336—Intellectual Games, Indoor, 337.

Chapter XXI.—Construction 341-354

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Public Works, 341—Roads, 341—Tramways, 342—River Works, 342—Harbor Works, 344—Sanitary Works, 345—Irrigation and Drainage, 347—Coast Protection, 347—Technical Aspects of the Earthquake Damage to Public Works, 347—Architecture and Earthquake, 350—Seismic Value of Different Styles of Buildings, 352—Revised Construction Regulation, 354.

Chapter XXII.—Post, Telegraph & Telephone 355-367
Post, 355—Telegraph & Telephone, 356—Postal Savings, 359—Statistics, 359—Resume of the Rules in Operation, 362.

Chapter XXIII.—Railways 368-382
The Nationalization Program as Worked out, 368—The New Construction Law, 369—General Statistics on Railways, 369—The Government Railways, 370—Private Railways, 377—Electrification of Railways, 378—International Traffic Arrangements, 379—Tramways, 380—Automobile & Auxiliary Transport, 381—Japan Tourist Bureau, 382—Important Happenings in the Year 1925-26, 382.

Chapter XXIV.—Shipping and Shipbuilding 383-399
Shipping, 383—Features of Japanese Shipping, 384—Outstanding Features in 1926, 385—Growth of Vessels, 387—Allocation of Japanese Shipping, 389—Freight and Charter Market, 393—Navigation, 394—Shipbuilding Industry, 396—Shipyards and Docks, 397.

Chapter XXV.—Patents, Designs, Trade-marks and Utility Models 400-405
Industrial Property, 400—Patents, 402—Utility Models, 402—Designs, 403—Trade-marks, 403—Statistics, 404—Encouragement of Inventions, 405.

Chapter XXVI.—Insurance 406-413
Life Insurance, Property Insurance, 406—Present Condition: Japanese Companies, 408—Foreign Companies, 410—Statistics on Insurance, 411.

Chapter XXVII.—Banks and Banking Business 414-432
Introductory Remarks, 414—Bank Notes, 415—Principal and Special Banks, 416—Foreign Exchange Business in Japan, 420—Banking Statistics, 420—Monetary Organs for Poorer Classes, 425—Rate of Interest, 426—Bill-Broking Business, 427—The Trust Business, 427—Clearing Houses, 428—Currency System, 428—The Central Bank for Cooperative Societies, 430—Foreign Banks in Japan, 431.

Chapter XXVIII.—Finance 433-459
Introductory Remarks, 433—State Revenue and Expenditure, 435—Statistics on National

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Wealth, 441—State Monopolies and Undertakings, 442—Taxation, 444—Statistics of Taxation, 448—International Wars and Indemnity, 450—National Debts, 450—Japan's Credit to Foreign Countries, 452—Specie Hoarded Abroad, 453—Finance of Hokkaido, Prefectures & Civic Corporations, 453—Debenture Loans, 457—The Embargo on Gold and Silver, 458.

Chapter XXIX.—Agriculture 460-479
Introductory Remarks, 460—Reclamation Works, 461—Fundamental Statistics on Tillage Lands, etc., 462—Manures, 465—Staple Farm Products, 466—Stock-breeding, 468—Poultry, 471—Dairy and Meat-preserving, 471—Horticulture, 472—Sericulture, 473—Tea, 478.

Chapter XXX.—Forestry 480-488
Area of Forests, 481—Important Forests, 482—Adjustment of State Forests, 482—Financial Aspects, 883—Supply and Demand of Timbers, 485—Camphor, 485—Sawing Business and Wood Industry, 486—Inflow of Foreign Timbers, 487—Game Laws, 487—Birds and Beasts of Game, 488.

Chapter XXXI.—Fishery 489-496
Introductory Remarks, 489—Encouragement of Pelagic Fishery, 490—Fishing Population and Boats, 491—The Economic Position of Fishery, 491—Principal Marine Products, 492—Export of Fish and Marine Products, 492—Aquiculture, 493—Deep Sea Catches, 494—Fur-Animals and Fox Farming, 494—Salt Industry, 495—Coral Fishery, 495—Japanese Fishing Abroad, 496.

Chapter XXXII.—Mines and Mining 497-510
Distribution of Strata, 498—Metal-veins, 498—Mineral Production, 498—Gold, 500—Silver, 500—Copper, 501—Iron, 502—Lead, Bismuth, Zinc, 503—Iron Sulphide, 503—Tin, 503—Principal Metal Mines, 504—Coal, 504—Petroleum, 506—Investment in Mining Business, 509.

Chapter XXXIII.—Industry 511-548
Factories and Employees, 512—Spinning and Weaving, 512—Electric and Gas Industries, 519—Mechanical Industry, 525—Chemical Industry, 529—Building Industry, 542—Miscellaneous Industries, 543—Minor Manufactures, 547.

Chapter XXXIV.—Trade 549-567
Recent Trade Situation, 549—Formation of Companies, 551—Business Promotion in 1926, 552—General Statistics on Economic Corporations, 553—Business Results in Recent Years, 554—Chambers of Commerce, 555—Exchanges, 555—Share Market in 1926, 558—Warehousing,

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

559—Mercantile Agencies, 559—Guilds of Staple Commodities, 560—Commercial Museum, 560—Prices of Commodities, 561—Movement of Staple Commodities in 1926, 561.

Chapter XXXV.—Foreign Trade 568-609
Trade Situation in 1926, 569—Legislative Measures Pertaining to Customs Tariff, 571—The Tariff Law Revision in 1920, 571—Tariff Revision in 1926, 572—Customs Tariff Law, 572—Conventional Tariff, 584—The "Luxury" Tariff, 587—Export Guilds Law, 589—Movement of Foreign Trade, 591—Summary of Principal Imports and Exports, 592—Staple Articles; Where They Go or Come from, 594—Distribution of Trade, 602—Principal Exports and Imports by Countries, 603—Customs Revenue, 607—Jaapn's Invisible Trade, 608—Steam-vessels Entered from and Cleared to Foreign Countries, 608.

Chapter XXXVI.—Six Premier Cities 610-622
The City Planning Law, 610—Area and Population, 610—Tax Burdens, 611—Municipal Assets and Liabilities, 612—Municipal Budget, 612—Social Works in the Six Municipal Budgets, 612—Housing Question, 614—Tokyo, 615—Osaka, 618—Kyoto, 620—Yokohama, 621—Kobe, 621—Nagoya, 622.

Chapter XXXVII.—Chosen (Korea) 623-639

Chapter XXXVIII.—Taiwan (Formosa) 640-651

Chapter XXXIX.—Karafuto (Saghalien) 652-655

Chapter XL.—South Manchuria & the South Sea Islands..656-663

Chapter XLI.—The Progress of Reconstruction 664-670

SUPPLEMENT

1. The Population Problem in Japan 1-10
By S. Shiga, Professor at Waseda University.

2. Food Supply in Japan 11-23
By K. Iriye, Secretary of the Ministry of Agr. & Forestry.

3. Emigration 24-23
By E. Hori, Professor at Keio University.

4. Fuel Problem in Japan 30-36
By K. Okunaka, Secretary of the Japan Fuel Association.

5. Improvement in Silk Raising Industry 37-41
By H. Akashi, Professor at the Tokyo Higher Sericultural School & Technical Officer of the Dept. of Agr. & Forestry.

6. The Tenantry Disputes 42-50
By Y. Takenobu, Editor, Japan Year Book.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

7. The Housing Problem 51-58
By S. Yamada, B.A. (Oberlin).
8. The Road Making 59-62
By G. Matsui, Chief of the Road Section, Home Office.

APPENDIX

Appendix A.—Who's Who in Japan 1-125
Appendix B.—Business Directory 126-154
Appendix C.—Learned and Social Institutions 155-169
Appendix D.—Legal, Medical, Shopping & Gastronomic Directory 170-177
Appendix E.—Bibliography 178-200

Index 1-12

MAPS

Map of Volcanoes and Seismic Foci
Sketch Map of Railway Lines under Construction and lines Planned
Map showing Principal Hydro-electric Rivers in Middle Japan
Plan of Reconstruction (Tokyo)
Plan of Reconstruction (Yokohama)
General Map of Japan, Korea & Manchuria

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DIARY

(Jan. 1926—Feb. 1927)

1926.

Jan. 10. The Asahi fliers return to Tokyo from their successful flight to Europe.

23. The merger of the T.K.K. with the N.Y.K. is decided upon.

28. The cabinet resigns en bloc on account of Premier Viscount Kato's death.

29. Home Minister Wakatsuki is ordered by the Emperor to organize a new cabinet.

30. The Wakatsuki Cabinet is installed, with the former Kenseikai ministers retaining their portfolios.

Feb. 11. The first "Foundation Day" is observed in Tokyo and other places.

14. The new Spanish Minister Mr. Pedro Qualtin arrives at Tokyo.

26. The special trial of Boku Retsu and his wife's lese majesty case takes place at the Supreme Court.

Mar. 1. Prince Yi, Jr., and his consort return to Korea to attend on their parent Prince in his illness.

3. The new British Ambassador at Tokyo Sir John Tilley is received in audience by the Prince Regent and presents his credentials.

26. The 51st session of the Diet is formally closed.
Boku Retsu and his wife are sentenced to death.

31. The revised taxation system is promulgated in the Official Gazette.

Apr. 5. The sentence on Boku Retsu and his wife commuted to life imprisonment.

12. Mr. Y. Kuratomi succeeds the late Baron C. Hozumi as President of the Privy Council.

20. The regulations for military training of young men are promulgated.

28. Prince Yi, Sr., the former Emperor of Korea, passes away at Seoul: the government decides to hold a State funeral for him.

May 1. The Art Gallery of Tokyo Prefecture is formally opened.

19. The Prince Regent starts on a tour in the Chugoku districts.

23. A serious eruption takes place on Mt. Tokachidake in Hokkaido.

June 3. Railway Minister Sengoku resigns and succeeded by Viscount Inouye.

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7. Mr. Nakamura, Mayor of Tokyo, resigns.
10. The State funeral for the late Prince Yi, Sr., is held at Seoul.
21. Dr. H. Nagaoka is appointed Ambassador to Germany.

July 14. The wedding of Prince Kan-in, Jr., and Princess Naoko Ichijo is celebrated.
16. Mr. Izawa, Gov.-General of Formosa, is elected Mayor of Tokyo, the vacated position being filled by Mr. M. Kamiyama.
19. People in Nagano rise in riot against the prefectural authorities in connection with the abolition of police stations.
27. Mr. E. Hioki, Delegate to the Customs Conference at Peking, returns to Tokyo.

Aug. 1. The Pan-Asiatic Congress is held at Nagasaki for three days.
4. A strong quake visits Tokyo and Yokohama.
20. The three radio broadcasting stations at Tokyo, Osaka, and Nagoya are merged into one new organization, the Japan Broadcasting Association.
21. Prince Chichibu succeeds in crossing the Alps.

Sept. 2. The Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden arrive at Tokyo.
5. The Polish plane piloted by Lieut. Orlinski arrives at the Tokorozawa Aerodrome.
12. The South Seas Trade Conference is held at Tokyo.
14. Mr. Kataoka, Min. of Com. and Ind., succeeds the late Mr. S. Hayami as Finance Min., his portfolio being filled by Mr. I. Fujisawa.
23. The Swedish Crown Prince and Princess leave Tokyo.
A limited express train for Tokyo is derailed and overturned in Hiroshima Pref., with 35 killed and 50 wounded.

Oct. 1. Postal life annuity business is commenced.
5. Prince Dany, Education Minister of Siam, arrives at Tokyo.
8. A loan of £6 million is floated in London by Tokyo Municipality.
11. General Booth of the Salvation Army arrives at Yokohama.
14. Prince Chichibu enters Magdalen Coll., Oxford.
20. Mr. Izawa, Mayor of Tokyo, resigns his post on account of illness.
27. Mr. Nishikubo is elected Mayor of Tokyo.
30. Pan-Pacific Science Congress is opened at Tokyo.

Nov. 11. Pan-Pacific Science Congress is closed.
16. Military manœuvres are held in Saga Pref. for three days.

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18. Prince George, the 4th son of King George V. of England, touches Tokyo on his way home.

29. The Bunraku-za in Osaka, the only doll theatre left in Japan, is destroyed by fire.

Dec. 9. The Imperial Household Dep't announces the Emperor's illness is serious.

22. Prince Chichibu leaves London.

24. The 52nd session of the Diet is convoked.

25. The Emperor dies at the Hayama Villa; the Crown Prince accedes to the Throne; the new era is named "Showa".
Prince Kan-in is appointed President of the Imperial Funeral Committee.

26. The remains of the late Emperor are borne to the Tokyo Palace.

28. The levee of the new Emperor takes place at the Imperial Palace.

1927

Jan. 3. The site of the mausoleum of the late Emperor is decided near Mt. Takao, to be named "Tama Mausoleum".

17. Prince Chichibu returns to Tokyo.

20. The posthumous title of the late Emperor is announced as "Taisho".

21. A severe cold wave strikes middle Japan; unusually heavy snowfall is experienced in the Hokuriku districts.

Feb. 4. The Emperor receives foreign ambassadors and ministers in audience for the first time after his accession.

7-8. The Imperial funeral takes place.
The Imperial amnesty is announced.

10. Snowstorm in Hokuriku districts is reported severer, railway trains being bound up at many places and scarcity of food felt in some localities.

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OBITUARY

(Jan. 1st, 1926—Feb. 28th, 1927)

1926

Jan. 2. Murai, Kichibei, Pres. of Murai Bank; aged 63.

12. Atomi, Takino, Founder and Proprietor of the Atomi Girls' School; aged 87.

28. Kato, Taka-aki, Visc., Premier; aged 67.

Feb. 3. Hotta, Mitsugi, Vice-Min. of Home Affairs in Kato Ministry; aged 51.

14. Oki, Enkichi, Count, ex-Minister of Railways, Mem. House of Peers; aged 56.

19. Toda, Ujitomo, Count, late Grand Master of Ceremonies; aged 73.

Mar. 2. Sumitomo, Kichizayemon, Baron, Pres. of Sumitomo Bank, Osaka; aged 63.

5. Ikeda, Kikunae, chemist, D. Sc., Prof. at the Coll. of Science, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; aged 73.

28. Ushijima, Kinji, potato planter in Cal., U.S.A. and Pres. of Japanese Association of San Francisco; aged 71.

Apr. 7. Hozumi, Chincho, Baron, Vice-Pres. of Privy Council and Emeritus Prof. of Tokyo Imp. Univ.; aged 72.

10. Oshima, Yoshimasa, Visc., Gen., ex-Mem. of Supreme Military Council; aged 77.

18. Yamanaka, Nobuyoshi, Visc., General, holder of 1st class Golden Kite; aged 77.

27. Yamakawa, Yuki, Dir. Yokohama Specie Bank; aged 72.

28. Kawamura, Kageaki, Visc., Marshal; aged 77.

June 4. Ochiai, Kentaro, Ambassador to Italy; aged 57.

29. Hirai, Seijiro, Railway Adviser to Chinese Govt., Mem. House of Peers; aged 71.

July 7. Nagase, Hosuke, historian, Dir. of the Kokushikan School (private); aged 62.

Aug. 30. Nawa, Yasushi, noted entomologist and Proprietor of Nawa Entomological Inst. at Gifu; aged 70.

Sept. 4. Kawasaki, Hiromi, Baron, Prop. of Kawasaki Wire-netting Works; aged 64.

10. Megata, Tanetaro, Baron, Privy Councillor, Mem. House of Peers; aged 74.

13. Hayami, Seiji, M.P. for Hiroshima City and Min. of Finance; aged 59.

Oct. 22. Hioki, Eki, ex-Ambassador to Germany, Mem. House of Peers; aged 66.

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Nov. 3. Fukuzawa, Sutejiro, ex-Pres. of the Jiji Shimpo; aged 62.

25. Kambe, Kyoichi, Pres. of Tokyo Elec. Light Co., Dir. Tokyo Muslin Co., etc.; aged 65.

28. Takahira, Shogoro, Baron, Privy Councillor, Mem. House of Peers; aged 73.

Dec. 4. Takei, Morimasa, Baron, Privy Councillor; aged 85.

21. Nakajima, Hanjiro, Prof. Waseda Univ., scholar on pedagogics; aged 55.

1927

Jan. 4. Yoshitake, Yeinoshin, Dr. Eng., ex-Dir. of Tokyo High. Tech. School; aged 64.

11. Osawa, Kenji, Dr. Med., Em. Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; aged 76.

21. Konda, Bunjiro, Dir.-Gen. of the Furukawa Firm; aged 61.

26. Ishida, Shintaro, Pres. Board of Trustees, Keio Univ.; aged 58.

28. Ishibashi, Shian, novelist of the Gen-yusha School; aged 61.

Feb. 5. Kan-o, Mitsuomi, Baron, General; aged 73.

6. Haga, Yaichi, Dr. Lit., Em. Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ., Pres. Kokugakuin Univ.; aged 61.

23. Noda, Utaro, Vice-Pres. of the Seiyukai, formerly Min. of Communications and of Commerce and Industry; aged 75.

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WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND MONEYS

WITH ENGLISH AND FRENCH EQUIVALENTS

DISTANCE AND LENGTH

Ri = 36 *cho* = 2160 *ken*	= 2.44030 miles	= 3.92727 kilomètres
Ri = (marine)	= 1 knot	= 1.85318 kilomètres
Ken = 6 *shaku* = 60 *sun*	= 5.965163 ft.	= 1.81818 mètres
Shaku = 10 *sun* = 100 *bu*	= 0.994194 ft.	= 0.30303 mètres
Shaku (cloth measure)	1.25 *shaku*	
Tan (cloth measure)	= a roll of about 25 *shaku*	

LAND MEASURES

Square *ri* = 1296 *cho*	= 5.95505 sq. miles	= 15.42347 kilomètres carrés
Cho = 10 *tan* = 3000 *tsubo*	= 2.45064 acres	= 99.17355 ares
Tsubo or *bu*	= 3.95369 sq. yards	= 3.30579 centiares
Ko (Formosa) = 2934 *tsubo*		

QUANTITY, CAPACITY AND CUBIC MEASURES

Koku = 10 *to* = 100 *sho* = { 4.96005 bushels / 47.95389 gallons (Liquid) U.S.A. / 5.11902 bushels (Dry) U.S.A. } = 1.80391 hectolitres

Go (10th of a *sho*)	
Koku (capacity of vessels)	= 10th of a ton
Koku (timber)	= about 1 cubic ft. × 10
Koku (fish)	= 40 *kan* (in weight)
Shakujime (timber)	= about 1 cubic ft. × 12
Tana (fagot, etc.)	= about 3 × 6 × 6 ft.

WEIGHTS

Kwan or *Kan* = 100 *momme*	= { 8.26733 lbs. (Avoir) / 10.04711 lbs. (Troy) }	= 3.75000 kilogrammes
Kin = 160 *momme*	= { 1.32277 lbs. (Avoir) / 1.60754 lbs. (Troy) }	= 0.60000 kilogrammes
Momme = 10 *fun*	= { 0.13228 oz. (Avoir) / 0.12057 oz. (Troy) }	= 3.75000 grammes

MONEYS

Yen (¥) = 100 *sen* = 1000 *rin* = 2s. 0d.581 = 2.583 francs

= 0.4984 dollars (U.S.A.) = 2.0924 marks (Ger.)

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INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

American Trading Co. VIII
Asano Portland Cement Co. IX
Bank of Chosen X
Bank of Taiwan 426-A
Chosen Government Railways XXXII
Daihyaku Ginko XI
Daiichi Bank XII
Dai Nippon Brewery Co. XXXVI
de Becker & Eldridge Law Office..... Back Title Page
Fuji Gassed Spinning Co. XLII
Fuji Paper Mill XXXV
Fujimoto Bill-Broker Bank XLIII
Furukawa Elec. Eng. Co. XXIII
Imperial Marine & Fire Ins. Co. XXIV
Japan Chronicle XXXVIII
Japan Advertiser XXXIX
Japan Industrial Bank XV
Japan Times XXXVII
Japanese Government Railways ..... XXVIII, XXIX, XXX
Jugo Ginko XIII
Kanda Bank XIV
Kanematsu Shoten XXVI
Kawasaki Bank 420-A
Kawasaki Dock Yard XXXIII
Keihan Electric Railway Co. 376-B
Kirin Brewery Co. V
Kisha Seizo Kaisha 376-A
Kyodo Fire Insurance Co. 406-A
Mikimoto XLIV
Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha II
Mitsubishi Kogyo Kaisha III
Mitsui Bank 414-A
Mitsui Trust Co. 414-B
Mitsukoshi VI
Morinaga Confectionery Co. XVIII
Nichiro Gyogyo Kaisha XIX
Nippon Fire Insurance Co. ..... Inside Back Cover
Nomura Securities Company 420-B
Nippon Life Assurance Co.) XXV
Nippon Seimei Saiseikai)
Nippon Oil Co. XXI
Nippon Yusen Kaisha IV
Nisshin Flour Mill XX
Nisshin Kisen Kaisha XLI
Oji Paper Mill XXXIV
Colong Tea VII
Osaka Marine & Fire Ins. Co. ..... Facing XXXVII
Osaka Shosen Kaisha XL
South Manchuria R'ly Co. XXXI
Sumitomo Bank XVII
Suzuka Shoten XXVII
Toho Electric Power Co. XXII
Tokyo Fire Insurance Co. I
Yamaichi Securities Co. ..... Back Cover
Yasuda Bank ..... Inside Front Cover
Yokohama Fire Ins. Co. 406-A
Yokohama Specie Bank XVI
Yasuda Trust Co. 426-B

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ADDENDUM

The Foreign Minister's Speech

Baron Shidehara addressed on January 18 the House of Representatives on the foreign policy of Japan. The principal points of his speech were as follows:—

The Situation in China

The problem of greatest international moment, on which popular attention is now centred, is undoubtedly that which relates to the situation in China. For several years past, China has been a scene of endless civil strife. In the meantime, the Southern Army, carrying high the banner which represents a definite platform of political and social reforms, has since last summer gained the upper reaches of the Yangtse, and injected a new element into the nature of the civil war in China. In opposition to that movement, various military factions . . . . in North and Central China have formed . . . . the Army for National Security, with the result that the North and the South are actually confronting each other, both in arms and in "platforms."

For the present, it seems particularly advisable to remain unmoved by fragmentary or one-sided reports, and to exercise the utmost degree of circumspection and calm judgment. I may, however, venture a few observations in view of the existing condition of affairs.

For the Restoration of Order in China

. . . . We are naturally anxious to see an early re-establishment of order and security in China. . . . With the object in view, we have found it necessary to prohibit all supply of arms and loans to China which may be applied to purposes of civil war. Since 1919, we have been exercising the most stringent control within the limits of our power to make the prohibition effective.

The national life of the Chinese people has grown up with a historical background extending for several thousand years, and amidst surroundings peculiarly their own. No plans of political or social institutions worked out by any foreign nation to suit its own convenience can be imposed upon China with any hope of lasting success. Nor can it be imagined that the Chinese will long acquiesce in foreign intervention or submit to foreign dictation.

Obviously, in various localities, the control over the activities of lawless elements is at present wholly inadequate, owing to the instability of the central authority responsible for the preservation of public peace. But we are not without hope that such irregularities will be gradually corrected with the restoration of normal conditions.

In the meantime, we have only to keep in touch with those

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actually exercising authority in each locality, and to make all possible efforts to secure that our protection be extended for the persons and property of our nationals. So far these efforts have generally been attended with success.

Chinese Customs Conference

With regard to the Special Conference on the Chinese Customs Tariff, it is sincerely to be regretted that while it was in session, the domestic disturbances in the country assumed such serious proportions that the Chinese delegates found themselves unable to take part in the Conference. . . . Unfortunate as it was that the Conference was thus virtually adjourned, the constant labour of the participating delegations for nearly ten months has by no means been entirely fruitless.

. . . . The Japanese delegates, conscious of this nation's own experience in the past, and mindful of the trend of public sentiments in China, exerted themselves loyally and unflinchingly to help China, in concert with the other Powers interested, in order that the Chinese national aspirations may be realised with the friendly understanding of the whole world. These efforts of our Delegation have been, it is believed, widely appreciated, and have undoubtedly conduced in a large measure to the promotion of mutual confidence and good will between Japan and China.

Extraterritoriality Commission

The Commission on Extraterritoriality in China met for the first time on January 12 of last year and closed its labours on September 19. The Report submitted by the Commission contains . . . certain recommendations to the Chinese Government, and expresses the opinion that when these recommendations shall have been reasonably complied with, the several Powers would be warranted in relinquishing their respective rights of extraterritoriality. It also recommends . . . . certain modifications which the Powers should make in the existing systems and practice, pending the abolition of extraterritoriality. It further suggests that such abolition may be effected, not necessarily for the whole territory of China at the same time, but according to such progressive scheme, geographical, partial or otherwise, as may be agreed upon.

Sino-Japanese Commercial Treaty

The proposed revision of the Commercial Treaty between Japan and China is also a question which has engaged our careful attention. . . .

If China should meet us half-way, as I feel confident she will, in the same spirit of moderation and good will, I have no doubt that the negotiations will make satisfactory progress.

A Summary of Chinese Policy

Our policy covering all questions in the relation between Japan and China may then be summarised as follows:

1.—To respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of China, and scrupulously to avoid all interference in her domestic strife.

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2.—To promote solidarity and economic rapprochement between the two nations.

3.—To entertain sympathetically and helpfully the just aspirations of the Chinese people, and to co-operate in the efforts for the realisation of such aspirations.

4.—To maintain an attitude of patience and toleration in the present situation of China, and, at the same time, to protect Japan's legitimate and essential rights and interests by all reasonable means at the disposal of the Government.

Japan and the Soviet

We are happy to be able to state that the relations between Japan and the Soviet Union continue to be gratifying. We are informed that the concessions of oil and coal fields in Northern Saghalien obtained by Japanese interests in pursuance of the arrangement contained in the Peking Protocol of 1925 have been making satisfactory developments without much difficulty being presented in their working. Negotiations for revision of the Fishery Convention are now in progress, and we are looking forward to their successful conclusion.

There are certain sections of people who seem to indulge in an alarming speculation, as if the interests of Japan and of the Soviet Union were destined to clash in Manchuria.

No Aggressive Policy in Manchuria

. . . . We have no aggressive policy of any kind in Manchuria or elsewhere. Our sole preoccupation is to see that peace and order are maintained in that region, and that our nationals are permitted there to engage in peaceful pursuits without molestation. We believe that in this fundamental policy, the Soviet Union does not differ from us, and that it has likewise no aggressive design in any sense, military, political or otherwise. . . . With regard to economic questions, it is obvious that the nationals of Japan and of the Soviet Union are interested in Manchuria in an important degree. Economic activities, however, must as a rule be regulated by the principles of the Open Door and of equal opportunity, and it is impossible to imagine that such peaceful undertakings may give rise to any serious complication between Japan and the Soviet Union.

The United States and Japan

Turning to our relations with the United States, I regret to state that the question of discriminatory treatment against Japanese involved in the United States Immigration Act of 1924 still remains unadjusted. . . . I should, however, point out the evident and welcome facts that on this question, as well as in all other matters of common interest to both nations, a true knowledge and sympathetic understanding of Japan in the United States have grown considerably in recent years, and that wild reports circulated at one time by a certain section of Americans, discrediting Japan's pacific intentions, are now receiving general condemnation from the enlightened public opinion in their own country.

I am firmly convinced that the two nations, conscious of their

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important missions as guardians of peace in the Pacific, will stand side by side for all time in friendly accord for the fulfilment of such responsibilities.

The speech touched upon the League of Nations, the Preparatory Disarmament Commission at Geneva, and Japan's friendship with European Powers, and concluded with this remark:

Every international question is, in its final analysis, a moral one. We have been fortified in this belief by the Imperial Rescript of December 28 last, in which His Majesty was pleased to exhort his subjects to show "Beneficence to all classes of people and friendship to all the nations of the earth."

Japan's Financial Policy

Mr. Kataoka, the Minister of Finance, reviewed his policy in the House of Representatives on Jan. 18 on the financial policy of the Government. It was in effect as follows:

The existing state of economics and finance in this country makes it necessary that the policy of retrenchment should be adhered to for the fiscal year under review also. . . . On the other hand, there are many outstanding questions pressing for attention, such as the subsidiary craft building programme, the second Hokkaido colonisation scheme, and a fresh tax reform project. . . .

National Debt

There has been a marked increase in the amount of the national debt in recent years, it standing at ¥5,162,000,000 at the end of 1926, more than double that of ten years ago. It is true that during the last three years the Government has been pursuing a policy of not raising loans on the public market, ... but the Government cannot be content with what it has already achieved.

It is thus most appropriate that, in addition to the method already adopted for repaying the national debt, the Government should see that . . . . a surplus should be employed for redemption purposes. . . .

Acting on this conviction, the Government has . . . . decided to fix the minimum percentage at one-fourth of the surplus created in the last fiscal year but one. Worked out on this standard, the surplus to be utilised for this purpose in the new fiscal year is ¥44,500,000, which, together with the sinking fund under the system already in force amounting to ¥54,000,000, brings the total amount of the redemption fund for the new fiscal year up to ¥98,500,000.

Naval Shipbuilding

The increase of the subsidiary craft building expenditure for the new fiscal year is simply for the purpose of replenishing the fighting power of the vessels. . . . It is proposed that the total sum of ¥261,300,000 should be defrayed for this purpose during five years beginning with the new fiscal year.

Hokkaido Colonisation

The old Hokkaido colonisation scheme comes to an end with

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the fiscal year 1926-1927, but the colonisation business of Hokkaido is not complete and on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission last year, it has laid down a fresh colonisation scheme spreading over 20 years from the next fiscal year. The sum appropriated for this purpose in the new Budget is ¥25,100,000.

Subsidies

In the new Budget also, it has made the necessary appropriations for the establishment of new Consulates, the increase of the personnel of commercial officials, the subsidy for the establishment of museums for Japanese goods, the subsidy for the important exports industrial guilds, the establishment of the Silk Bureau, increased production of eggs, the prospecting of oil fields, the subsidy for deep-sea fishery and other enterprises necessary for trade improvement and industrial encouragement.

Care of the Poor

For the new fiscal year also, it has laid down the necessary plans for the improvement of insalubrious dwellings, and the establishment of public pawnbroking shops . . and has solved several outstanding problems, such as the increase of the pay for Communications employees and other petty officials, involving a total expenditure of some ¥8,000,000, the increase of pensions granted to holders of the Golden Kite and other decorations at an expenditure of ¥3,100,000, and an increase of the State subsidy for compulsory education by ¥5,000,000.

Tax Reform

Regarding the new tax reform plan, some reduction has been made in the registration tax in connection with the transfer of the ownership of real estate, the acquisition of pledge and mortgage, and the amalgamation of juridical persons. . . . Through the revision of the registration tax, it is expected that there will be a decrease of some ¥2,200,000 in the tax revenue in an average year; through the revision of the stamp duty a decrease of ¥1,400,000 is anticipated; and through the revision of the sugar excise a decrease of ¥4,100,000, making a total of ¥7,800,000. With regard to sugar, however, it is estimated that there will occur an increase of ¥2,400,000 through the revision of the Customs tariff. . . .

Currency Fluctuation

When the post-war reaction came on the economic world some years ago, the Government and people ought to have courageously adopted and pursued the policy of retrenchment and readjustment, but unfortunately they failed to rise to the occasion. The great Kanto earthquake which occurred afterwards made the financial recovery of the country even more difficult. Since the Kato Cabinet came into existence, the Government . . . . has pushed on the work of retrenchment with vigour, with the result that there has been gradual financial improvement.

There has been a remarkable decrease in the amount of the note issue by the Bank of Japan, convertible notes at the

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end of each month was ¥1,318,000,000, which represents a decrease of ¥66,000,000 as compared with the corresponding period of two years before.

With regard to the interest rates, they have been showing a downward tendency for some time. The official discount rate of the Bank of Japan was lowered from 2.2 sen to 2 sen in April, 1925, and in October last year it was again reduced to 1.8 sen, because of the continued easiness of the money market and the generally favourable financial situation prevailing.

The index number of the wholesale prices, as investigated by the Bank of Japan, has witnessed a steady fall. In December last year, it was 178 or a fall of 25 points as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year and a decline of 47 points when compared with that of 1924. The index number of the detail prices have correspondingly declined.

Exchange

The exchange rate is also improving steadily. Since the beginning of November last year, the official rate of the Specie Bank has been maintained at $48\frac{3}{8}$, which shows a recovery of $5\frac{1}{4}$ over the rate at the end of 1925, or a recovery of over $10 greater than the lowest figure recorded, namely $38\frac{1}{2}$.

The Balance of Trade

So far as the country's foreign trade is concerned, the exports for last year amounted to ¥2,044,721,000, and the imports to ¥2,377,476,000, making a total of ¥4,422,197,000. The excess of imports over exports aggregated ¥332,755,000. . . .

The inactivity of the export trade was mainly due to the rapid recovery of the exchange rate. . . . inevitable in the process of the recovery of the exchange. Although the economic world has thus shown signs of gradual improvement, the work of readjustment is not yet complete in all directions. Moreover, as the improvements referred to simply embody what has been achieved under the abnormal conditions of the gold embargo, there is still little room for optimism as to the future of the financial world of this country.

Gold Embargo

Inasmuch as the the gold embargo was an emergency measure necessitated by the exigencies of the world war, it must be lifted as quickly as possible. The Government attaches special importance to the completion of the work of financial readjustment as the most important thing to be done in preparation for the forthcoming lifting of the gold embargo. During the past three years, the Government has strictly adhered to the policy of not raising loans on the public market. It has now inaugurated the new system of devoting part of the surplus to the redemption of the national debt. In other ways also, it has devised various methods for expediting the financial revival of the country.

The earthquake bills prove a serious hindrance to financial recovery, and the Government recognises the need of dealing properly with them. The measure for the discounting of the

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earthquake bills was adopted for the purpose of alleviating the economic distress resulting from the great Kanto earthquake, and the arrangement in this connection is to remain in force until September 20th this year.

Budget for the Year 1927-28

In compiling the Budget for the fiscal year April 1st, 1927—March 31st, 1928, the Government felt it still necessary to adhere to the policy of retrenchment so as to further the administrative and financial readjustment which had been its guiding principle since the formation of the Kato Cabinet. On the other hand it had to solve a number of outstanding problems, including that of national defence. Among others the following may be mentioned as important measures adopted in the new Budget:—The establishment of a new system by which part of the surplus in the Treasury is to be set aside for the redemption of national debts, to enhance the credit of national bonds and ensure the easiness of money market; the increase of expenditure for building auxiliary ships to maintain the Navy at its present strength, and the introduction of a plan to shorten the conscription period for the infantry within the limits not affetcing national defence; new arrangements for the promotion of trade, silk industry, stock-farming and acquatic products industry; various social measures, including protection and encouragement of emigratoin and colonisation, improvement of insalubrious dwellings, investigation into population and food supply problems; framing a policy in regard to establishing air routes and international aviation; increase of State subsidy for compulsory education; a second revision in the taxation system to secure fairer imposition from social point of view; fixing at the same as in the precious year, the amount of public loans to be issued, or ¥150,000,000 throughout the general and special accounts, these not to be put on the open market.

GENERAL BUDGET

The figures as approved by the 52nd session of the Diet in March, 1927, are given below:—

Revenue

	1927-28	Inc. or dec.(—)
Ordinary	¥1,458,118,557	¥84,973,503
Extraordinary	271,940,211	5,703,260
Ordinary receipts	41,610,130	11,739,260
Proceeds from loans	64,000,000	—16,000,000
Surplus from previous year's account	166,330,081	9,963,914
Total	1,730,058,768	90,676,677

Expenditure

Ordinary	1,174,940,307	87,538,371

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	1927-28	Inc. or dec.(—)
Part of surplus devoted to loan redemption	44,511,741	44,511,741
Interest on earthquake restoration loans	24,186,127	2,395,052
Other expenses	1,106,242,439	40,631,578
Extraordinary	555,118,461	3,138,306
Reconstruction of the Capital	118,489,915	2,792,521
Other earthquake restoration expenses	63,852,763	—18,414,831
Other expenses	372,775,793	18,760,616
Total	1,730,058,768	90,676,677

Ordinary Revenue (in ¥1,000)

Taxes and duties	883,257	70,637
Stamp receipts	81,464	—2,316
State enterprises and property	463,751	16,813
Miscellaneous revenues	18,671	—215
Transferred from Deposit Dept. special account.....	3,323	23
Transferred from funds for education reform and agrarian development	7,750	31
Total	1,458,118	84,973

Extraordinary Revenue (in ¥1,000)

Sale of State property.....	4,947	231
Miscellaneous revenues	2,624	898
Local payments of expenses for public works	3,104	123
Local contributions of expenses for public works....	10,114	—986
Scientific research encouragement funds received	45	—
Transferred from special account funds	18,776	10,790
Proceeds from loans	64,000	—16,000
Payments from insurance cos.	1,996	681
Transferred from previous year's account	166,330	9,963
Total	271,940	5,703

Ordinary Expenditure (in ¥1,000)

Civil list	4,500	—
Foreign Affairs Dept.	16,491	709
Home Affairs Dept.	43,889	1,952
Finance Dept.	339,664	41,646
War Dept.	173,614	5,178
Navy Dept.	135,978	9,306
Justice Dept.	31,119	1,947
Education Dept.	119,217	5,459
Agr. and For. Dept.	26,429	1,161
Com. and Ind. Dept.	4,471	1,041

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	1927-28	Inc. or dec.(—)
Communications Dept.	279,563	19,134
Total	1,174,940	87,538

Extraordinary Expenditure (in ¥1,000)

Foreign Affairs Dept.	2,868	—638
Home Affairs Dept.	213,529	5,727
Finance Dept.	59,599	4,382
War Dept.	38,450	6,084
Navy Dept.	119,448	7,051
Justice Dept.	6,242	2,662
Education Dept.	21,083	22
Agr. and For. Dept.	22,884	3,147
Com. and Ind. Dept.	7,169	—2,405
Communications Dept.	63,841	—22,896
Total	555,118	3,138

Colonial Budgets

The general outline of the estimates for the special accounts of colonial possessions are as follows:—

	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
Korea			
Revenue	¥165,773,875	¥43,934,587	¥209,708,462
Expenditure	150,879,909	58,828,553	209,708,462
Formosa			
Revenue	92,572,902	19,026,300	111,599,202
Expenditure	79,167,157	32,432,045	111,599,202
Kwantung			
Revenue	11,305,874	6,609,329	17,915,203
Expenditure	13,485,729	4,429,474	17,915,203
Saghalien			
Revenue	13,942,008	5,782,689	19,724,697
Expenditure	10,162,604	9,562,093	19,724,697
South Seas			
Revenue	2,354,549	2,191,987	4,546,536
Expenditure	2,671,471	1,875,065	4,546,536

Other Special Accounts

	Revenue	Expenditure
Government Railways	¥654,460,400	¥495,625,675
Cultural Undertakings in China.	4,128,535	2,994,405
Health Insurance	32,254,866	32,254,866
Mint	15,668,479	5,226,120
Printing Bureau	8,660,762	6,841,808
Monopoly Bureau	326,977,448	172,116,979
Deposit Department	88,871,638	84,149,656
Sinking Funds	795,615,227	795,615,227
Funds for Education Reform and Agrarian Development	7,666,597	7,750,000
Imperial Universities	25,159,289	25,159,289
State Universities	7,898,789	7,898,789
Government Iron Works	9,292,795	8,245,930

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	Revenue	Expenditure
Adjustment of Rice Supply and Demand	68,264,801	68,264,801
Post Office Insurance	100,195,698	99,101,362
Post Office Life Annuity	7,871,739	832,052

SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGETS

General Account

No. 1

Revenue (¥1,000)

Extraordinary	
Transferred from Special Account Funds	5,209
Transferred from previous year's account	15,862
Total incl. others	21,075

Expenditure (¥1,000)

Ordinary	
Finance Dept.	5,095
Extraordinary	
Foreign Affairs Dept.	641
Home „ „	5,752
Finance Dept.	6,123
War Dept.	291
Navy Dept.	980
Justice Dept.	238
Education Dept.	614
Agr. and For. Dept.	392
Com. and Ind. Dept.	100
Communications Dept.	845
Total	15,980
Total Expenditure	21,075

No. 2

Revenue (¥1,000)

Ordinary	
State Undertakings and Property	30
Total incl. others	32
Extraordinary	
Transferred from previous year's account	7,802
Total Revenue	7,835

Expenditure (¥1,000)

Ordinary	
Home Affairs Dept.	68
Finance Dept.	4,396
Communications Dept.	15
Total incl. others	4,489
Extraordinary	
Home Affairs Dept.	1,800
Finance Dept.	1,537
Total incl. others	3,345
Total Expenditure	7,835

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Special Accounts (¥1,000)

Korean Government-General	1,201	1,201
Saghalien Administration Office	429	429
State Property Adjustment Funds	5,209	5,209
Imperial Universities	412	412
Printing Bureau	214	183
Sinking Funds	4,364	4,364

Second Taxation Revision

The second taxation revision plan, which the Government has adopted, aims at the adjustment of the registration fees, stamp duty and sugar excise, and it is expected that this will result in a decrease of ¥6,450,049 in the State revenue in 1927 and ¥7,842,787 in the ensuing fiscal year. On the other hand there will be an increase of ¥2,483,851 in both years in the customs revenue, and when the balance is struck the decrease on this account makes ¥4,056,188 and ¥5,358,936 respectively for the two years. Further details are given below:—

Decrease	1927-8	1928-9
Sugar excise	¥2,836,172	¥4,138,920
Registration fees	2,233,264	2,233,264
Stamp duty	1,470,603	1,470,603
Total	6,540,039	7,842,787
Increase		
Customs revenue	2,483,851	2,483,851
Balance (—)	4,056,188	5,358,936

Bills Passed in the 52nd Session

Besides the Budget and 10 other financial Bills, 42 out of 57 Bills introduced by the Government were passed in the 52nd session of the Diet. Those of comparative importance were the Bills relating to the revision of the Sugar Excise, Import Tariff, Stamp Duty, Bonded Warehouse, Electric Business, Insurance Business, Mining, and Conscription Laws, the Bills relating to the adjustment of the Earthquake Notes, the control of silk fabrics for export, the minimum age of seamen, the control of emigration guilds, the control of bonded factories, the Banking Law, the Chamber of Commerce Law, etc.

Earthquake in Tango Situated in Western Japan

A violent earthquake shook the districts of Tango Province, lying to the east of Tajima, at 6.29 p.m. March 7th, 7,367 houses collapsing or burnt by the quake fires, while the death toll reached upwards of 2,900. The centre of the seismic focus is judged to lie in Takeno County between Mineyama and Amino towns, one of the most important silk crape centres in Japan.

Financial Crisis

The effect of the economic reaction occasioned by the cessation of the World's War followed as it was by the Earthquake disaster of 1923 at last caused the failure of a number of un-

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sound concerns that had neglected to exercise caution during the war boom. The immediate cause was the difficulty which the Earthquake Note measure experienced in the Diet. The first to fail was the Watanabe Bank which closed its doors on March 15, and the run that occurred involved the Akaji Savings, Nakai, Nakazawa, Soda, Murai, and two minor banks in the same fate. Meanwhile the Bank of Taiwan and its largest debtor, the great Suzuki Firm of Kobe, had to make desperate efforts to keep themselves afloat. The Government then decided to extend relief to the Bank by means of an Emergency Imperial Ordinance. The proposal was disapproved on April 17 by the Privy Council at an extraordinary council held in presence of the Emperor, and on the following day the Wakatsuki Cabinet resigned. On the 18th the Bank of Taiwan temporarily closed doors of its Tokyo and other branches, though its head office in Taiwan remained open.

Ministerial Change

Consulted by the Emperor through a special messenger as to the personnel of a succeeding Premier, Prince Saionji, the sole surviving Genro, recommended General Baron Gi-ichi Tanaka, leader of the Seiyukai, the second largest political party, and the Tanaka Cabinet was formerly installed on the 20th, as follows:

Tanaka Cabinet

Premier	General Baron Gi-ichi Tanaka
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Do
Minister of Home Affairs	Dr. Kisaburo Suzuki, Member of House of Peers
Minister of Finance	Korekiyo Takahashi, M.P.
Minister of War	General Yoshinori Shirakawa
Minister of Navy	Admiral Keisuke Okada
Minister of Justice	Dr. Yoshimichi Hara
Minister of Education	Chuzo Mitsuchi, M.P.
Minister of Agr. & Forestry	Teijiro Yamamoto, M.P.
Minister of Com. & Industry	Tokugoro Nakahashi
Minister of Communications	Keisuke Mochizuki, M.P.
Minister of Railways	Heikichi Ogawa, M.P.

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CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHY

POSITION, AREA, TERRITORY AND CLIMATE

Japan is situated in the east of the Continent of Asia and in the west of the Northern Pacific lying between 21°45′ and 50°56′ N. latitude and 119°18′ and 156°32′ E. longitude. The territory comprised within this limit consists of six large islands, i.e. Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Hokkaido, Taiwan (Formosa), Southern Karafuto (Saghalien below 50° lat.) and the Peninsula of Chosen (Korea), and about six hundred smaller islands. Of these islands Sado, Oki, Tsushima, Iki, Awaji and the four archipelagoes of Hoko (Pescadores), Chishima (Kuriles), Ogasawara (Bonin) and Ryukyu (Luchu) may deserve mention, all the rest being insignificant. Japan proper consists of the four large islands of Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, and Hokkaido, and is exclusive of Formosa and its adjoining islands, Saghalien and Korea.

After the China war (1894-1895) Japan acquired Formosa and the Pescadores, after the Russian war (1904-05) the southern half of Saghalien, and also obtained a free hand in Korea, which she has since annexed. The realm now covers 260,704.23 sq. miles distributed as follows as to area:—

	Area (sq. miles)	Percent. of Area	Coast line (miles)
Japan Proper	147,651.65	56.64	17,179.98
Honshu (with outlying is.)	(86,771.75)	(33.28)	6,040.87
Shikoku („)	(7,030.95)	(2.70)	1,649.18
Kyushu („)	(15,587.08)	(5.98)	4,506.90
Hokkaido („)	(29,976.95)	(11.61)	1,587.37
Kuriles (31 islands).....	(6,023.47)	(2.31)	1,442.80
Luchu (55 islands).....	(834.40)	(0.36)	768.84
The others	(1,028.79)	(0.39)	1,176.71
Saghalien (Karafuto).....	2,024.30	5.34	—
Korea (Chosen).....	85,228.68	32.69	—
Formosa (and Pescadores, with outlying is.).....	13,889.50	5.33	973.29
Total	260,704.23	100.00	—

Note.—All the outlying islands having coast line of over 2 miles and also smaller islands that are inhabited are included in the total area.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Mountains.—The land is mountainous and volcanic. The most conspicuous ranges are, in the west and south, two branches of the Kwen-Lun system of China of which one, the Chugoku range, traverses Kyushu and finds its way into the middle part of Honshu, while the other coming from Shikoku also enters the middle Honshu. In the north there is the Saghalien system

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which forms the ridges in Hokkaido and northern Honshu. These ranges encounter at the middle of Honshu, thereby producing upheavals popularly known among mountaineers as the Japan Alps, and other prominent peaks such as Fuji, Norikuragatake, etc.

Many volcanoes occur in these ranges. The Aso and Nasu volcanic chains form part respectively of the branches of the Kwen-lun and the Saghalien system, while the Fuji volcanic range traverses the Seven Islands and Peninsula of Idzu and joins the two main systems at the middle of Honshu, which in this part rise in peaks of over 10,000 ft. in height. The Fuji range divides Honshu into two main sections, Southern Japan and Northern Japan.

The Nasu volcanic range and Chugoku range part Honshu into what are called the Omote (front) Nihon, or Pacific board and the Ura (back) Nihon, or Japan Sea board, these two presenting striking difference in climatic and other physical conditions as well as in civilization. The Kirishima volcanic range occurs in the Luchu and Osumi Islands and enters Kyushu while the Kuriles have also a volcanic chain which stretches to Hokkaido. Korea and Formosa have their own mountain ranges and volcanic chains. In the latter there are six peaks of above 10,000 ft.

There are in Japanese territory over 231 mountain peaks each measuring above 8,000 ft., of which the first 39, with the sole exception of Mount Fuji, are in Formosa. The following are the principal peaks in Japan proper measuring above 9,600 ft.:—

Japan Proper

Name	Locality	Height (metres)
Mt. Fuji	Suruga-Kai	3,777
Shirane Kitadake	Kai	3,192
Shirane Ainotake	Kai-Suruga	3,189
Yarigatake	Hida	3,180
Higashidake	Suruga	3,146
Akaishidake	Shinano-Suruga	3,120
Oku Hodaka	Shinano-Hida	3,103
Hodaka	„	3,090
Arakawadake	Suruga	3,083
Ontake	Hida	3,063
Shiomidake	Shinano-Hida	3,033
Senjogatake	Shinano-Suruga	3,048
Kita Hodaka	Kai	3,033
Shirane Nodoridake	Shinano	3,026
Norikuradake	Kai-Suruga	3,026
Hijiridake	Shinano-Suruga	3,011
Tsurugidake	Etchu	2,998
Tateyama	„	2,992

Formosa

Niitaka (Mt. Morrison)	3,962
Tsugitaka (Mt. Sylvia)	3,931
Shukoban-san	3,833

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Maboras-san	3,806
Nankodai-san	3,797
Chuo Senzan	3,715
Kwan-san	3,667
Daisuikutsu-san	3,645

Korea

Peku-tu-san	8,900 (feet)

Rivers.—Due to the insular position and complicated topography, rivers are comparatively short and of rapid current. They are not navigable for large sea-going vessels, but owing to frequent rainfalls they sufficiently serve the purpose of irrigation and hydraulic power.

Principal rivers are given below with their length, drainage area, etc.

Flowing into	Name	Length miles	Drainage basin sq. miles	Navigable length* miles
Sea of Japan	Agano (Honshu)	105	3,212	217
	Go-no „	124	1,471	124
	Ishikari (Hokkaido)	227	—	—
	Mogami (Honshu)	134	2,858	215
	Omono „	93	1,614	142
	Rakuto (Korea)	327	9,212	215
	Shinano (Honshu)	229	4,734	344
	Teshio (Hokkaido)	193	—	—
	Tumen (Korea)	325	4,061	54
	Noshiro (Honshu)	85	1,584	124
Pacific Ocean	Abukuma (Honshu)	122	2,114	81
	Arakawa „	110	1,209	154
	Kiso „	144	2,513	278
	Kitakami „	152	4,139	225
	Nakagawa „	78	1,262	68
	Tenryu „	134	1,888	176
	Tokachi (Hokkaido)	122	—	—
	Tone (Honshu)	200	6,086	415
	Yoshino (Shikoku)	146	1,429	146
Inland Sea	Yodo (Honshu)	49	3,246	220
Okhotsk Sea	Tokoro (Hokkaido)	90	—	—
East China Sea	Chikugo (Kyushu)	88	1,102	117
	Dakusui (Formosa)	95	—	—
Yellow Sea	Daido (Korea)	273	6,437	161
	Kan „	320	10,147	205
	Yalu „	491	12,255	434

* Including tributaries.

Lakes and Ponds.—There are many of these inland water basins, adding much to the scenic beauty of the country, though most of them are small in size. They are generally of volcanic or seismic origin, or have been formed by gradation. Among lakes of over 1.5 sq. mile in size and lying at high altitude may be mentioned Suganuma (1,755 metres above sea level) and Lake Chuzenji (1,616 m. above s. l.). As regards depth, Lake Shikotsu (247 fathoms), Lake Tazawa (223 f.) and Lake Towada (205 f.) head the list.

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The circumference of the principal lakes is as below:—

	miles		mile
Biwa-ko	146.15	Inawashiro-ko	40.33
Furen-ko	41.08	Kasumiga-ura	84.19
Hachiro-gata	48.31	Saroma-ko	65.89
Hamana-ko	37.14	Tomnai-ko	48.81
Imba-numa	44.74	Towada-ko	39.04

Chuzenji in Nikko (6.02 ri), Ashi-no-ko in Hakone (5.04 ri), Suwa-ko in Shinano (4.22 ri), are noted mountain lakes.

Plains.—As might be expected from the hilly nature of her topography Japan cannot boast of large plains, and indeed land inclined 10° and below does not exceed a quarter of the whole area. But small alluvial plains are not scarce, the valleys of larger rivers being especially fertile. Of these the Kwanto plain, watered by two large rivers, Tone and Arakawa, is most important and contains Tokyo, Yokohama and many other towns and cities, supporting altogether over 10 millions of souls. The Nobi plain consists of the valleys of Kiso and other rivers and feeds over 2½ million people, clustered in Nagoya and other towns and cities. Other plains in Honshu are; the Kinai plain with Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, etc. in it, containing 4½ million people, and traversed by the Yodo and other rivers; the Echigo plain traversed by Shinano and Agano rivers; the Sendai plain watered by the Kitakami and the Abukuma. Hokkaido has Ishikari and six other large plains. The Tsukushi plain in Kyushu contains coal fields, where 60 percent of the coal produced in Japan is mined. In Korea the valleys of the Kan-go are reputed to be among the most developed in the Peninsula.

Adjacent Seas.—The East China Sea is shallow except for the portion near Formosa and the Luchu, but the Sea of Japan is deeper, the maximum being 1,880 fathoms. Great depressions are found in the Pacific waters not far from the land. Among them may be mentioned the Tuscarora deep which extends for 400 miles along the Kuriles and has a maximum depth of 4,655 fathoms; and the Luchu deep, where 4,041 fathoms has been sounded.

Ocean Currents.—Warm and cold currents encounter in Japanese seas, which has a favorable effect upon the fishing and marine product industries of the country. The great warm current in the North Pacific, the Black (or Japan) Current, runs along the southeastern shores of Formosa and Japan proper to about 35°6′ N. latitude where it bifurcates and takes a northeasterly course. The Tsushima Current which branches from the above near the Luchu Is. passes through the Strait of Tsushima and washes the Japan Sea board of Honshu, finally reaching Saghalien. The cold currents in the Japan Sea are the Liman Current which, after touching the Continental shores, streams along the northeastern coast of Korea; and the Okhotsk Current in the Okhotsk Sea. The Oyashio, or Chishima Current, is also cold and washes the Pacific side of the Kuriles, Hokkaido, and Northeastern Honshu. It meets one of the branches of the Black Current off the Ojika Peninsula, where there is a bank that furnishes a good fishing ground.

Though visited by cold streams the Japanese seas are ice-free, save in the extreme north of the Korean waters where ice-breakers are necessary in winter. Part of the Northern Pacific

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north of Cape Erimo, is also visited by floating ice and ice fields which are a menace to navigation from January to April.

Tides.—Tides register a very high range on the Yellow Sea and East China Sea coasts, reaching as much as 34-5 ft. at Chemulpo, Korea. In Japan proper the highest range is 18 ft. at the port of Miike, Kyushu. The difference is 6-13 ft. in the Inland Sea, 6-9 ft. on the Pacific coast and 4-5 ft. on the Okhotsk. The Sea of Japan is one of the waters with the smallest tidal range in the world, being scarcely more than 2 ft. except at the Tsushima Strait. At Naruto, one of the narrow straits by which the Inland Sea communicates with the Pacific, the tidal streams form eddies and whirlpools which present a unique sight

Harbors and Bays.—The Pacific coast is far more diversified in outline than the Japan Sea coast. The coast line of the former measures in aggregate 4,225 ri against 1,155 ri of the latter. In Honshu alone the outer coast measures 1,311 ri and the other only 651 ri. The eastern coast of Northern Japan, i.e., from one continuous large inlet, the Bay of Sendai and the Bay of Matsushima embraced by the Ojika Peninsula, but for about 60 ri north of Sendai it is rich in smaller indentations and forms a Ria coast. The southern coast of Honshu extending from near Tokyo Bay to Cape Satta in Kyushu, abounds in large indentations and furnishes several excellent anchorages. These inlets are Tokyo Bay, Gulf of Sagami, Bay of Atsumi, Bay of Ise, Strait of Kii, Gulf of Tosa.

The Inland Sea may practically be regarded as one large inland basin, being connected with the outer sea by four very narrow straits, i.e., Shimonoseki, Hayatomo, Yura and Naruto. It is dotted with small islets and renowned for its charming scenery.

The China Sea coast of Kyushu is much indented, and over the sea are scattered the islands of Goto, Hirato, Amakusa and Koshiki. In the northwest the Nishisonogi, Nomo and Shimabara peninsulas divide the coast into the four bays of Omura, Nagasaki, Sasebo and Miike. The bay of Kagoshima also may be mentioned, for it contains the volcanic island of Sakurajima on which there was an eruption years ago.

The western part of the Japan Sea coast is much zigzagged and between Korea and Kyushu there exists a narrow strait rather shallow in depth. This strait is further divided into three, i.e., Iki, East Tsushima and West Tsushima channels, by the two islands of Iki and Tsushima which lie in it. The West Tsushima channel is only 4,700 metres wide.

The monotonous nature of the Japan Sea coast of Honshu is somewhat diversified by the presence, here and there, of lagoons formed by the action of waves and wind. Nakanouumi Lagoon is one of such depressions. The only noteworthy indentation along the whole coast is that forming the Gulf of Wakasa on which are situated the secondary naval port of Maizuru, and the harbors of Miyazu, Tsuruga, etc. One interesting geographical feature is that owing to the presence of the gulf the most constricted neck of Honshu is formed.

Between Gulf Wakasa and Tsugaru Promontory the curves formed by Noto and Oga Peninsulas are worthy of mention, whatever other inlets there may be being insignificant and at best forming river ports of no great value. The Oga Peninsula Cape Shiriya to Cape Inubo not far from Tokyo Bay, has only encloses the Hachiro-gata, a lagoon with beautiful scenery. The

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Gulf of Mutsu, in which lie Aomori and Ominato, a secondary naval port, opens to the Tsugaru Strait but the mouth is narrowed by the Shimokita Peninsula. The Tsugaru Strait separates Hokkaido from Honshu with a width of only 20,000 metres and a maximum depth of 111 fathoms. It is well known as Blackeston's line.

The coast of Hokkaido and of Formosa is not much better off for anchorages. The former is characterised by the presence of sand dunes formed by strong wind and sediment brought down by rivers. The Volcanic Bay and Oshima Peninsula, Nemuro Bay and Ishikari Bay only deserve mention. The coast of Formosa presents a sharp contrast in the eastern and western shores, the former ending abruptly in deep water and the latter terminating in shelving bottom with shoals. The three larger islands of the Pescadores group enclose between themselves an important anchorage. The Japan Sea coast of Korea is very monotonous, while the Yellow Sea board is full of indentations, of which West Korea and Gunsan Bays are the largest, containing Ryugampo, Chemulpo, Gunsan, Moppo and other harbors. This part also abounds in islets. The south coast of the Peninsula is not marked by large zigzags but has excellent anchorages, such as Masan and Fusan.

Harbors Open to Foreign Steamers

Yokohama	(Honshu)	Wakamatsu	(Kyushu)	Anping	(Formosa)
Kobe	"	Moji	"	Goro	"
Niigata		Hakata	"	Rokko	"
Osaka	"	Karatsu	"	Toseki	"
Yokkaichi	"	Kuchinotsu	"	Kokoko	"
Shimonoseki	"	Misumi	"	Mekong	"
Taketoyo	"	Suminoye	"	Fusan	(Korea)
Shimizu	"	Kagoshima	"	Moppo	"
Tsuruga	"	Sasuna	(Tsushima)	Gunsan	"
Nanao	"	Shishimi	"	Chemulpo	"
Ebisu	"	Izugahara	"	Yuki	"
Fushiki	"	Nawa	(Luchu)	Chinnampo	"
Sakai	"	Hakodate	(Hokkaido)	New Wiju	"
Hamada	"	Otaru	"	Ryugampo	"
Miyazu	"	Kushiro	"	Gensan	"
Itozaki	"	Muroran	"	Joshin	"
Aomori	"	Nemuro	"	Seishin	"
Nagoya	"	Keelung	(Formosa)	Masampo	"
Tokuyama	"	Tamsui	"	Chinhai	"
Imabari	(Shikoku)	Takow	"	Otomari	(Karafuto)
Nagasaki	(Kyushu)	Kyuko	"	Maoka	"
Miike	"	Koro	"		

CLIMATE

Atmospheric Pressure and Wind.—The climate of Japan is chiefly governed by the prevalence of monsoons, that is the prevailing winds that periodically change their directions about every half year. During the warm seasons what is called the summer monsoon prevails, its direction being generally south to southeasterly, while the winter monsoon that prevails during the cold seasons is north to northeasterly in direction. From the latter part of September to March a large area of high barometric pressure covers the whole of Eastern Siberia, its centre being the districts surrounding Lake Baikal. At the same time

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an area of low pressure appears over the northern Pacific, extending to the south of the Aleutian Islands. This results in the prevalence of anti-cyclonic wind over the whole of the Far East, its direction being west to northwest in Hokkaido, northwest in Japan proper, north in the Luchu Islands and northwest in Hokkaido, northwest in Japan proper, north in the Luchu Islands and northeasterly in Formosa. One of the characteristics of the winter monsoon is its marked constancy in strength. It continues to blow for many days together, being broken only by occasional visitation of the atmospheric disturbances called "cyclonic storm." From the latter part of April to the last decade of August what is known as the grand Pacific high pressure occupies the central part of the north Pacific Ocean, its western margin reaching as far as the eastern coast of Japan. Then in the Tibetan plateau there develops a great low area, with a secondary low area also developing over the Mongolian desert. Thus a system of cyclonic circulations of air is established all over the Far Eastern coast, and the air current from the Pacific flows in into the Continent past Japan and her neighbouring seas. This summer monsoon, however, is generally variable in strength and its duration is short.

We give below the mean monthly barometric reading at a few stations as reduced to the sea-level and given in mm. and a table shewing the direction of prevailing winds at principal localities:—

Table I.—Atmospheric Pressure (in mm.)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Taihoku	70.0+	65.0	63.3	60.6	57.8	55.2	54.4	53.8	57.0	61.3	64.1	65.6	60.8
Fukuoka	68.6	65.6	64.4	61.9	59.1	56.2	56.2	56.3	59.1	62.2	65.8	66.8	61.8
Kagoshima	66.0	64.9	63.7	62.1	59.0	56.6	56.7	56.3	58.3	62.1	65.1	66.1	61.4
Hiroshima	66.0	65.3	64.4	62.0	59.2	56.5	56.6	56.6	59.2	63.1	65.6	66.0	61.7
Osaka	65.1	64.4	63.9	62.0	59.3	56.7	56.9	56.9	59.3	62.8	65.1	65.1	61.5
Nagoya	64.2	63.5	63.3	61.9	59.2	56.9	57.0	57.2	59.5	62.5	64.5	64.4	61.2
Kanazawa	64.5	64.2	63.9	62.0	59.3	56.6	56.8	57.0	59.6	63.0	64.8	64.3	61.3
Tokyo	62.4	62.1	62.5	61.6	59.2	56.9	57.2	57.6	59.9	62.7	63.7	62.5	60.7
Niigata	63.5	63.3	63.5	62.1	59.3	56.8	56.9	57.2	59.8	63.1	64.4	63.3	61.1
Ishinomaki	62.1	62.0	62.6	61.8	59.2	57.1	57.2	57.7	60.2	62.8	63.6	62.2	60.7
Hakodate	61.2	61.3	61.6	61.0	58.7	56.7	56.9	57.7	60.0	62.5	62.6	60.8	60.1
Nemuro	59.1	59.8	60.4	60.4	58.7	57.7	57.7	58.5	60.7	61.8	60.8	58.5	59.5
Bonin	62.3	62.4	62.8	62.0	59.7	59.6	58.8	58.5	58.7	60.3	62.2	62.9	60.8

Table II.—Directions of Prevailing Wind

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Taihoku	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Fukuoka	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE
Kagoshima	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NE	NW	NW	NW	NW
Hiroshima	N	NNE	NNE	NNE	S	SW	SW	NNE	NNE	NNE	NNE	NNE	NNE
Osaka	W	N	N	NE	NE	NE	WNW	NE	NE	NE	NE	W	NE
Nagoya	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	S	S	S	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
Kanazawa	SE	SE	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	SE	E
Tokyo	NW	NNW	NNW	NNW	S	S	S	S	NNW	NNW	NNW	NW	NNW
Niigata	NW	S	W	W	W	SE	N	SE	SE	SE	S	NW	S
Ishinomaki	NW	NW	NW	NW	S	S	S	S	N	N	N	NW	NW
Hakodate	W	W	W	W	SE	SE	SE	ESE	E	N	W	W	W
Nemuro	W	NW	NW	SSW	SSW	S	S	SSW	SSW	SSW	NW	W	SSW
Bonin	N	N	N	S	SSW	S	SE	S	E	E	N	N	N

Cyclones and Typhoons:—In speaking of winds in Japan and her neighborhood, it is necessary to mention the violent rotatory storms called cyclones and typhoons. The former are also known by the name of Continental cyclones, and belong to the same category as the European rotatory storms. A cyclone is caused by the intruding polar front of general circulation in the higher latitude. These continental cyclones are most frequent in winter and are very rare in summer. The typhoon is of tropical origin as hurricanes observed in the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic and the cyclones visiting the Bay of Bengal and Ara-

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blan Sea. It is most frequent from July to October, the severest occurring usually in August and September. In winter this kind of atmospheric disturbance is rarely met with. Below is given the frequency of both kinds of rotatory storms, the statistics being quoted from Father Froc's well known memoir, "L'Atmosphere en Extreme Orient":—

Table III.—Frequency of Cyclones and Typhoons (1893-1918)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Cyclone	101	114	157	165	159	123	60	37	70	87	97	114
Typhoon	30	17	18	14	33	34	90	93	109	96	52	46

Air Temperature.—In winter the cold is intense in Japan proper for its latitude, owing to the cold air currents brought over from the Asiatic Continent by the winter monsoon, while being much milder than in the districts of the same latitude in Manchuria, Siberia, etc. The climate of Korea is more continental and colder than that of Japan proper, the territory forming part of the Continent. In Japan proper the interior of Hokkaido is also marked by continentality of climate, the temperature once recorded in Asahigawa being as low as -41°C.

In the hot season the air temperature on land being already high due to insolation, the effect of the summer monsoon there prevails, is chiefly shown in the close or sultry air owing to the moisture borne from the sea. Summer in Formosa is most unbearable, because of the high temperature which lasts from the daytime far in to the night, though the maximum is comparatively low. In Honshu and other islands of Japan proper, however, the heat lessens in the evening and morning. In Hokkaido it is as hot as in Honshu in the daytime when tropical clothes are needful, but it grows so cool before sunrise and after sunset, that people are liable to catch cold. On the coast of the Setonaikai, or the Inland Sea districts, land and sea breezes are well developed, and consequently morning and evening calms marking the pause of these breezes occur very regularly. In the hours 7 to 9 p.m. during the hot season, the air in these districts is as still as dead, not a puff quivering the blades of grass, and one feels as if shut up in a hot house.

Below is given the monthly mean air temperature as well as mean daily maximum and minimum:—

Table IV.—Monthly Mean Temperature of Air (in °C.)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Talhoku	15.2	14.7	17.0	20.8	23.9	26.7	28.1	27.8	26.1	23.0	19.7	16.8	21.6
Fukuoka	5.0	5.2	8.2	13.2	17.2	21.4	25.6	26.3	22.2	16.3	11.8	7.1	15.1
Kagoshima	7.2	7.5	10.9	15.6	18.8	22.3	25.9	26.7	24.2	19.1	13.8	8.9	16.7
Hiroshima	4.0	4.4	7.5	13.0	17.1	21.4	25.4	26.3	23.0	16.8	11.1	6.0	14.7
Osaka	4.2	4.4	7.6	13.3	17.6	21.8	25.9	27.2	23.4	17.2	11.5	6.5	15.1
Nagoya	3.4	4.0	7.2	13.2	17.4	21.6	25.7	26.6	22.9	16.6	10.7	5.3	14.5
Kanazawa	2.5	2.4	5.4	11.1	15.5	20.0	24.1	25.5	21.5	15.4	10.1	5.1	13.2
Tokyo	3.0	3.9	6.9	12.6	16.6	20.5	24.1	25.5	21.9	15.8	10.5	5.2	13.9
Niigata	1.4	1.5	4.5	10.3	14.8	19.4	23.7	25.5	21.4	15.3	9.5	4.1	12.6
Ishinomaki	−0.3	0.3	3.2	8.9	13.2	17.2	21.8	23.1	19.8	13.8	7.8	2.4	10.9
Hakodate	−2.9	−2.1	0.9	6.5	10.5	14.5	18.9	21.5	17.8	11.3	5.6	−0.1	8.6
Nemuro	−5.1	−5.4	−2.4	2.9	6.5	9.8	14.2	17.1	15.2	10.5	4.3	−1.5	5.5
Bonin	17.7	17.5	18.5	20.7	22.8	25.7	27.2	27.1	26.7	25.4	22.8	19.4	22.6

Table V.—Mean Daily Maximum Temperature of Air

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Talhoku	19.1	18.4	20.9	25.1	28.3	31.5	33.1	32.7	30.8	27.2	23.5	20.5	25.9
Fukuoka	9.5	9.7	13.1	18.5	22.6	26.1	29.0	31.1	27.5	22.3	17.0	11.6	19.9
Kagoshima	11.9	12.1	15.6	20.2	23.4	26.1	29.9	30.9	28.5	23.9	19.0	13.9	21.2
Hiroshima	9.0	9.4	12.7	18.2	22.3	25.6	29.6	31.6	27.8	22.6	16.9	11.4	19.8
Osaka	8.6	8.9	12.4	18.4	22.6	26.2	30.3	32.1	28.1	22.4	16.7	11.3	19.8
Nagoya	8.2	9.2	12.7	18.7	23.0	26.3	30.3	31.6	27.8	22.1	16.5	10.6	19.8
Kanazawa	6.1	6.4	10.0	16.4	20.6	24.5	28.4	30.4	26.5	20.6	14.9	9.0	17.8
Tokyo	8.2	8.8	11.9	17.5	21.1	24.5	28.1	29.8	25.9	20.5	15.7	10.8	18.6
Niigata	4.3	4.8	8.7	15.1	19.9	23.7	27.7	29.9	25.8	19.6	13.4	7.2	16.7

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Ishinomaki ...	3.3	4.2	7.4	13.3	17.3	20.9	24.2	26.3	23.4	18.1	12.3	6.8	14.8
Hakodate	0.3	1.4	4.5	10.9	14.8	19.3	22.4	25.2	22.1	16.7	9.6	3.1	12.5
Nemuro	−2.1	−2.2	0.9	6.8	10.7	13.7	18.1	20.8	18.6	14.0	7.7	1.5	9.0
Bonin	20.7	20.5	21.7	23.9	25.9	29.1	31.0	30.4	30.2	28.8	25.8	22.3	25.8

Table VI.—Mean Daily Minimum Temperature

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Taihoku.....	12.3	11.8	14.1	17.4	20.4	23.0	24.2	24.1	22.6	19.8	16.9	14.0	18.4
Fukuoka	0.9	0.8	3.2	7.6	11.4	17.2	21.9	22.4	18.4	10.9	6.3	2.5	10.3
Kagoshima ...	2.9	3.2	6.4	11.3	14.6	19.0	22.7	23.3	20.9	15.1	9.4	4.5	12.8
Hiroshima ...	−0.2	0.0	2.6	7.7	11.9	17.4	21.7	22.8	18.9	11.9	6.1	1.6	10.2
Osaka	0.3	0.4	3.0	8.4	12.7	18.0	22.5	23.4	19.6	12.7	6.9	2.3	10.8
Nagoya	−0.9	−0.6	2.3	8.0	12.2	17.4	21.8	22.7	19.1	12.0	5.8	0.8	10.1
Kanazawa.....	−0.5	−0.8	1.4	6.2	10.7	15.9	20.3	21.5	17.7	11.2	6.0	1.8	9.3
Tokyo	−1.4	−0.6	2.4	8.1	12.2	17.0	20.9	22.1	18.7	12.3	6.1	0.5	9.9
Niigata	−1.2	−1.4	1.1	6.2	10.8	15.9	20.5	22.0	17.9	11.7	6.1	1.2	9.2
Ishinomaki ...	−3.8	−3.3	−0.6	4.8	9.4	14.2	18.4	20.3	16.6	9.8	3.6	−1.2	7.3
Hakodate	−7.4	−6.9	−3.4	1.6	5.7	10.5	15.4	17.6	12.9	6.0	0.9	−4.4	4.8
Nemuro	−8.8	−9.5	−6.2	−0.5	2.9	6.6	10.9	14.1	12.0	6.8	0.5	−5.1	2.0
Bonin	14.4	14.3	15.4	17.8	20.1	22.7	24.1	24.5	24.1	22.8	20.1	16.4	19.7

Precipitation.—During the cold season the northwesterly monsoon that comes from the Continent blows across the Japan Sea, where it takes up considerable quantities of moisture. This inflowing air current strikes our coast and is forced to ascend the slope of the central mountain ranges running almost parallel to the coast. Due to the adiabatic cooling of this ascending moist air a considerable quantity of precipitation, especially in the form of snow, falls as long as the wind continues blowing. In consequence, during winter deep snow covers the ground in the districts facing the Japan Sea, i.e. from northern Kyushu to Hokkaido, especially the region extending from Kanazawa to Otaru. In the prefecture of Niigata, especially in the upper valley of River Shinano, 10 to 20 feet of snow is the rule. In 1893 it measured 25 feet in Aoyagi village, Nakakubiki-gun, in that prefecture. The snowfall is also heavy in Hokkaido. Once a depth of 13 feet was recorded in Ebishima village, Ishikari province. In those snowy districts the drifts reach the eaves, so that the inhabitants make tunnels through them, or more generally live in the upper story rooms, the street traffic being carried on the beaten track over the snow. As a drift frequently piles up to several feet in a single night, it baffles the operation of the Russel plough and railway trains are often held up for hours. On the Pacific board, which is separated from the Japan Sea coast by the central mountain ranges, the northwesterly monsoon blowing as a descending current the weather is mostly fair with the sky so clear and serene that not a speck of cloud dots it. Thus the winter weather along the Pacific and that along the Japan Sea boards with high ridges in between, are characterized by almost contrary phenomena. Only in the Northeastern districts where the central ranges are not so high the loaded current from the Japan Sea is borne over to the Pacific coast, so that the region extending from Aomori to Sendai and Koriyama is mostly covered with snow all through the winter, though the district south of these latter cities is free from the precipitation.

"Bai-u" or "Plum-rain."—During the warm season the situation is quite different. Besides, the general rainfall caused by the occasional visitation of cyclones and typhoons a long spell of wet weather prevails from the second decade of June to the first decade of July. This rainy season is commonly known as "Bai-u" or "Plum-rain", as it occurs when the plums are getting ripe. This "Plum-rain" season begins earlier in the lower latitude and progresses to the higher latitude. Thus the Luchu Islands have the rainy season in May, while in North Korea

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and Manchuria it is in July. The characteristic of the "Bai-u" lies not so much in the heaviness of rainfall as in the long spell of drizzling. Heavy precipitation in a short space of time mostly occurs with the visitation of typhoons in August and September, when torrential downpour of rain often causes the rivers to swell and overflow their banks. It is in these months that inundations and landslides frequently paralyse the railway service. In short, heavy precipitation takes place twice, i.e. in winter and summer on the Japan Sea coast, and once, i.e. in summer on the Pacific coast.

In the following tables are given the average monthly rainfall in m.m. and the number of rainy days:—

Table VII.—Amount of Precipitation (in mm.)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Taihoku.....	83.8	127.8	172.1	141.6	236.2	281.1	213.2	292.6	258.7	131.9	74.3	78.2	2091.6
Fukuoka ...	69.3	82.8	116.4	134.8	122.9	255.5	257.5	130.5	186.8	106.6	74.0	78.8	1615.9
Kagoshima..	87.8	98.3	160.9	224.5	214.7	413.8	260.9	184.8	228.2	136.2	95.0	81.3	2225.4
Hiroshima...	54.9	64.9	112.2	1.1.8	150.1	252.6	222.9	165.4	186.0	112.8	67.6	52.3	1453.5
Osaka	49.3	60.1	105.0	142.1	127.0	201.4	155.0	107.6	181.6	130.5	75.6	48.1	1385.1
Nagoya	59.6	70.5	125.7	165.3	162.9	220.0	191.2	177.2	246.0	164.1	87.2	55.8	1724.5
Kanazawa...277.0		187.8	167.9	163.4	144.6	183.8	209.8	164.6	241.9	204.2	268.7	352.6	2566.2
Tokyo	56.6	73.7	111.5	131.7	155.4	166.6	141.6	160.5	228.2	192.4	101.5	53.3	1572.9
Niigata 191.6		127.8	110.1	104.4	91.9	128.5	159.6	120.7	192.9	159.1	190.0	231.0	1813.6
Ishinomaki..	43.3	54.0	75.5	91.1	111.6	117.6	131.2	121.2	164.4	127.6	62.7	41.9	1142.4
Hakodate ...	62.6	58.5	66.2	69.2	83.6	94.8	133.7	128.4	166.8	120.0	102.8	75.9	1162.4
Nemuro	35.7	27.1	56.0	75.5	96.3	96.4	98.1	106.6	147.3	98.8	82.4	58.0	977.2
Bonin 112.2		85.6	108.8	117.9	216.3	114.2	101.0	188.5	137.6	128.0	141.4	136.2	1588.7

Table VIII.—Number of Days with Precipitation

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Taihoku.....16.8		16.7	17.3	14.8	16.1	15.2	13.4	15.2	14.4	15.0	16.1	16.4	186.9
Fukuoka 16.7		14.7	15.7	14.0	11.9	15.4	14.1	11.2	14.4	11.4	12.0	16.0	167.6
Kagoshima ...15.9		13.1	16.1	14.9	14.3	18.7	16.6	14.0	14.8	11.5	10.1	12.8	170.9
Hiroshima.....11.4		10.0	13.2	13.2	11.5	14.0	12.7	9.8	13.6	9.3	9.1	9.1	136.9
Osaka	8.9	9.6	13.1	13.4	12.5	14.8	12.6	10.1	14.3	10.8	9.8	9.2	139.1
Nagoya	9.6	8.9	12.7	12.7	12.4	15.1	14.8	12.2	15.8	11.8	10.2	9.4	145.5
Kanazawa 26.7		22.6	21.0	15.5	14.1	15.3	15.3	12.0	16.8	17.6	20.8	25.8	223.4
Tokyo	7.4	8.2	13.4	14.2	14.0	15.7	14.8	12.6	16.7	14.4	10.0	6.6	147.9
Niigata 27.7		22.9	21.4	15.2	13.9	14.3	14.6	11.4	17.0	19.0	21.9	27.1	226.4
Ishinomaki ...10.4		10.3	12.2	12.1	12.6	13.9	15.6	13.8	15.5	14.0	11.5	10.9	152.9
Hakodate 21.0		17.7	17.9	11.8	12.9	12.9	13.9	12.7	16.4	15.2	18.8	21.6	192.7
Nemuro 11.7		9.7	12.1	12.1	13.0	14.5	14.8	14.6	15.3	13.4	12.9	12.7	156.7
Bonin 17.1		15.6	16.0	14.5	18.3	11.2	14.0	17.2	16.9	18.4	17.3	17.1	193.6

Frost.—The invasion of cold wind from the Asiatic continent often causes killing frost, which frequently inflicts heavy damage on young mulberry leaves, and hence to spring sericulture. The following is the record in various sericultural centres.—

Average time		As occurred last	
Nagoya	Apr. 12	May 13,	1902
Gifu	" 22	" 19,	1893
Matsumoto	May 16	" 25,	1907, 1911, 1912, 1917.
Nagano	" 6	" 30,	1891
Maebashi	Apr. 19	" 13,	1902
Kumagai	" 16	" 16,	1917
Fukushima	May 5	" 25,	1895, 1912.

Humidity.—From her geographical position the climate of Japan is very moist, and this fact is responsible for the southerly wind in summer that travels with the Black Current and the northerly wind which blows with the Tsushima Current.

Average Humidity (Per Cent)

Observatory	Jan.	Apr.	Jul.	Oct.	year	min.	Observatory	Jan.	Apr.	Jul.	Oct.	year	min.
Taihoku ...	83	83	78	81	82	29	Fukushima	74	67	80	82	76	13
Kumamoto	78	77	82	79	79	18	Kanazawa	80	74	82	79	78	19

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Kure	71	72	79	74	74	22	Niigata	3	76	83	79	80	20
Osaka	72	72	77	76	74	16	Hakodate	77	72	86	74	77	29
Nagoya	75	72	78	78	75	21	Sapporo	80	72	84	79	79	8
Tokyo	64	73	83	80	74	8	Fusan	50	66	82	64	65	5
Matsumoto	79	70	80	83	77	17	Seoul	68	67	80	73	71	17

For reasons already given, Japan is one of the rainiest regions in the world. the average record of rainfalls ranging from 700 m.m. in Saghalien and Northwestern Korea and 3,312 m.m. in Hachijo Island off Izu Peninsula. In Southern and Northern Formosa, Luchu Is., and on the southeastern and Japan Sea coasts of Japan proper, it is generally above 2,000 m.m. In the middle part of the Inland Sea coast, the inland basins in Shinano and other prefectures the gauge registers below 1,200 m.m. The Pacific coast of Northern Japan has generally little rain.

Average Precipitation (m.m.)

Observatory	Jan.	Apr.	July	Oct.	Yearly total	Max. per day
Taihoku	88	135	228	133	2,072	387
Kumamoto	65	163	273	113	1,789	187
Kure	59	150	199	111	1,457	163
Osaka	49	142	146	133	1,370	175
Nagoya	58	167	190	154	1,721	240
Tokyo	56	131	140	191	1,561	194
Matsumoto	46	89	132	124	1,162	156
Fukushima	52	85	150	166	2,028	165
Kanazawa	277	166	205	201	2,548	156
Hakodate	63	69	131	121	1,157	147
Niigata	192	107	160	155	1,811	133
Sapporo	82	55	88	106	1,012	124
Fusan	53	162	275	72	1,419	251
Seoul	34	85	326	39	1,263	355

As a natural consequence of the heavy precipitation of rain or snow, the number of sunny days is comparatively small. Rain or snow claims 150 days on an average, the remaining 215 days being fair. Thus Japan may approximately be said to have, in a year, 4 sunny days for every 3 days of rain or snow. The Pescadores (94.5 days) and Kamo (245.3 days) are the two extremes. In Korea and Western Formosa wet days do not exceed 120 while in Japan proper they seldom fall below the figures. The Japan Sea board of Honshu and Luchu, Bonin and Kurile Islands have more than 200 wet days. In the first-named region gloomy weather prevails in winter months (Nov. to Feb.) over 23 days of the month being rainy or snowy.

Average No. of Wet Days

Observatory	Jan.	Apr.	July	Oct.	Yearly total
Taihoku	16.0	14.9	14.5	15.1	188.9
Kumamoto	12.4	13.8	15.8	10.4	155.3
Kure	8.5	12.3	11.6	9.0	125.4
Osaka	8.9	13.5	12.3	10.7	139.2
Nagoya	9.4	12.9	14.6	11.7	145.3
Tokyo	7.3	14.2	14.6	14.3	147.2
Matsumoto	11.6	12.1	15.6	12.5	148.1
Fukushima	14.3	11.8	16.8	13.3	167.6
Kanazawa	26.8	15.5	15.3	17.6	224.1
Niigata	27.7	15.3	14.2	19.1	226.9
Hakodate	20.7	11.9	13.5	15.1	192.1
Sapporo	20.1	12.5	12.7	16.8	192.7

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Fusan	6.3	10 0	13.9	7.5	106.7
Seoul	7.6	9.7	14.9	7.2	113.2

Japan has two wettest seasons, one from the middle of June to the beginning of July, and the other from the beginning of September to the beginning of October. The former called "bai-u" or "tsuyu" is especially marked on the Pacific coast or Southern Japan, due to the appearance of low pressure areas in the Yangtze valley of China which travel north-eastward. It occasions a long spell of drizzling rain. The latter is caused by the low atmospheric pressure that originates from the South Sea and is characterised by heavy precipitation.

FAUNA AND FLORA

Japan is very rich in fauna and flora, owing to the fact that (1) the land is very much elongated from north to south, (2) has highly indented coasts, and (3) owing to the existence of several high mountains. Species found in the northern parts of Japan (i.e. Saghalien, Kurile Islands, Hokkaido) and Korea have much in common with those of Manchuria, Siberia and Europe, while the southern parts (Formosa, Luchu Islands and Bonin Island) compare with South China, Oceania and India.

FAUNA

Number of species found in Japan and those peculiar to or pecially conspicuous in the country are as follows:—

Mammals	240 species.
Peculiar to Japan.....	180 species.

Ex. Japanese ape (Macacus speciosus); Chichibu bat (Synotus darjirlingensis); mountain mole (Urotrichus talpoides); Japanese weasel (Putorins itatsi); Ezo weasel (P. erminea); Japanese fox (Canis japonicus); Japanese deer (Cervus sika); Japanese horse (Lepus brachyrus); flying-squirrel (Pteromys momonga); Japanese bear (Ursus japonicus); Korean tiger (Felis tigris); sea-otter (Enhydra lutris); fur-seal (Otaria ursina); wild boar (Sus levcommystax); Formosan ant-eater (Manis pentadactyla).

Birds number over 720 species, of which three-fourths are polearctic region species, and one-fourth are either Ethiopian region types or forms peculiar to Japan.

Ex. Japanese owl (Ninox japonica, Scops japonicus); Tsushima wood-pecker (Thriponax richardsi); red wood-pecker (Dendrocopus japonicus); blue wood-pecker (Gecinus awokera); Japanese lark (Alanda japonica); Japanese robin (Erithacus akahige); black-back wagtail (Motacilla japonica); Japanese crane (Grus japonensis); Japanese bush-warbler (Cettia cantans); Japanese swan (Cygnus bewicki); albatross (Diomedea brachyura).

Reptiles	90 species.

Ex. Japanese snapping-turtle (Trionyx japonicus), stone tortoise (Emys japonica); blue-sea-turtle (Chelonia

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viridis); Japanese gecko (Gecko japonicus); Ryukyu three-parts-tail snake (Trimeresurus riukinanus).

Amphibians ..... 80 species.

Ex. Japanese bull-frog (Bufo japonicus); Japanese tree-frog (Hyla japonica); Japanese frog (Rana japonica); giant salamander (Megalobatrachus maximus); Hakone salamander (Onychodactylus japonicus).

Fishes ..... 1,230 species.

Ex. Japanese perch-sea-wolf (Percalabrax japonicus); Pelor japonicus; Monocentris japonicus; Acipencer mikadoi; Petromyzon fluviatilis; Japanese tunny (Thynnus sibi); Samma (Scombresox saira); Japanese eel (Augilla japonica); Japanese sharks (Carcharias japonicus; Pristiophorus japonicus).

Insects	over	40,000 species.
Dragon-flies	over	160 species.
Ants	over	180 species.
Cicadae		100 species.
Butterflies	about	450 species.

Besides those stated above there are spiders (over 1000 sp.), shrimps (Palinurus japonicus), crabs (of which Macrocheir japonicus is the greatest crustacean in the world), hermit crabs (about 70 sp.) squids (about 30 sp.), shell-fishes or mollusca (over 3000 sp.), cuttle-fishes and octopi (72 sp.), sea-squirts, sea-mats, worms, star-fishes, sea-urchins, sea-cucumbers, wheel animalcules, small and large jelly-fishes, sea anemones, sponges, and others, all consisting of numbers of species.

FLORA

Owing to the peculiar topographical condition the flora of Japanese Empire consists of several distinct groups, and at present nearly 10,000 flowering plants and ferns are known, with possibility of new addition through further study. In point of fact no small number of new genera have already been established by Japanese botanists, and of these may be mentioned Taiwania, Hayata (Conifer), Chosenia, Nakai (Salicaceae), Hanabusaya, Nakai (Campanulaceae), Mitrastemon, Makino (Rafflesiaceae), Hakonechloa, Makino (Gramineae), Matsumurella, Makino (Labiatae), etc., etc. The names of Mr. T. Makino and Dr. T. Nakai stand out prominent as regards the new discovery, the latter as specialist in Korean flora having enriched it with 190 genera and some 440 species and varieties, while the former, who chiefly devotes himself to the main island, is responsible for some new genera and several hundreds of new species.

So far known the flora of Japan consists of about 17,087 species classified as follows:—

Flowering plants	About	9,000	species
Ferns	„	700	„
Moss and Hepatic.....	„	2,000	„
Mushrooms	„	3,500	„
Lichens	„	700	„
Sea-weeds (Marine algae).....		691	„
Fresh-water algae		323	„
Slime molds (Mycetozoa).....		173	„

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Speaking of some common familiar plants there grew in Japan some 120 species and varieties of violets, according to Dr. T. Nakai. About 30 species of primroses are known to grow in the alpine districts. Primula Sieboldii is growing wild even near Tokyo and is preserved as natural monument. P. japonica was introduced into England as early as 1863 and was called "Queen of Primroses" by Robert Fortune.

Trees and shrubs number over 600 species. To mention those that are noted for ornament or use or both there are Japanese mountain cherries growing wild everywhere, of which Prunus serrata var spontanea is most common. In high altitude are found P. nipponica, P. Maximoviczii, P. incisa, etc., the last growing abundantly at the foot of Mt. Fuji and flowering in May. Of conifers we have Cryptomeria japonica and Chamaecyparis obtusa, two of the most important timber and ornamental trees; then among the Pinus P. Thunbergii and P. densiflora may be mentioned. The quercus family is represented by nine important species, while of Rhododendron (Azalea) Japan boasts about 50 species with the garden variety numbering several hundreds. R. Komiyamae is a new addition recently found near Mt. Fuji. An interesting species belonging to this family is Teusiophyllum Tanakae, Maximovicz that grows on mountain rocks at some limited localities in Middle Japan, it being a dwarfish tree with scaly green leaves and white tube-shaped flowers. As regards Willows our salicologists say that the last enumeration as to number of existing species should be reserved for future, but so far some sixty species have been identified. Bamboos are counted by over 50 species in Japan proper, exclusive of numerous garden varieties.

Timber trees extant number over 100 but those that are valuable for wood do not exceed thirty species or so (See Chapter on Forestry).

Ornamental plants, wild or cultivated, count about one hundred, according to the list prepared by the Garden Committee of the Meiji Shrine erected in Tokyo in 1920. The list includes 34 evergreen trees, 41 deciduous trees, 7 evergreen and 9 deciduous shrubs, and 10 herbs.

Special plants were first placed under protection of law in 1920, and 137 are now on the list.

Publishing organs consist of the Imperial University Bulletin, The Tokyo Botanical Magazine and the Journal of Japanese Botany, the latter edited by Mr. T. Makino.

Noted Specialists:—In Systematic botany there is a long list of distinguished men, as Dr. J. Matsumura, Mr. T. Makino, Dr. Yabe (noted for his South Manchuria and North China flora), Dr. B. Hayata (for Formosan flora), Dr. T. Nakai (for Korean flora), Dr. Y. Kudo (for Hokkaido flora), Dr. K. Miyabe (for Hokkaido and South Saghalien flora), Dr. K. Okamura (specializing in marine algae), Dr. S. Okamura (in mosses and liverwort), Dr. S. Kawamura (fungi), Drs. R. Nakazawa and K. Saito (yeasts), Mr. K. Minakata (slime molds), Dr. Y. Asahina (lichens).

Then Pathology is represented by Drs. K. Miyabe, K. Shirai, and M. Hori; Phylogeny by Dr. S. Ikeno; Cytology and Anatomy by Dr. K. Fujii, Dr. Y. Kuwata, etc.; Physiology by Drs. K. Shibata, H. Kooriba, H. Hattori, S. Kusano.

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CHAPTER II

OUTLINE OF JAPANESE HISTORY

ANCIENT TIMES

Mythical Period.—The "age of gods" preceding the accession of the First Emperor **Jimmu** is, like the corresponding period in Greek history, made up of strange tales of the gods and demi-gods. In this age flourished the Sun-Goddess, or **Amaterasu O-mikami**, enshrined in the Great Temple of Ise, her brother the Impetuous **Susanoo-no-mikoto** to whom the Great Temple of Izumo is dedicated, and all the host of "milliard deities."

Legendary Period.—From the accession of the first Mikado, **Jimmu Tenno**, B. C. 660, to about the reign of **Yuryaku Tenno**, (A.D. 457-480) the Imperial House was chiefly employed, according to the time honored legends and traditions, in subjugating the northeastern region still held by the earlier inhabitants the Ainus, and Kyushu which was probably in close touch with the kingdoms in the Korean Peninsula. In the dim light of this prehistoric period move such heroic figures as **Yamatodake-no-mikoto** who was sent to subjugate the regions at the north and the south, while the name of the Empress **Jingo** stands conspicuous as the conqueror of the hostile Korean kingdoms. Her grand counsellor, **Takenouchi-no-Sukune**, is our Methuselah, being recorded to have attained the age of 300.

Introduction of Buddhism and Establishment of Capital at Kyoto.—We begin to tread on surer ground from the reign of **Kimmei Tenno** when, with the introduction of Buddhism and Chinese classics through Korea, Japan gradually advanced toward civilization through contact with the more enlightened Korea, and through her with China. The arrival of this exotic religion occasioned a fierce internal discord between the rival clans of the **Moriya** and the **Soga**, and the latter, which was in favor of adopting it, came out triumphant. The Soga family assumed the real power of the country, assassinated a Mikado who was unfriendly to them, and through their encouragement and that of Prince Shotoku, Buddhism spread both in the Court and among the masses. This caused a marked rise of Japanese art, principally of a religious character, especially in the reign of the first Empress in Japan, i.e., **Suiko** (593-628.) The Horyuji temple in Yamato, built more than 1300 years ago and the oldest wooden structure existing in the world, is one of the temples erected at that time. In 607 A.D. Japan first sent an embassy to China, then under the Tung dynasty. The arrogance of the Soga invited their downfall in the reign of Tenchi Tenno, who, before accession to the Throne, had headed the faction that destroyed the family. The Court then recovered its supreme authority. Meanwhile Hokkaido was subdued and the victorious arm was even extended to northern Manchuria. On the other

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hand Japan lost the suzerainty over Korea. The reign of Ko-toku Tenno, (645-654), the predecessor of Tenchi, is remarkable for having thoroughly remodelled the administrative system on that of China, and for having introduced the Chinese custom of "year name." Gemmyo Tenno (708-715), the 5th Empress of Japan, removed the seat of the Court, which had been shifting its seat from one place to another, to Nara, where for about seventy years art and culture burst into splendor seldom equalled in some respects, as may be judged from the treasures, over 3000 articles in all, kept in the storehouse of Shoso-in, Nara, and comprising the articles that were used by Shomu Tenno and presented to the temple after his death in 756. The first Japanese book extant, Kojiki, and first Japanese anthology, Manyo-shu, were the production of the Nara period. Buddhism retained its great influence over the Court to such an extent that an infatuated Empress Koken Tenno (749-758) even contemplated elevating her favorite monk Dokyo to the Throne, though from this fate Japan was saved by the fearless opposition of Wake-no-Kiyomaro.

Court at Kyoto.—Established as the Imperial capital in 794 Kyoto was the center of power and culture for about 400 years till 1192 when Yoritomo established at Kamakura the Shogun government, and reduced the position of the Imperial city to one of nominal importance. Meanwhile the actual power at the Imperial Court had passed to the ministerial family of Fujiwara which was founded by Kamatari, Tenchi Tenno's righthand man in the plot against the Soga family. Art and literature made a striking development. The Court gave itself up to refined amusement, leaving the sterner duty of maintaining peace to warrior classes of which Taira, or Heike, and the Minamoto, or Genji family came to the front. The period witnessed the invention of the kana scripts, an innovation of immense educational importance as it helped the spread of learning among the people, and made possible the appearance of such classics as Genji Monogatari by Murasaki Shikibu, Makuranososhi by Seishonagon, Yeikwa Monogatari by Akazome-emon, and others, all maids of honor. Ki-no-tsurayuki who compiled another anthology, Kokin-shu, furnished a model of the mixed style of Chinese characters and kana, in his classic diary, Tosa-nikki. The custom of sending students to China for study had already been discontinued.

The effeminacy of the ruling class at the Court was followed by the rise of the military family of Heike which overthrew its rival the Genji and assumed the administrative authority as successors to the Fujiwara. It proved a very short ascendency of only about 20 years, for living amidst the enervating atmosphere of Kyoto the original warlike spirit was soon sapped, and the Heike fell an easy prey before the fierce attack of the rough and rude followers of the Genji who had been watching their opportunity in the provinces. The battles fought between the rival armies near Kobe, Yashima and Dannoura, furnish romantic chapters in the history of Japan.

Period of Kamakura.—Yoritomo brought the whole of Japan under complete subjugation, not sparing even his own brother Yoshitsune who had destroyed the Heike clan. Around Kama-

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kura grew up culture of a severer type agreeable to the simpler taste of the warrior classes. The power soon passed to the Hojo family from which came the wife of Yoritomo, and for about a century this humbler family wielded the supreme authority as Shikken, or Regents, to the boy Shoguns selected from among the children of courtiers at Kyoto, and ruled the country in peace and prosperity. The era is memorable for the arrival first in 1274 and next in 1281 of the Mongol armada, which was, however, annihilated with the help of the "divine wind" or typhoons in modern parlance.

The Imperial Court that had long been chafing under the humiliating treatment of military rulers repeatedly attempted to recover its legitimate authority, and an abortive rising in 1221 resulted in the wholesale exile of the three retired Tenno. A similar attempt by Godaigo Tenno (1319-1399) fared no better at first, but by this time the maladministration of the Hojo had very much alienated public support. Kusunoki Masachige first raised the anti-Hojo banner near Kyoto and he was followed by Nitta Yoshisada, and lastly Ashikaga Takauji, Kamakura was sacked and taken by Nitta, and the Hojo regency ceased to exist. Godaigo, who had been exiled to Oki, reascended the throne and the restoration of the Imperial power was consummated, but only for a short while. The courtiers and favorites claimed the lion's share in the distribution of the vast domains hitherto held by the Hojo, and there was only a little left to be given to those generals and their followers who at the cost of their lives and blood pulled down the Hojo. Takauji read the signs of the times, raised the banner of rebellion at Kamakura and set up one of the Imperial princes as his own Emperor. For half a century Japan had two Imperial Courts, the Southern Court, which was supported by the followers of the unfortunate Godaigo, and the Northern Court backed by the Ashikaga. Kusunoki, Nitta, Kitabatake, and others who remained faithful to the Southern Court were killed in one battle after another, till the rival courts were fused in 1392.

Ashikaga Shogunate.—The rule of the Ashikaga shogunate established at Kyoto was never a strong one and the powerful barons in the provinces were practically left a free hand. As regards matters of taste and refinement, however, this period made a very valuable contribution to the history of civilization in Japan. Thus it was in the time of the 8th Shogun Yoshimasa (1436-90) that the art of tea ceremonial, the lyric drama called No, and other arts were originated in this country. The period is also memorable for having revived trade with China, then under the Sung dynasty, and witnessed the visit of many Japanese artists to and learned priests from the opposite shore. Japanese freebooters also ventured out in their frail craft and spread terror along the coast of Korea and China. The arrival of the first Portuguese ship in 1541, of the Spaniards not long after, and of Francis Xavier, a Jesuit missionary in 1549 are noteworthy incidents in our history.

For more than a century, from about the middle of the 15th century, a state of anarchy prevailed, the shogunate having completely lost its prestige. By force of arms and by crafty schemes all the ambitious barons were bent on annexing the domains of weaker neighbors. On of them, Oda Nobunaga, of Owari,

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succeeded in subjugating all the neighborhood, and the way to Kyoto thus cleared, he was able to advance to the Imperial capital, which must have been left in a state of utter desolation in consequence of repeated battles fought in and about it. His victorious troops conquered in the east and the west. In this expedition of territorial expansion Hideyoshi, one of his generals who had entered his service as a mere menial retainer, distinguished himself over all the veteran generals of Nobunaga. When Nobunaga was killed by his general Mitsuhide in 1582, Hideyoshi came back in a hurry, revenged his lord upon traitor in a pitched battle fought near Kyoto, and by promptly forestalling all the other generals of the unfortunate Nobunaga, made himself the master of the grand edifice nearly completed by his chief.

Nobunaga had even adopted the policy of encouragement to Christianity, chiefly to check the rampant tendency of Buddhist priests against whom he had led a crusade. Tokugawa Iyeyasu, the lord of Mikawa, Totomi and Suruga, was an ally of Nobunaga, but with the assumption of power by Hideyoshi to the exclusion of Nobunaga's two sons, Iyeyasu adopted an attitude of neutrality, and next one of hostility when one of the two sons, for having sided with an enemy of Hideyoshi, fled to Iyeyasu. The latter took up the cause of the refugee, fought with the overwhelming host of Hideyoshi, and routed his advance army. Hideyoshi judged it wiser to win over Iyeyasu by peaceful means instead of by war, and the two houses became reconciled.

Hideyoshi brought the whole country under his sway, built a castle at Osaka, and then another at Momoyama at Fushimi, besides a magnificent mansion at Kyoto. His love of splendor and display was reflected on the art of this period, and painting, architecture, and so forth developed a bold style.

Hideyoshi next turned his attention to the ambitious project of subduing China, and in 1592 the invading army landed in Korea. For seven years, with the interruption of three intervening years, the invaders routed the Koreans and their allies the Chinese army. The expedition, however, was rendered abortive by the death of Hideyoshi in 1598.

Tokugawa Shogunate.—Iyeyasu was now the most powerful man, for Hideyoshi's son Hideyori at Osaka was still a minor. The jealousy of a number of the followers of Osaka brought about in 1600 the great battle of Sekigahara between them and Iyeyasu in which the two houses of Mori and Shimazu that sided with the former fared hard. Iyeyasu's victory further strengthened the position of the Tokugawa family, which then provoked war upon Osaka and the latter fell in 1615.

Japan enjoyed on the whole peace and prosperity during the shogunate of Tokugawa that lasted over two centuries and a half. Christianity that had been tabooed by Hideyoshi was at first tolerated, and intercourse with foreign countries was encouraged. Thus in 1610 the Spaniards who were wrecked on the coast of Japan were sent to Mexico by a Japanese ship, while in 1614 Date Masamune, the lord of Sendai, dispatched Hasekura Rokuemon to Rome to inspect the state of affairs there. This liberal policy was soon superseded by one of prohibition owing to the rivalry between the Dutch and the Portuguese

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traders. The rising of the Christians into rebellion at Amakusa in 1637 was followed by a severer policy against the religion and foreign commerce, exception being made only in favor of the Dutch and the Chinese. Japan remained secluded till the arrival of Commodore Perry's mission in 1853 to demand the opening of the country for commerce.

Learning was encouraged by the shogunate, chiefly to check the war-like propensity of the daimyos. Indirectly it fostered historical and literary research by our scholars and it is interesting to note these researches brought home to their mind the abnormal state into which the executive power of the country had fallen and especially to the encroachment of the military classes on the sovereignty of the Court. Meanwhile the extravagance of the successive shoguns highly impaired their credit, while the arrival of foreign missions one after the other in quick succession in the early 19th century, demanding the conclusion of treaties of commerce, further tended to reveal their internal decay. Chiefly to gain time, the shogunate applied to the Court for permission to open the country and thus involuntarily placed itself under the direction of the legitimate rulers. The Court then ordered the expulsion of the foreign missions. It was a highly irresponsible decision, but the Court had been long estranged from active politics and was moreover inclined to obstruct and annoy the shogunate out of spite. It was in such peculiar circumstances that the sentiment of loyalty to the legitimate rulers became strangely associated with the anti-foreign policy, and gave rise to the sonno-joi (loyalty to the Court and expulsion of the foreigners) agitation, the slogan that swept over the whole country at that time. But the foreign missions would no longer accept delay, so that the senior counsellor of the shogunate of the day, Ii-Kamon-no-Kami, signed tentative treaties in 1858, and for the resolute step he took he was assassinated by a band of the sonno-joi upholders. The bigoted and dangerous cause was considered sacred by the general public, and even some powerful daimyos, as Choshu and Satsuma, who had a spite against the Tokugawa from one cause or another, tried to carry out the joi order to the letter, and at slight provocation or none at all killed or injured foreigners or fired upon foreign warships. The Government was in utter dismay, for the foreign representatives made on every such occasion a strong demand for reparation. These repeated troubles were too great for the impotent shogunate to settle, and at last the shogun Keiki, the last of the illustrious line, surrendered the vicarious power of ruling the country, for he was enlightened enough to perceive the trend of the times, and thus the Imperial Court recovered its full prerogative which had been kept in abeyance for about ten centuries. This memorable event was not consummated without some bloodshed, through an armed struggle, fortunately of short duration, between a section of the misguided partisans of the Tokugawa and the Imperial adherents.

Meanwhile those young patriots who had so zealously taken up the bigoted and dangerous cause were disillusioned of their fatal error from the knowledge though scanty, which they obtained either by staying abroad a short while, as Ito, Inouye and some others of the Choshu clan did, or by some indirect

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means. Their attitude was completely changed, for it now was "Learn of foreigners where they are strong and remedy our defects." By the time the shogunate had fallen the joi agitation had practically disappeared, in fact most of the agitators were soon converted into radical reformers.

MODERN JAPAN

The 45 years of the reign of the late Emperor Meiji will forever remain in the history of Japan as the most illustrious epoch in the development of the nation, besides supplying to the history of human progress a memorable chapter, teaching how a nation, even when placed under serious disadvantage, may, by dint of untiring diligence and patriotic endeavors and perseverance, succeed in pushing ahead the prosperity of the nation and in expanding its prestige and credit. Fifty years ago Japan was a terra incognita or at best a geographical name, but today she is a respected member of the great comity of nations.

The Meiji government was very fortunate in that it was guided from the outset by such able court nobles as Iwakura and Sanjo and by the young samurai of progressive ideas and burning patriotism sent by the awakened feudal clans of Satsuma, Choshu, Tosa and Saga clans that were chiefly instrumental in overthrowing the Tokugawa shogunate. Among such young samurai were Yamagata, Okubo, Kido, Saigo, Itagaki, Soejima, and Goto. It was fortunate too that they had sprung from comparatively humble ranks in their respective classes, for they had no particular compunction in doing away with old traditions and ancient manners. The first thing which they advised the boy Emperor, who was only 16 when he ascended the Throne, to do was to swear an oath of five articles and to proclaim it to the public, it running to this effect; "All governmental affairs shall be decided by public discussions; both rulers and ruled shall unite for the advancement of the national interests; all base customs of former times shall be abolished; knowledge shall be sought for far and wide." Next year the Imperial court was removed to Tokyo.

The task which these young Councillors of State had to undertake was really herculean. First they had to reduce the internal administration to some kind of unity and order, and to this end they persuaded their feudal lords to follow the example of the Shogunate and to surrender their fiefs to the Court. The chieftains did not hesitate to comply and early in 1869 they, under joint signatures, memorialized the Court for permission to surrender their ancient trusts. All the other fiefs, for there were no less than 262 such principalities large and small throughout the land, exclusive of the shogunate's domains, vied with each other in submitting similar memorials, so that in less than six months the whole territory was brought under the Imperial government. No sooner was the centralization effected than grave troubles, both domestic and foreign, and these reacting upon each other, demanded the attention of the Government. The domestic troubles involved the country in a series of civil wars, as described later.

Foreign Troubles.—When the Imperial Government was restored, the news was duly conveyed to Korea with the idea of

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reminding the latter to send a congratulatory envoy as had been invariably done whenever a new Shogun was installed, but which courtesy had been neglected by Korea in the latter days of the Tokugawa. While this question of Korean discourtesy was still pending the Iwakura mission started for the West in Oct. 1871 with the object of having the one-sided Treaties of Commerce revised the following year, as expressly stated in the documents. When the mission returned in Sept. '73, humored at most places but sincerely advised at a few others to effect first of all a thorough internal reform before approaching the Powers to revise the Treaties, Iwakura, Okubo, Kido, Ito and others that formed the mission found their colleagues fully determined to send a punitive expedition to Korea, if the returning ministers approved. The latter stoutly opposed the decision and the first serious split in the new Government was the result, Saigo, Soejima, Itagaki and other Ministers resigning office. The other foreign complications in which the new Government was involved were the expedition to Formosa in 1874 for chastising the natives who had murdered the shipwrecked fishermen of Luchu, for China had tried to disown responsibility on the ground that the island was outside her control; the protracted negotiation with Russia about the delimitation of boundary in Saghalien, resulting in the relinquishment of our claim to the island in exchange for the absolute control of the Kuriles, in 1875; definite recognition by China, through President Grant's intercession, of Japan's right over Luchu which had been feudatory to the House of Shimazu for centuries but which had secretly maintained a relation of vassalage to China.

Civil Wars.—The ministerial split of 1873 soon brought two civil wars as a sequel of the Korean question. The first broke out in 1874 at Saga under the ex-Minister of Justice Eto, but was fortunately suppressed in a few weeks, but the other that was started in Feb. 1877 in Kagoshima by the faithful adherents of the elder Saigo proved a rebellion of the gravest character, for it took some seven months before the Imperial Government could subdue the rebels who, led by men that held high office in the Imperial army, offered desperate resistance. The rebellion was the most formidable crisis which the Meiji Government had to encounter at home, for since the memorable Ministerial dissension the whole country had been seething with discontent and Saigo, who was a simple-mannered soldier of strong personal magnetism, had numerous friends in many parts of the country ready to rise and take up his cause at the first opportunity. The rebellion served as an occasion for demonstrating most emphatically that the much despised son of farmers, if properly disciplined, could make as good soldiers as the young samurai who formed the bulk of Saigo's army. There occurred minor uprisings shortly before Saigo's rebellion, at Kumamoto, Akitsuki and Hagi, but they were merely explosions of those who were roused to see the time honored manners and customs ruthlessly superseded by the foreign and "barbarous" ways. The suppression of the rebellion ended in establishing on a firm basis the prestige of the Meiji Government and bringing the country into unity, but the cost paid for it was very dear, not only on account of the vast disbursements, over ¥40 millions, but in the loss of hundreds of men of uncommon ability and usefulness.

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The great Okubo was assassinated by a number of Saigo's adherents in the year following the subjugation.

Administrative Reform and Political Agitation.—The whole energy of the Government was now bent upon pushing industries and projects for promoting general prosperity, while at the same time steps were taken for reorganizing the administrative system after the Western pattern. It is interesting to note that the popular activity at this period was chiefly political and was aimed at the speedy establishment of representative government, and equally interesting is the fact that the movement was started by ex-civilian Ministers, such as Itagaki, Soejima and Goto, and it looked as if the Korean expeditionists had changed their tactics with the object of harassing their former colleagues in power. The agitation lasted with growing intensity till 1881 when an Imperial Edict promising the creation of a National Assembly ten years later was issued.

The opening of the Diet in 1890 occasioned between Government and the House prolonged contests that were bitter and fierce. The members returned were all serious politicians of strong conviction and staunch views who had staked all they had in promoting the cause of constitutional movement. They were most of them veterans in speech and debate, and completely out-argued Cabinet ministers and their lieutenants on the platform, and out-voted them too, for it was significant as a sign of the times that ministerial candidates were held in utter contempt by the general public and had little chance of getting into the House. When the attempts made by the bureaucrats to form their own party in the House failed, they next adopted the conciliatory policy of admitting one or another leader of a predominant party into the Cabinet but of course this paltering measure could not long keep the opposition in silence.

At last in 1898 the retiring Premier Ito took a heroic step; he recommended Okuma and Itagaki, leaders of the amalgamated Opposition, as his successors. The result was the formation of the Okuma-Itagaki Ministry in which all the portfolios, with the exception of the army and navy, were held by leading party men. It was the first though incomplete party cabinet in Japan. Unfortunately the Cabinet was short-lived, for obsessed with a sense of security from the attack of the Opposition numerically quite contemptible, the followers of Okuma and those of Itagaki quarrelled over the division of the spoils of their combined victory. At last the Itagaki contingent struck their tents and withdrew, and thus the first attempt towards party government collapsed miserably. From that time till the fall of the last bureaucratic ministry headed by Terauchi, Japanese politics was literally a game played by the bureaucrats, the Seiyu-kai and the Kensei-kai with the Genro standing by as arbiters. (For further details, see the Chapter on Politics.)

Revision of Treaties

It took about half a century before Japan succeeded in getting revised the one-sided Treaties concluded by the Tokugawa Government in 1858, containing the humiliating clause of extra-territoriality and restriction of customs duty to the very low level of 5 per cent. This grave problem demanded most strenuous efforts from both Government and people, and it must be

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said that the natural though ambitious aspiration exerted a salutary influence in hastening the internal improvement, especially as regards judiciary, though thirty years of untiring investigations and deliberation had to pass before Japan could complete the codification of all the important laws on a Western model with the assistance of a number of foreign experts.

Between 1882 and 1892, when the treaty was revised first of all with Great Britain, the Foreign Office changed its Minister no less than five times, not only because of the strong opposition offered by the Treaty Powers to Japan's proposals but because, in its later stage when the substance of the draft had leaked out, public opinion began to object violently to the clause concerning the mixed tribunals with foreign judges as assessors, though this clause was gradually attenuated in the Okuma draft in its application and was intended at last to cover only the Supreme Court. Still the public agitation was by no means appeased; on the contrary, led by a section of those demagogues who had long training as agitators in upholding the constitution movement, the cry against the mixed court clause grew in intensity in the House and outside of it. These stalwarts declared that Japan could not submit to the humiliating treatment Egypt and some other semi-independent countries had; they were well contented to do without such shameful revision. At the same time they argued that Japan must guard her interest reserved by the existing Treaties, especially about restrictions of freedom of residence and travel in the interior. They even passed a resolution to that effect in the House, the Diet having been inaugurated in the meanwhile, and it invited its dissolution. It was to the lasting credit of the late Count Mutsu that a revised treaty was signed at London in 1894 and the example set by Britain was soon followed by America and other countries, and Japan thus obtained a treaty for the first time on a basis of equality. However it was not till 1911 that complete tariff autonomy was secured.

National Expansion

While Japan was bent upon the stupendous task of reorganizing her institutions on a Western model and introducing the important innovations of modern civilization, her two nearest neighbors, Korea and China, were still stubbornly wedded to their old effete routine, hating to open the countries to foreign intercourse and generally despising foreign ways. They were too haughty and self-important to perceive how greedily the aggressive Powers of the West were watching them, ready to pounce at the first favorable opportunity. China was the worse sinner of the two as regards this attitude of apathy and defencelessness, for Korea, though an independent kingdom, contented herself with being a slavish imitator of her great neighbor, allowing the latter to assume the relation of a suzerain. Japan concluded a treaty of commerce with Korea in 1876, for she wanted the latter to be sufficiently strong to protect herself against foreign aggression. In Korea Japan stood for progress and China for reactionary interest; Korea herself was divided by two native rival factions which kept the country in interminable disturbances. These ceaseless troubles at last involved their two patrons in open war in 1894.

Sino-Japanese War.—Japan made short work of the enemy's resistance on land and sea, drove the Chinese troops from one

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position to another in Manchuria, and soon the way was open for her army to march on Peking. Another detachment, in co-operation with the fleet, reduced Weihaiwei in Shantung and moreover annihilated the once proud Northern fleet. China sued for peace, and the result was the Treaty of Shimonoseki concluded in April 1895, by which China agreed (1) to the complete independence of Korea, (2) to cede the Liaotung peninsula and littoral and (3) Formosa and the Pescadores; (4) to pay an indemnity of 200 million taels, and also to open to commerce four inland ports and the Yangtze for navigation. The 2nd clause Japan was obliged to renounce owing to the pressure brought to bear upon her by Russia, Germany and France in the interest of the peace of the Far East, and had to console herself with the 30 million taels paid extra by China. When Japan had conclusively shown that the once dreaded "sleeping lion" of China was really sickly, if not moribund, the Powers lost no time in offering their services to the humiliated China as honest brokers. True to their secret purpose, on one pretext after another, Germany established herself at Kiaochau, Russia in Manchuria, France got some lease and railway concession in the south, and even Britain, to preserve the balance of power, felt obliged to demand the lease of Weihaiwei, while Japan obtained from China the pledge of non-alienation of the province of Fukien that lies opposite Formosa to any other Power.

The Boxer Trouble.—All these successive intrusions made by the Powers on her rights and domain roused in 1899 the bitter anti-foreign agitations in China known as the Boxer trouble. Japan in a hurry despatched the 5th Division, which formed the bulk of the Allied army organized for rescuing the diplomatic and foreign communities besieged in Peking by the insurgents who killed our counsellor and the German minister. The trouble cost China 450 million taels in indemnity payable in instalment.

Russo-Japanese War.—Meanwhile Russia had been steadily gaining influence in Korea, for her subservient court, now that China had lost prestige, began to lean upon the Northern Power, leaving the special relation of Japan to the Peninsula utterly disregarded. With her basis of operation firmly established in Manchuria, Russia thought that she could treat Japan's protest with impunity, and when Japan made a conciliatory offer, Russia replied with a high-handed counter offer, so that in spite of all the conventions and memoranda exchanged for defining the relative positions of the two in Korea, the relations between them became more and more strained, especially after Russia's occupation of Manchuria subsequent to the Boxer trouble. And so in 1904, just ten years after the Sino-Japanese war Japan was forced to draw her sword once more to defend her very existence and preserve the peace of the Far East.

The whole nation, except perhaps a handful of pacifists, went into this war as one man, with the grim resolution to conquer or to die, for all believed implicitly that on the issue of the war depended the very existence of the nation. On the other hand, to the muzhiks the war had no meaning; they could not understand why they should have to give their lives in fighting Japan. General Kuropatkin, the unfortunate Commander-in-chief in the disastrous battle of Mukden, must have thoroughly measured the fighting strength of the Japanese army when he visited our country a few years before the outbreak of the war, but evidently

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he did not take into full account this vital factor in the psychology of the two warring nations. Better equipped than their foe, strongly entrenched, the Russian army was dislodged from one position after another, lost Port Arthur, though after a heroic defence lasting for about six months, was routed in the great battle of Mukden, and when the Baltic fleet, after having effected with credit the weary voyage, was literally wiped off the face of the Japan Sea by Admiral Togo in May 1905, Russia decided to give up the hopeless war. The result was the Portsmouth Treaty signed by the representatives of two hostile countries on 5th Sept. 1905 through the mediation of President Roosevelt. Russia refused to pay any indemnity, but agreed to recognize Japan's supremacy in Korea, to hand over to Japan the lease of the Liaotung peninsula and the South Manchuria Railway with the mining and other rights pertaining to it and to cede to her the southern half of Saghalien.

Anglo-Japanese Alliance.—It was in 1902, or a little before the Russo-Japanese war, when the attention of the European Powers was directed to the Far East, that Japan and Great Britain entered into an Agreement for Alliance, the two parties mutually recognizing as well as safeguarding their own interests in China, and Britain admitting Japan's special position in Korea. In 1905 the Agreement was enlarged in scope and was replaced by a new stipulation designed to cover the maintenance of general peace in Eastern Asia and India; was further modified in 1911 and made effective till July 1921. The dual compact on the whole worked with marked success, and while it greatly strengthened the position of Japan in the Far East, it enabled Britain to concentrate her fleet at home.

Korean Annexation.—By virtue of the Portsmouth Treaty Japan proceeded to place Korea under her protection and this was followed in 1910 by the Treaty of Annexation, the year after the assassination of Prince Ito, the first Viceroy of Korea, at Harbin by a Korean fanatic.

Japan in International Politics

The two wars internationally raised the status of Japan; she was no longer obliged to appeal to the magnanimity of the Powers in guarding her interests and rights. The Powers were now willing to make advances and to seek her hand. They even began to watch her movements with jealous and suspicious eyes, and for this altered attitude of the Powers toward Japan the responsibility was laid chiefly on the so-called militarists, who, flushed with the success of Japan's arms in foreign warfare, grew arrogant and too often insisted upon their own way in shaping domestic policy and determining foreign relations. Be that as it may, Japan's position was now sufficiently established to warrant the Powers with special interests in the Far East in entering into agreement with her for guaranteeing the general peace in this region, for maintaining the respective situations and territorial rights of the contracting parties, safeguarding the integrity of China and upholding the principle of equal opportunity and the open door in that country. It is true such a covenant with Britain was concluded first in 1902, to be afterward expanded into an offensive and defensive alliance with certain restrictions, but those with France, Russia and America

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were arranged after the Russo-Japanese war. At the same time America and the British dominions of Canada and Australia began to place obstacles in the way of free immigration of Japanese laborers and to try to subject those already residing there to unfair treatment. This has given rise to a grave problem of racial discrimination. a question that has began to arrest the serious attention of thinkers the world over in the interest of the general peace of the whole human race and of humanity.

Death of Emperor Meiji.—On July 31, 1912, Meiji Tenno died before attaining his 60th anniversary, but it may be said that his memorable reign was brought to a fitting close. His memory will forever be held in profound veneration by the people as one of the most illustrious sovereigns that have ever ruled over the country. With the immediate accession of the present Emperor Yoshihito to the Throne began the new era of Taisho.

The European War and Japan

When the Great War broke out in 1914, it was a foregone conclusion that Japan should cast in her lot with the Allies, and so in August 1914 she declared war on Germany, and a few days later treaty relations with Austria-Hungary also ceased. In November the fort of Tsingtau was captured in cooperation with the British contingent. This was followed by occupation of the German possessions in the South Seas, the effective expulsion of German commerce-raiding cruisers and the despatch of our fleet to the Mediterranean to assist the Allies in their naval activities.

When the hostilities came to an end in November, 1918 with the conclusion of the Armistice, the Peace Conference was held from January to June 1919, at which Japan was represented by five delegates including Marquis Saionji, Baron Makino and Viscount Chinda. By the terms of the Peace Treaty concluded on June 28th Japan acquired rights and privileges concerning Shantung, which she pledged herself to restore to China with all its rights, only keeping to herself the economic privileges that had once been granted to Germany. By virtue of the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations Covenant Japan was given a mandate over the German South Sea territories north of the equator, including the Marshall and Caroline Islands and the Island of Yap. Later, a controversy regarding Yap arose between Japan and U.S.A. due to the latter's protest against the decisions in December 1919 of the Supreme Council with regard to the assignment of mandatory territories, but the question was at length settled in September 1921 before the opening of the Washington Conference, Japan recognizing the right of U.S.A. and other countries to land the submarine cables on the Island. Another question that commanded keen interest at the Peace Conference was that of the abolition of racial discrimination as submitted by the Japanese delegates before the League of Nations Committee, though Japan had to withdraw and reserve it for future discussion.

Siberian Expedition.—The military expedition of Japan to Siberia was originally undertaken in common accord and in cooperation with the United States in August, 1918. It was primarily intended to render assistance to the Czecho-Slovak troops who, in their homeward journey across Siberia from European

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Russia, found themselves in grave and pressing danger at the hands of hostile forces under German command. Great Britain, France, Italy and China also joined the expedition and sent their troops to Vladivostok. The allied forces fought their way from Vladivostok far into the region of the Amur and the Trans-Baikal Provinces to protect the railway lines which afforded the sole means of transportation of the Czecho-Slovak troops from the interior of Siberia to the port of Vladivostok.

With the termination of the Great War, England and France began to withdraw their troops from Siberia, and the withdrawal of Italian and Chinese troops was also completed in 1920. In January, 1920, the United States decided to end its military underking in Siberia, and ordered the withdrawal of its forces. For some time thereafter, Japanese troops continued alone to carry out the duty of guarding the Trans-Siberian Railways in fulfilment of Inter-Allied arrangements and of affording facilities to the returning Czecho-Slovaks. After the departure of the latter in September 1920, Japan completed the evacuation of the Trans-Baikal and the Amur Provinces, but the protection of resident Japanese subjects in Eastern Siberia and the menace threatening the Korean frontier made it necessary for the Japanese troops to remain in North Manchuria and the southern portion of the Maritime Province up to October 25, 1922, when the last column of Japanese troops left Vladivostok and the evacuation was completed.

The affair has proved a costly one to Japan. Since Aug. 18, 1918, when her troops first landed at Vladivostok, Japan dispatched in turn 11 divisions; the number of these troops amounted in November, 1918, to some 70,000 (including non-combatants) but this was soon reduced to 26,000 by the end of that year, to be further withdrawn thereafter. The total casualties numbered about 1,475 officers and men killed and over 10,000 wounded, besides 610 who fell victims to illness. The expenditure of the military operations that spread over five years drained the national coffers of about ¥700 millions.

Occupation of Saghalien—The occupation of the Russian Province of Saghalien by Japanese army was in reprisal for the incident of 1920 at Nikolaievsk, where more than 700 Japanese were cruelly tortured and massacred, and was, therefore, wholly different, both in nature and in origin, from the stationing of troops in the Maritime Province. The occupation was effected early in July, 1920, and lasted for nearly five years.

On the establishment of the Soviet Government of Russia, conferences were held between the representatives of the two Governments with a view to finding basic principles for solving the pending problems between Japan and Russia and restoring the former diplomatic relations, first conference at Dairen in 1921, next at Changchun in 1922, and a third in Tokyo in the summer of 1923. But each time the negotiations proved futile owing to the difficulty of reaching a satisfactory settlement of the Saghalien question. The fourth and final conference between the Japanese Minister in Peking (Yoshizawa) and the Ambassador (Karakhan) of the Soviet Government of Russia in Peking, that was opened in the summer of 1924 was satisfactorily concluded on January 20, 1925, and the treaty signed by the two plenipotentiaries received sanction by the Prince Regent on February 25. By the exchange of formal ratification of the treaty

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between the two plenipotentiaries in Peking the next day the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries was at last accomplished. The Japanese Army was promptly withdrawn from the occupied territory and the protracted trouble disturbing peace in this quarter of the globe was definitely settled.

Washington Conference

Japan's interest in this International Conference was far more vital than in the Peace Conference at Versailles, as it was held for the express purpose of limiting naval armament and discussing the Pacific problems with special reference to China. Japan was represented by Admiral Baron Kato, then Minister of the Navy in the Hara Cabinet, Prince Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers, Baron Shidehara, Japanese Ambassador at Washington, and Mr. Hanihara, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Conference clarified the relations between Japan and other countries represented at the Conference table and, in particular, went far to remove the suspicions and misunderstandings entertained abroad regarding Japan's attitude toward China. (For further details vide the Chapters dealing with the Navy and Diplomacy).

Crown Prince's Journey Abroad

The journey which the Crown Prince undertook to Europe in March-September 1921 to make observations and exchange courtesies with sovereigns of European countries was an event unprecedented in the history of Japan, and was moreover an unqualified success in every respect.

Then in November of the same year the Crown Prince was appointed Regent to undertake the conduct of State affairs in place of his Imperial father who was suffering from chronic illness and was incapacitated from attending to public duties. In the spring of 1924 the Crown Prince married Princess Naga-ko, first daughter of Prince Kuni. The Crown Prince's foreign tour was followed by that of his younger brother Prince Chichibu, 2nd Imperial son, who proceeded to England for study leaving Japan in May, 1925. He entered Oxford in October, 1926, which he had to leave on learning that his father was critically ill and return home.

The Demise of Emperor Taisho

His Majesty Yoshihito, the 123rd Emperor, passed away on December 25th, 1926, at the Imperial Villa at Hayama, and on the same day Prince Regent Hirohito ascended the Throne as the 124th sovereign of the Empire. According to the traditional custom of the Imperial House the late Majesty was given the posthumous title of Taisho Tenno, while the new era named Showa was adopted for the present reign.

It was probably in conformity with the trend of the times that the two events of such supreme national importance were officially proclaimed according to actual fact; the time-honoured custom could never have allowed their occurrence outside the Imperial Palace.

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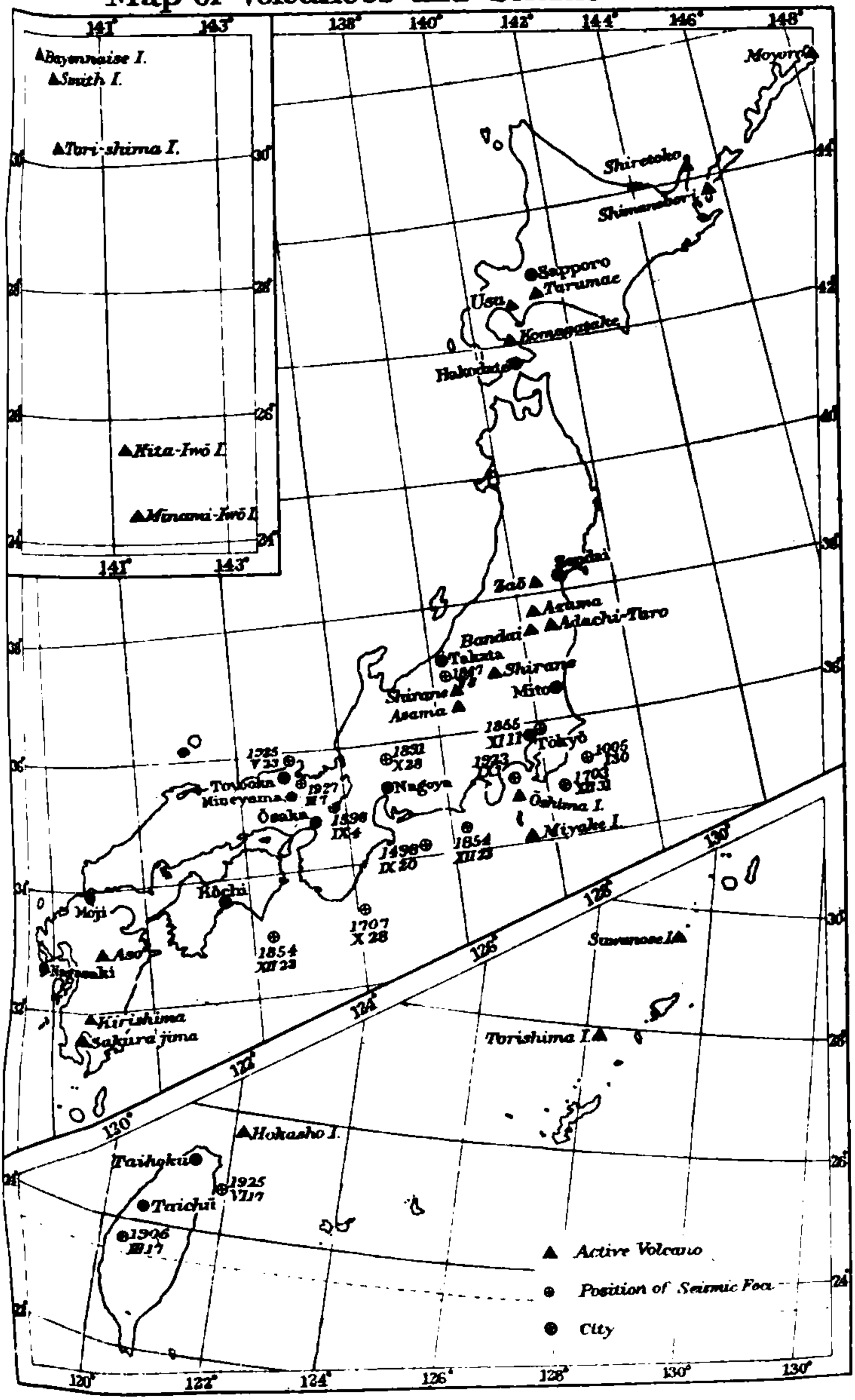
Map of Volcanoes and Seismic Foci



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CHAPTER III

EARTHQUAKES, VOLCANOES AND MINERAL SPRINGS

A. EARTHQUAKES

Introductory

Japan is a land of volcanoes and earthquakes. It owes its beautiful scenery, in many instances, to volcanic agency, while the graceful outline of the snow-capped Fuji-yama with its logarithmic curves, an emblem of purity and sublimity, is a common art motif. With regard to seismic disturbances, it may be said that in Japan the telluric energy is still in the young and vigorous stage of development, and earthquakes have naturally made a profound impression upon our countrymen from the earliest times, the first record of an earthquake in authentic history dating back to the reign of the Emperor Inkyo, 416 A.D. In former times an earthquake catastrophe was believed to be a divine warning of some great social event, and it is a noteworthy fact that an earthquake often served as a stimulus for raising the courage of our people in time of danger. Thus, on the occasion of the famous shocks of the first year of Ansei (1854), the year in which the treaty with Commodore Perry was concluded, the Daimyo of Tosa issued proclamations enjoining his subjects to take these disasters as censures from Heaven and to rouse themselves to guide the Empire through the difficult epoch of internal troubles and foreign complications. The attempt to guard against the effect of seismic disturbances is, as may be expected, shown in the style of various ancient Japanese buildings. Thus, a properly built "sammon" (temple gate), "kanetsukido" (bell tower), and "gojunoto" (five-storyed pagoda) can never be overturned by an earthquake, however violent. The last-named structures are in principle exactly conformable with the modern instrument called the duplex pendulum seismograph, since they consist of the outer portion or tower, which may be likened to an inverted pendulum, and of the central suspended column which forms a pendulum whose lower end is not in contact with the ground; these two systems which are respectively in unstable and stable equilibrium, combine into a building capable of lessening the disasters of seismic shocks. On the occasion of the great Ansei earthquake (1855) of Yedo, the "gojunoto" at Asakusa had its "kurin," or large vertical metal rod on the top, considerably bent, but the building itself sustained no damage. Again, the curved form of a large stone "ishigaki," or dry masonry retaining wall, is a feature peculiar to the Japanese castle building not to be found in the architecture of China, Chosen and other countries. Its origin was probably in the idea of making the stone-wall earthquake-proof. The wall curve forms a parabola, and a noteworthy fact is that a column whose wall is parabolic has the property of being seismically uniform in strength, namely,

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of possessing a stability against the earthquake shock which remains constant for the different sections. A stone retaining wall with a parabolic form is thus free from the defect of being weakest at the base, thereby lessening the risk of the production of the "marginal vibration," which may result in the formation of cracks along the upper edge and the sliding down of the side surface. As no cementing material was used in the construction of the stone castle walls, the old Japanese civil engineers had evidently to give the "ishigaki" a form calculated to possess in itself a sufficient strength and stability.

Japanese Arc

Where great mountain ranges are arranged on chains of islands in the form of a circular arc, the convex, or outer portion, which corresponds to the tension side, is often shaken by great earthquakes; while the concave, or inner portion, corresponding to the compression side, is disturbed only by occasional local shocks. This is notably the case with the Japanese arc, whose convex side is turned toward the Pacific, parallel with and off whose coast there runs the principal earthquake zone, forming the connecting link between the American and Himalaya-Mediterranean lines of disturbance. Since the great shocks of 1854 the southern and western parts of Japan have not been visited by great seismic disasters and "tsunami" (tidal-waves) that very often follow them, excepting those of 1924, and '25.

Volcanoes whether active, dormant, or extinct are located only on the Japan Sea side, or the compression portion, of the Japanese islands and along the Fuji volcanic chain, which may be regarded as a sort of crack in the arc.

Small Earthquakes

The number of earthquakes happening in different parts of Japan gives the average yearly frequency of some 1500, or of about four shocks per day. In Tokyo a sensible shock occurs on the average once every three days.

The Destructive Earthquakes of Tokyo and Tajima

In point of magnitude of damage inflicted on life and property the great earthquake of Sept. 1, 1923 that overwhelmed the region bordering on the Bay of Sagami is indeed without a rival in the world's history, the disastrous fire that burst out on the wake of the tremendous upheaval reducing to ashes in a couple of days about one half of Tokyo, and practically the whole of Yokohama. Scientifically the September shock belongs to what is called "world shaking earthquakes," and was recorded, for instance, at Granada, Spain, at 12h 12m 33s of September 1st, while at Sydney it began at 12h 9m 8s.

To the lasting regret for accuracy of seismological investigations it should be noted that the instruments at both the Seismological Institute, Imperial University, Tokyo, and the Central Meteorological Observatory broke down just at the critical moment, so that the only reliable observation carried out at Tokyo indicated that the preliminary tremor lasted about 12.1 s. and that at Tokyo it occurred at 11h 58m 46s of the Central standard time, that is, the time of the 135 meridian; that taking various factors into consideration, the depth of the seismic centre must

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have been about 45 km. and the position of the epicentre at the bottom of the northern part of Sagami Bay.

The seismographical record taken at the Central Meteorological Observatory consisted of the following elements:

Initial time 11h 58m 46s 6
Duration of preliminary tremor 12s 1
Maximum amplitude 89mm
Intensity ..... disastrous
Epicentre .....Northern part of Sagami Bay;
longitude, 130°2 E—latitude, 35°1 N.

As to the origin of this terrestrial disturbance the hypothesis offered is that, judging from the distribution of geological strata and the nature of topographical features of the affected area, it was most probably due to the powerful strain to which the earth-crust lying between Izu peninsula, the most elevated portion, and the Sea of Sagami, the most subsided portion, in this region, must have been subjected for a considerable period of time. The shock caused severe dislocation of the strata of the disturbed area, the shores of the Bay of Sagami and the west coast of Boso peninsula marking sudden upheaval, as much as 55 metres at some places, while on the other hand the bottom of Sagami Bay fell by 20 to 400 metres. Among other noteworthy phenomena was the visit of seismic sea-waves or "tsunami" which attained the height of 8 metres at some parts on the eastern shores of Izu peninsula, though on the coast of Tokyo Bay the height was generally below one metre. Landslides occurred here and there, notably along the eastern shores of Izu peninsula, one at Nebukawa, about midway between Atami and Odawara, being most disastrous, while the hilly district of Hakone was also severely damaged from this particular dislocation of earth-crust.

As is usual with most strong earthquakes the September convulsion was followed by long trains of after-shocks, and it is believed by experts that some three years must elapse before the dislocated strata could settle to normal condition. Here is the record of after-shocks observed at the Central Meteorological Observatory.

Number of after-shocks (Sept. 1st 1923—Sept. 1st 1925)

Felt ..... about 1,600
Not felt ..... about 6,100

The seat of after-shocks is naturally shifting. So far two very strong passing vibrations of this description have occurred, one on Sept. 2, 1923, off Katsu-ura on the southern coast of Boso peninsula and the other on January 15, 1924, in Sagami Bay. Its intensity is indicated by the following data:

Initial time 5h 50m 25s
Duration of preliminary tremor 7s 6
Maximum amplitude 23mm 5
Whole duration 12m
Intensity ..... Strong
Epicentre.....Sagami Bay, l. 139°2 E—l. 35°2 N

Now when it is remembered that a destructive shock means removal of an abnormal underground stress accumulation, it may naturally be concluded that its repetition from one and same area is a contingency of remote possibility.

The earthquakes felt in Tokyo in recent years originated

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chiefly in the following six zones: (1) Boso peninsula and the bottom of its outside sea, (II) the vicinity of Mt. Tsukuba and Kasumiga-ura lagoon; (III) the Hakone district and vicinity; (IV) a zone off the eastern coast of the Main Island; (V) Sagami Bay and neighborhood; (VI) the low Musashi plain, in which Tokyo is situated, and especially the valley of the river Kinu.

The destructive effect of a strong earthquake, as that of September 1, 1923, is closely related to the geological formation of the region. In general, the ground of alluvial formation, as the valley of a river, reclaimed land, etc., the boundaries of two geological formations, and so forth suffer more than that resting on harder strata. The uptown sections of Tokyo being of diluvial formation, for instance, escaped with a comparatively slight damage in the September quake. (vide chapter on the Great Earthquake in the Earthquake appendix of the Japan Year Book, 1924-25 edition.—Ed. J. Y. B.)

Earthquake in Tajima

After having been immune from a severe shock for about three centuries, the province of Tajima, or more exactly a limited area of about 6 sq. m. along the river Maruyama and containing two towns, Toyooka and Kinosaki (a popular spa), was visited by a destructive earthquake a little before noon on 23 May, 1925. Its intensity is judged to have been roughly ¼ of that of the September 1 catastrophe and is indicated by the following record obtained at the Kobe Marine Observatory:—

Initial time	11h 10m 02s
Duration of preliminary tremor	13s 3
Maximum amplitude	2mm
Whole duration	18m 25
Intensity	moderate

Epicentre....about 20 km north to the Bay of Tsuiyama, longitude, 134°9 E—latitude, 35°8 N

Seismic Record in Japan

The most disastrous calamities recorded in the pre-Tokugawa period were:—

684 A.D. An area of about 3 sq. miles in Tosa subsided and was covered by sea-water.

869 „ Earthquakes with tidal waves visited Mutsu and thousands of people were killed.

1361 „ Earthquakes in districts round about Kyoto.

1498 „ Tokaido was visited by a severe earthquake, causing death of over 20,000 persons. Hamana lagoon (Maizaka station, Tokaido Railway, formerly inland lake) was formed.

1596 „ Bungo, Kyushu, was visited by a severe earthquake and 700 persons killed.

„ „ Districts round about Kyoto shaken and 2,000 persons killed.

The principal calamities that have occurred since are:—

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Date	Place	Houses partly or wholly destroyed	No. of deaths
1605, Jan. 31	Pacific coast	—	5,000
1611, Sept. 27	Aizu	—	3,700
1611, Dec. 2	Pacific coast, O-u(with tidal waves)	—	1,700
1662, Jun. 16	Places about Kyoto	5,500	500
1666, Feb. 2	Takata, in Echigo	—	1,500
1694, Jun. 19	Noshiro, in Ugo	2,760	390
1703, Dec. 30	Places about Tokyo (with tidal waves)	20,162	5,233
1707, Oct. 28	Pacific coast of Kyushu and Shikoku (with tidal waves)	29,000	4,900
1751, May 20	Takata, Echigo	9,100	1,700
1766, Mar. 8	Hirosaki (with tidal waves)	7,500	1,335
1792, Feb. 10	Hizen, Higo and vicinity (with tidal waves)	12,000	15,000
1828, Dec. 18	Nagaoka, in Echigo	11,750	1,443
1844, May 8	Shinano	34,000	12,000
1854, July 9	Yamato, Iga, and Ise	5,000	2,400
1854, Dec. 23	Tokaido and Shikoku	60,000	3,000
1855, Nov. 11	Tokyo	50,000	6,700

Date	Place	Houses destroyed	No. of deaths	No of injured
1891, Oct. 28	Mino-Owari	222,501	7,273	17,175
1894, Oct. 22	Shonai	8,403	726	977
1896, Jun. 15	Sanriku dist. (tidalwaves)	13,073	27,122	9,247
1896, Aug. 31	O-u	8,996	209	779
1906, Feb. 17	Formosa	8,941	1,228	2,829
1909, Aug. 14	Mino-Omi	9,544	37	441
1914, Mar. 15	Akita	770	93	210
1923, Sept. 1	Sagami Bay	558,049	91,344	—
1925, May 23	Northern part of Tajima.	3,668	381	410

Seismological investigation in Japan

Japan has done more than any other country in the world as regards seismic investigations.

The foundation of the system of seismic study and research in Japan was laid by the combined efforts of Profs. Milne and Ewing, formerly of the Tokyo Imperial University, and their colleagues, including the late Dr. Kiyokage Sekiya, who was the first occupant of the chair of seismology in the University, the late Dr. Fusakichi Omori who died shortly after the seismic disaster of September 1923, and other scientists. The system and organs for seismic investigation and researches have since made a marked progress and show a perfection almost unrivalled in other countries, and Japan can boast of a closely set and wide-spread earthquake observation net, consisting of the Central Meteorological Observatory in Tokyo, and a number of local stations established in various parts of the country. The results of the observations made by these local stations are reported to the Central Meteorological Observatory and are made public. Besides the meteorological observatories, there are also the Earthquake Investigation Institute attached to the Education Department, the Central Seismological Institute attached to the Tokyo Imperial University and the Seismic Disaster Prevention Committee under the control of the Education Minister, which

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are also engaged in the investigation of and research into various seismic phenomena. The reports and bulletins published by those observatories and institutes, which contain the results of the investigations and researches made by them, are widely distributed among all seismological observatories and meteorological observatories in foreign countries.

With a view to bringing under complete control organs for the investigations and researches of seismic phenomena the Education Department decided to establish a central organ named the Earthquake Research Institute as a central organ of seismic phenomena investigations, for which appropriations of ¥600,000 was placed on the budget for 1925. The establishment is attached to the Tokyo Imperial University and Dr. K. Suyehiro was appointed its president.

Relation between Volcanoes and Earthquakes

Active volcanoes being a safety valve for disquieting factors working within the earth crust, places situated near them have only rarely been visited by destructive seismic disturbances of any magnitude. For instance the districts round Asama, Kirishima, etc., in Japan and Naples at the foot of Vesuvius have not experienced them from ancient time.

Concluding Remarks

Although the problem of the prediction of destructive earthquakes is still very far from its solution, considerable light has been thrown on the causes, the geographical relations, and the time distributions of earthquakes, so that we can determine in many cases the probable intensity and the direction of motion in a future shock at a given place, or the next locality in a given earthquake zone likely to be visited by a destructive earthquake. As far as wooden structures are concerned, the question of the earthquake-proof building has to a large extent been solved, as it is not difficult to construct timber houses which can resist any shock whatever. Steel-brick and reinforced concrete also furnish good systems of constructing earthquake-proof buildings.

The fact that even a very small amount of precaution taken against earthquake is sufficient to save a considerable loss of life and property is well illustrated by comparing seismic damage in Italian and Japanese cities. Thus, in the Messina earthquake of Dec. 28, 1908, the total number of victims was about 120,000 of whom about 75,000 died in Messina and suburbs. The intensity of earthquake motion in the last named city was a little lower than that in the city of Nagoya on the occasion of the Mino-Owari earthquake of 1891. The population of Nagoya in 1891 was 166,339, which was nearly equal to that of Messina and the vicinity, and of these only 190 were killed in the catastrophe. Even supposing the intensity of seismic motion in Messina to have been equal to that in Nagoya, the number of persons killed in the former city was about 430 times greater than that in the latter. That is to say, when comparison is made with the Japanese city, about 998 per 1,000 of the number of those killed in Messina must be regarded as having fallen victims to seismologically bad construction of the houses.

The risk rate of wooden buildings in earthquake is comparatively limited as stated, but the disasters caused by the resultant fire are extensive and incalculable, as in the case of the recent terrible earthquake-fire still very fresh in our memory, in which

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by far the greater portion of the killed were burned to death. In the great earthquake of San Francisco several years ago, too, the greater portion of the damage and casualties was due to the fire occasioned by the earthquake. In view of these facts it cannot be said that wooden buildings are absolutely safe from the earthquake shocks. (Vide Chap. on Earthquake-Proof Construction by Prof. Naito.—Ed. J. Y. B.)

B. VOLCANOES

Three volcanic ranges exist in Japan, viz., Kurile range, Fuji range and Kirishima range. They contain about 200 volcanoes of which some 50 are more or less active.

The term "active" or "extinct" is, however, relative, for volcanoes believed to be extinct have not infrequently given a terrible demonstration of their dormant activity. Among those that are semi-active the first to be mentioned is Mount Fuji, dear to the hearts of all true Japanese. Since it exploded with destructive violence in 1707 it has remained resting, but the presence of a deep red-hot crater at the summit affords an ominous sign that it may be aroused to fury any time. Of the notable cases of explosions after a long spell of dormancy in recent times may be mentioned Torijima (1902, killing 125 islanders), Agatsuma (1,949 metres, in 1903 when two geologists were killed), Bandaisan (1,819 m. in 1888) and Sakurajima (1,060 m. in 1914, last in 1779). Volcano cones that are still active are, to mention only those that are noteworthy, Tarumai (1,023), Noboribetsu (1,023), Komagatake (1,140), Adataro (1,710), Nasu (1,917), Shirane of Nikko range (2,578), Unzen in Hizen (1,360), Kaimon (924), Kirishima (1,700), Mihara (755) on Oshima Is. at the mouth of Tokyo Bay, Asama (2,542), Usu (725) in Hokkaido. Aso, a complex volcano with its highest cone towering 1,592 m., is perhaps the largest volcano in the world, its crater extending about 15 miles north and south and 10 miles the other way. Nasu, Kirishima, Oshima and Asama are almost perpetually smoking.

The distribution of famous volcanoes and the positions of the foci of destructive earthquakes which have occurred are shown in the accompanying chart.

Tokachidake, a triple volcano (1,812 metres) situated in the centre of Hokkaido, exploded in the afternoon of May 23, 1926; and devastated the plantations at Kamifurano, a village at the foot of the volcano, the whole district having been flooded with the muddy torrents produced by the action of lava on the snow-covered slopes and the loosened surface soil. Over 4,125 acres were ravaged and 171 persons were killed and 200 severely injured. The total damage was about 6 million yen.

C. MINERAL SPRINGS

As a redeeming feature to compensate for the presence of disquieting volcanoes, a large number of mineral springs, hot or cold, are found throughout the country. Japan, in fact, occupies a very high place in the world as to number of mineral springs and especially of those that possess high medical value. There are at least one hundred mineral springs, mostly hot, which from easy accessibility or high efficacy, are popular. The following is based on the investigations carried out by the Home Office.

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Hot Springs

	Honshu	Hokkaido	Kyushu	Chosen	Taiwan	S. Manchuria	Total
Simple cold	134	1	20	6	0	—	161
Simple hot	152	3	70	10	2	4	241
Simple acid	17	1	2	0	2	0	23
"Earthy" acid	12	1	3	0	2	0	18
Alkaline acid	94	20	35	0	4	0	153
Salt	155	5	19	5	2	1	188
Bitter	58	4	16	0	1	0	79
Iron	29	1	2	3	1	0	36
Sulphur	95	14	18	9	6	0	142
Sulphuric acid	10	0	1	0	0	0	11
Acid vitriol	5	1	0	0	1	0	7
Alum vitriol	7	0	1	0	3	0	11
Not yet ascertained....	82	0	17	35	2	—	136
Total	850	51	205	68	27	5	1,206

For further details the reader is referred to The Mineral Springs of Japan, by Dr. R. Ishizu, Tokyo Imp. Hygienic Laboratory; and the Hot Springs in Japan, by Government Railways, 1922.

List of Popular Hot Spring Resorts

Name	Nearest Rly station	Character	above sea level. ft.	Average C.	temp. F.
Arima	Arima	Simple carbon-dioxated	1,287	57.8°	136.0°
Asamushi	Asamushi	Concentrated common salt (Seaside)			113.9°
Atami	Odawara	Sulphated bitter	74	79.0°	174.2°
Beppu	Beppu	Simple thermals	50	53.0°	127.4°
Dogo	Dogo	„ „	35	44.5°	112.1°
Hakone Miyanoshita	Odawara	Alkaline common salt	1,377	—	137.3°
Ashino-yu		Sulphur	2,760	—	137.0°
Higashiyama	Aizu Wakamatsu	Saline bitter	850 (about)	47.5°	117.5°
Ikao	Maebashi	Sulphated bitter	2,800	46.0°	114.8°
Ito	Ohito	Simple thermals ...(Seaside)		46.9°	116.4°
Kinosaki	Kinosaki	Earth-muriated common salt....	—	—	126.1°
Kusatsu	Kusatsu	Acid vitriol	4,500	62.0°	143.6°
Misasa	Kurayoshi	Simple thermals.	50	71.0°	159.8°
Nagaoka	Nagaoka	„ „	100 (about)	48.5°	119.3°
Nasu	Kuroiso	Hydrogen sulphide	4,500	—	82.4°
Nikko Yumoto	Nikko	„	4,590 (about)	—	118.9°
Noboribetsu	Noboribetsu	Vitriol	660	97.0°	206.6°
Shibu	Toyono	Sulphated common salt	6,950	76.0°	168.8°
Shima	Maebashi	Earth-muriated common salt	2,500	93.0°	199.4°

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Name	Nearest Rly station	Character	above sea level. ft	Average C.	temp. F.
Shiobara	Nishi-Nasuno	Alkaline	1,150	—	132.4°
Shuzenji	Ohito	Saline common salt	330	77.0°	170.6°
Unzen	Isahaya	Acid hydrogen sulphate	2,400	51.5°	124.7°
Wagura	Nanao	Earth-muriated common salt (Seaside)		—	179.2°
Yamanaka	Daishoji	Sulphated sulphur	—	—	120.2°
Yamashiro		Saline sulphur..	—	—	149.5°
Yugawara	Odawara	Common salt...	351	88.5°	191.3°

Japanese hot springs are of such diversity as to composition that visitors are afforded an unusual freedom in their choice. On the whole simple and salt springs predominate, the rest being generally sulphur and alkaline carbon-dioxated springs. The distinctive feature of Kusatsu, Nasu, Noboribetsu, Kirishima and others is that they carry free mineral acids in their alumina and iron contents, and this peculiarity is especially marked in Kusatsu and Nasu. Many springs contain small proportions of boric acid and iodine, bromine, lithium, manganese and other compounds.

Of course, springs found in the same locality and even in close proximity are far from being uniform in their chemical composition, temperature, etc., as is exemplified in the case of the hot-spring region of Hakone which is most easily accessible to Tokyo citizens. The twelve spas of Hakone which exist at altitudes more or less different vary in temperature, tonic properties, etc. Miyanoshita, the foremost of the twelve, is an alkaline common salt spring; Ashinoyu, sulphur; Kowakidani, acid vitriol; Owakidani, saline sulphur; Yumoto, Tonosawa and Ubago, simple thermals; Yunohanazawa, acid hydrogen sulphide; Gora, acid and sulphur; Sokokura, common salt.

The Izu Peninsula which is situated due south of the Hakone region and connected by a common mountain ridge, is honeycombed with hot springs. These are Atami, Ito, Shuzenji, Nagaoka, Yugawara, detailed in the table, and then Izusan, Kona, Hatake and other smaller spas. Beppu (Kyushu) also possesses diverse hot-springs, as simple carbon, alkaline, iron-carbonate, acid alum vitriol, etc.; Arima (Hyogo-ken) has some common salt springs containing bromine or iodine, iron carbonate, common salt, etc.; Shiobara (Tochigi-ken), those of alkaline common salt; Shima (Gumma-ken), sulphated common salt; Noboribetsu (Hokkaido), acid vitriol; Kusatsu, acid alum vitriol, acid hydrogen sulphide; Misasa (Tottori-ken), muriated sulphur; both Nasu-Yumoto (Tochigi-ken) and Shibu (Nagano-ken), acid hydrogen.

Looking over the map of Japan dotted with hot-springs we notice three important clusters, viz., Hakone-Izu, Kusatsu, and Beppu. Classified as to altitude Kusatsu and its subsidiaries Shibu, Shima, etc., to speak only of popular springs, stand highest, while Atami, Asamushi, Wagura, etc. are found near the seashore.

Radio-activity of Japanese Mineral Springs

In 1914, at the instance of the Home Office, Dr. Ishizu, of the

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Tokyo Hygienic Laboratory, carried out examination of about 150 mineral springs with the special object of ascertaining their radio-activity. Of these five have been found conspicuous in radium emanation, viz: Masutomi in Kai Province (with 235.63 to 823.34 Mache's units per litre of water), Takayama in Mino Province (281.09), Misasa in Hoki (10.23-142.14), Murasugi (49.61) and Tochiomata (25.86) in Echigo, the first two being cold springs. Masutomi is at the foot of Mt. Kimbu and the strata in the neighborhood contain scheelite, apatite, tourmaline, sulphide ores, etc. Takayama is on the River Kiso and in the neighborhood are found tin sand, wolframite, fergosanite, monazite, and naegite. Thorium is contained in the last two. Compared with the famous mineral springs with strong radio-activity in Europe, Masutomi, according to Dr. Ishizu, is second only to Joachimsthal and Brambach, but surpasses Gastein, Landeck, Baden-Baden, etc. Masutomi is therefore the third spring with the greatest radio-activity in the world. Misasa is only next to Ischia in Italy and almost rivals Gastein as a radio-active hot spring. All these Japanese mineral springs are found in granite regions.

A List of the Radio-Active Sprin

(Emanation per liter of water in Mache's unit.)

Hot Springs

Name	Prefecture	Mache's units	Character	Temperature C.	Temperature F.
Misasa	Tottori	142.14	Simple	71.0°	159.0°
Sekigane	„	33.47	Sulphur	42.0°	107.6°
Tochiomata	„	25.86	Simple	39.0°	102.2°
Tokatta	Miyagi	14.58	Carbonated	56.0°	132.8°
Yunokawa	Hokkaido	13 20	——	48.0°	118.4°
Kawatana	Yamaguchi	11.88	Salt	40.0°	104.0°
Owani	Aomori	10.30	Common salt ...	62.0°	143.6°
Kashimi	Tottori	8.58	Muriated saline bitter	56.0°	132.8°
Kinosaki	Hyogo	8.41	Earth-muriated common salt ...	60.3°	140.6°
Onogawa	Yamagata	5.80	„ ...	70.0°	158.0°

Cold Springs

Name	Prefecture	Mache's units	Character	Temperature C.	Temperature F.
Masutomi	Yamanashi	1,425	Earthy common salt	23.0°	73.4°
Takayama	Gifu	281	Simple	10.0°	50.0°
Ikeda	Shimane	187	Carbonated(?) ..	17.0°	62.6°
Arima	Hyogo	87	—— ..	24.0°	75.2°
Hirukawa	Gifu	60	Simple	12.0°	53.6°
Murasugi	Niigata	49	Simple	25.6°	78.0°
Tochiomata	„	44.48	Simple	36.0°	96.8°
Takarazuka	Hyogo	31	Simple carbon-dioxated	18.5°	65.3°
Kaidani	Okayama	13.38	Simple	14.5°	58.1°
Bohata	Fukushima	11.96	Sulphur	14.0°	57.2°

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CHAPTER IV

POPULATION

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The total population enumerated in Japan proper on the 1st of October, 1925, numbered 59,736,822 persons, as against 55,963,053 returned in the 1920 Census, an increase of 3,773,769. The rate of increase in the quinquennium was 6.7 per cent., corresponding to the average annual increase of something more than 750,000.

Density.—According to the last Census, the density of population in Japan proper was 157 persons for every square kilometre while in the 1920 Census it was 147 persons for every square kilometre, an increase of 10 persons per square kilometre. Based on the cultivated area instead of the gross area the density in Japan, according to Prof. Shimizu, of Keio University, stands far ahead of European countries, as follows:—

Density per square kilometre of Cultivated Area.

Spain	90	Holland	273
France	108	Italy	305
Switzerland	168	Belgium	394
Germany	185	Japan	969
England	226		

Sex Ratio.—The male persons enumerated were 30,012,820 and the female 29,723,884, the male outnumbering the female by 288,936, and this corresponds to a ratio of 101 males to every 100 females as against 100.4 to 100 in 1920.

Urban Population.—Of the 101 cities in Japan proper, 22 returned a population greater than 100,000, Osaka taking the lead with 2,114,809, followed by Tokyo with 1,995,567, Nagoya with 768,558, Kyoto with 679,963, Kobe with 644,212, and Yokohama with 442,938. These are the six permier cities, and then comes Hiroshima with 195,731 population, followed, in the numerical order of population, by Nagasaki, Hakodate, Kanazawa, Kumamoto, Fukuoka, Sapporo, Sendai, Kure, Otaru, Kagoshima, Okayama, Yawata, Niigata, Sakai, and Yokosuka.

Of the above named, the six cities, Kumamoto, Fukuoka, Okayama, Niigata, Sakai, and Yokosuka had attained for the first time the level of 100,000 at the last Census.

While in the 1920 Census, the relative numerical strength of the six largest cities in the country stood in the order of Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto, Nagoya and Yokohama, in the last returns Tokyo changed place with Osaka, and Kobe with Nagoya, Kyoto and Yokohama retaining their old position. The decline of Tokyo and Yokohama in population was due to the earthquake catastrophe of 1923, while the marked gain for Osaka, to 2,144,809 from 768,560, and Nagoya to 1,252,983 from 429,997, was due to the incorporation of their suburban districts.

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The above 22 cities each having more than 100,000 souls contained 8,843,298, forming 14.8 per cent. of the whole population of the country. This number was composed by 4,669,535 males and 4,173,763 females, at the ratio of 112 males to every 100 females, while the general ratio is 101 to 100, as mentioned before.

POPULATION IN JAPAN PROPER

Returns of "Legal" Population

Year	Males	Females	Total	Annual incr. per 1,000 pop.		Males per 100 females
1915 (Dec. 31)	27,764,085	27,171,679	54,935,755	14.65		102.18
1916 („)	28,118,981	27,518,462	55,637,431	12.77	11.17	102.18
1917 („)	28,472,320	27,863,663	56,335,971	12.55		102.18
1918 („)	28,625,617	28,042,094	56,667,711	5.89		102.06
1919 („)	28,914,526	28,319,380	57,233,906	9.99		102.10
1920 („)	29,263,596	28,655,075	57,918,671	11.96		102.12
1921 („)	29,656,261	29,040,875	58,697,136	13.44	13.09	102.12
1922 („)	30,040,963	29,419,289	59,460,252	13.00		102.11
1923 („)	30,040,962	29,419,289	59,460,252	13.00		102.12
1924 („)	30,860,032	30,221,948	61,081,954	13.67		102.11
1925 („)	31,340,278	30,704,411	62,044,649	15.76		102.08

Note:—Where total disagrees with its components it is due to people of unknown sexes being included in it.

Population by Ages and Sexes* (Dec. 31, 1918)

Age	Real number			Ratio per 1,000 population		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0-5	3,697,052	3,612,697	7,309,745	65.2	63.8	129.0
5-9	3,409,666	3,336,973	6,746,639	60.2	58.9	119.1
10-14	2,955,678	2,877,328	5,833,006	52.2	50.7	102.9
15-19	2,773,738	2,666,421	5,440,160	48.9	47.1	96.0
20-24	2,391,244	2,318,510	4,709,754	42.2	40.9	83.1
25-29	2,076,891	1,987,681	4,064,572	36.6	35.1	71.1
30-34	1,920,468	1,841,029	3,761,497	33.9	32.5	66.4
35-39	1,835,678	1,786,465	3,622,143	32.4	31.5	63.9
40-44	1,704,335	1,625,097	3,329,432	30.1	28.7	58.8
45-49	1,317,927	1,259,394	2,577,321	23.3	22.2	45.5
50-54	1,245,945	1,200,694	2,446,639	22.0	21.2	43.2
55-59	912,581	907,795	1,820,376	16.1	16.0	32.1
60-64	886,113	903,388	1,789,496	15.6	16.0	31.6
65-69	663,166	721,797	1,384,963	11.7	12.7	24.4
70-74	435,949	505,326	941,275	7.7	8.9	16.6
75-79	226,777	286,291	512,068	4.0	5.0	9.0
80-84	88,812	119,231	208,043	1.6	2.1	3.7
85-89	48,865	53,330	97,195	0.8	0.9	1.7
90-94	19,431	17,980	37,411	0.4	0.3	0.7
95-99	11,195	8,659	19,854	0.2	0.2	0.4
Over 100...	7,538	6,197	13,735	0.1	0.1	0.2
Unknown ..	1,567	816	2,383	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	28,625,617	28,042,094	56,667,711	505.2	494.8	1,000.0

Note—* These statistics and the following are based on "legal" returns, excepting prison-inmates without domicile.

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Married and Unmarried*

The married and unmarried figures in Japan proper were first compiled in 1886, those quinquennial being given below:—

	Married			Unmarried		
Dec. 31	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1898	7,979,858	7,979,858	15,959,716	14,093,234	13,709,665	27,802,899
1903	8,229,152	8,229,152	16,458,304	15,372,488	14,902,084	30,274,572
1908	8,583,168	8,583,168	17,166,336	16,463,212	15,959,256	32,422,468
1913	9,144,727	9,144,727	18,289,454	17,819,859	17,253,369	35,073,228
1918	9,568,500	9,568,502	19,137,002	19,057,117	18,473,592	37,530,709

*(1) See note to the preceding table.

(2) The figures for married males and females in 1913 do not agree because of the registration of bigamy by mistake and also of the denaturalization of a husband.

Ratios of the above figures for married and unmarried per 1,000 population are as follows:—

	Married			Unmarried		
Dec. 31	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1898	182.3	182.3	364.6	322.1	313.3	635.4
1903	176.1	176.1	352.2	328.9	318.9	647.8
1908	173.1	173.1	346.2	332.0	321.8	653.8
1913	171.4	171.4	342.8	333.9	323.8	657.2
1918	168.9	168.9	337.8	336.2	326.0	662.2

Births, Deaths, Marriages and Divorces

The returns showing births and deaths were first prepared in 1883, and stillbirths in 1886. The following figures represent the average in each five years:—

Average for	Births	Stillbirths	Deaths	Marriages	Divorces
1904-08	1,512,945	152,074	992,315	399,378	62,131
1909-13	1,729,925	153,920	1,052,735	434,786	59,023
1914-18	1,803,391	141,965	1,215,254	456,074	58,495
1919-23	1,961,547	136,277	1,322,411	514,833	53,998
1924	2,086,091	124,403	1,210,706	521,438	51,687

Ratios of these numbers per 1,000 population are as follows:—

Average for	Births	Stillbirths	Deaths	Marriages	Divorces
1904-08	31.2	3.14	20.5	8.24	1.28
1909-13	33.7	2.99	20.5	8.45	1.15
1914-18	32.6	2.57	22.0	8.07	1.06
1919-23	34.4	2.39	23.2	9.03	0.95
1924	34.9	2.08	20.3	8.73	0.87

Age of Marriages

	1924		1923		Ratio for 1925	
Age	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 15	—	132	—	185	—	0.3
15-19	14,426	123,741	13,818	128,587	26.5	236.9
20-24	166,737	247,820	167,653	254,092	321.5	487.3
25-29	186,584	78,288	192,689	80,108	369.5	153.6
30-34	67,480	27,749	68,850	27,607	132.0	52.9

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Age	1924 Males	1924 Females	1925 Males	1925 Females	Ratio for 1925 Males	Ratio for 1925 Females
35-39	31,949	14,731	32,290	14,821	61.9	28.4
40-49	31,215	15,045	30,873	15,185	59.2	29.1
50-59	10,807	4,587	11,097	4,905	21.3	9.4
Above 60	3,972	987	4,163	1,075	8.0	2.1
Total	513,130	513,130	521,438	521,438	1,000.0	1,000.1

Birth-Rates

Year	Males	Females	Total	Males per 100 females	Legitimate	Illegitimate
1921	1,017,457	973,419	1,990,876	104.5	91.7	8.3
1922	1,004,022	965,292	1,969,314	104.0	92.0	8.0
1923	1,043,599	999,698	2,043,297	104.4	92.3	7.7
1924	1,019,988	978,532	1,998,520	104.2	92.4	7.6
1925	1,060,827	1,025,264	2,086,091	103.5	92.7	7.3

Rates of Stillbirths

Year	Males	Females	Unknown	Total	M. per 100 F.	Legitimate	Illegitimate
1921	74,665	63,296	340	138,301	118.0	76.9	23.1
1922	71,327	60,566	351	132,244	117.8	77.3	22.7
1923	72,126	61,312	425	133,863	117.6	78.1	21.9
1924	67,777	57,707	355	125,839	117.5	78.6	21.3
1925	67,580	56,506	317	124,403	119.6	79.1	20.9

The Average Age of Mortality

According to the investigation carried out in 1911 at the request of the Statistics Bureau by Mr. Yano, Actuary and Managing-Director of the First Life Ins. Co., Tokyo, the average age of mortality of Japanese is 43.97 years for men and 44.85 for women. The average age of death for those males who survive five days after birth is 45.27, for those surviving one year 51.11, three years 52.41, six years 51.31 and twenty years 40.35.

POPULATION OF THE PREFECTURES

(Based on the Census taken Oct. 1, 1925)

Prefecture	Area in sq. km.	Pop.	Pop. per sq. km	Prefecture	Area in sq. km.	Pop.	Pop. per sq. km
Aichi	5,055	2,319,294	459	Ibaraki	6,100	1,409,092	231
Akita	11,724	936,410	80	Ishikawa	4,198	750,854	279
Aomori	9,631	812,977	84	Iwate	15,235	900,984	59
Chiba	5,079	1,399,257	276	Kagawa	1,845	700,308	379
Ehime	5,699	1,096,366	192	Kagoshima	9,011	1,472,193	163
Fukui	4,019	597,899	149	Kanagawa	2,252	1,416,792	604
Fukuoka	4,922	2,301,668	468	Kochi	7,088	687,478	97
Fukushima	13,720	1,437,596	105	Kumamoto	7,432	1,296,086	174
Gifu	10,462	1,132,557	108	Kyoto	4,559	1,406,382	308
Gumma	6,315	1,118,858	177	Miyagi	7,287	1,044,036	143
Hiroshima	8,448	1,617,680	191	Miyazaki	7,738	691,094	89
Hokkaido	88,279	2,498,690	28	Miye	5,702	1,107,692	194
Hyogo	8,427	2,454,679	291	Nagano	13,557	1,629,217	120

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Prefecture	Area in sq. km	Pop.	Pop. per sq. km
Nagasaki..	4,116	1,163,945	283
Nara	3,730	583,828	157
Niigata ..	12,594	1,849,807	147
Oita	6,227	915,136	147
Okayama..	7,019	1,238,447	176
Okinawa .	2,151	557,622	259
Osaka ...	1,761	3,059,502	1,718
Saga	2,444	684,831	280
Saitama ..	3,804	1,394,458	367
Shiga	4,031	662,412	164
Shimane..	6,618	722,402	109
Shizuoka..	7,787	1,671,217	215
Tochigi ...	6,448	1,090,428	169
Tokushima	4,135	689,814	167
Tokyo	2,142	4,485,144	2,093
Tottori ...	3,500	472,230	135
Toyama ..	4,257	749,243	176
Wakayama	4,733	787,511	166
Yamagata.	9,306	1,027,297	110
Yamaguchi	6,087	1,094,544	180
Yamanashi	4,455	600,675	135

POPULATION OF THE CITIES

(Based on the Census taken Oct. 1, 1925)

Cities	Pop.	House-holds	Pop. per H.
Akashi	37,244	8,566	4.3
Akita	43,885	7,994	5.5
Amagasaki.	44,241	9,887	4.5
Aomori	58,794	11,316	5.2
Asahigawa.	72,341	13,121	5.5
Ashikaga ..	39,401	7,685	5.1
Beppu	37,529	8,748	4.3
Chiba	41,807	8,788	4.8
Fukui	59,943	14,229	4.2
Fukuoka ..	146,005	28,029	5.2
Fukushima.	41,379	7,651	5.4
Fukuyama..	34,048	7,640	4.5
Gifu	81,902	17,616	4.6
Hachioji ..	45,288	9,137	5.0
Hakodate ..	163,972	33,318	4.9
Hamamatsu	92,152	18,926	4.9
Himeji	55,713	11,582	4.8
Hirosaki ..	36,293	6,552	5.5
Hiroshima..	195,731	42,866	4.6
Ichinomiya.	34,746	7,035	4.9
Imaharu ..	37,713	8,158	4.6
Kagoshima.	124,734	24,527	5.1
Kanazawa .	147,420	32,455	4.5
Kawagoye..	31,905	6,507	4.9
Kawasaki .	54,634	11,277	4.8
Kiryu	42,553	8,374	5.1
Kishiwada .	32,050	7,153	4.5
Kobe	644,212	151,505	4.3
Kochi	65,723	15,162	4.3
Kofu	68,275	14,302	4.8
Kokura ...	51,663	10,776	4.8
Koriyama .	42,984	8,091	5.3
Kumamoto.	147,174	29,032	5.1
Kure	138,863	29,872	4.7
Kurume ...	72,221	13,338	5.4
Kushiro ...	42,333	8,463	5.0
Kyoto	679,963	148,672	4.6
Marugame..	27,971	6,189	4.5
Matsumoto.	63,427	12,973	4.9
Matsuyama.	58,292	13,279	4.4
Matsuye ...	41,396	9,206	4.5
Mayebashi..	73,688	14,152	5.2
Mito	46,527	9,563	4.9
Miyakonojo.	30,421	6,293	4.8
Miyazaki ..	42,945	8,780	4.9
Moji	95,087	21,750	4.4
Morioka ...	50,030	9,366	5.3
Muroran ..	50,040	10,150	4.9
Nagano ...	66,555	13,351	5.0
Nagaoka ..	53,156	10,156	5.2
Nagasaki ..	189,071	40,560	4.7
Nagoya ...	768,558	164,141	4.7
Nara	48,879	10,469	4.7
Nawa	54,643	13,304	4.1
Niigata ...	108,941	22,077	4.9
Nishinomiya	34,427	7,452	4.6
Numazu ..	38,042	6,977	5.4
Ogaki	33,639	7,065	4.8
Oita	53,352	9,331	5.7
Okayama ..	124,521	28,005	4.4
Okazaki ...	44,556	10,052	4.4
Omuda	68,256	14,137	4.8
Onomichi ..	27,740	6,554	4.2
Osaka	2,114,804	483,990	4.4
Otaru	134,469	26,556	5.1
Otsu	33,779	7,824	4.3
Saga	42,160	8,124	5.2
Sakai	105,009	23,145	4.5
Sapporo ...	145,065	28,726	5.0
Saseho	95,385	18,038	5.3
Sendai	142,894	26,814	5.3
Shimizu ...	46,339	9,053	5.1
Shimonoseki	92,317	20,835	4.4
Shizuoka ..	84,772	16,524	5.1

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Cities	Pop.	House-holds	Pop. per H.	Cities	Pop.	House-holds	Pop. per H.
Shuri	20,582	4,858	4.2	Utsunomiya	76,138	15,363	5.0
Takamatsu..	71,897	15,895	4.5	Uwajima ..	38,534	8,723	4.5
Takaoka ..	42,660	8,300	5.1	Uyeda	32,589	7,120	4.6
Takasaki ..	45,698	9,274	4.9	Wakamatsu (Fukushima-ken)			
Takata	30,897	5,595	5.5		41,952	7,756	5.4
Tobata	37,748	8,393	4.5	Wakamatsu (Fukuoka-ken)			
Tokushima.	74,545	16,946	4.4		49,930	11,401	4.4
Tokyo 1,995,567		429,852	4.6	Wakayama.	95,385	21,517	4.4
Tottori	35,120	7,528	4.7	Yamagata..	55,994	10,023	5.6
Toyama ...	67,490	14,458	4.7	Yawata ...	118,876	27,079	4.4
Toyohashi .	32,371	15,559	5.3	Yokkaichi .	40,393	8,560	4.7
Tsu	52,536	11,154	4.7	Yokohama.	405,888	95,377	4.3
Tsuruoka ..	31,830	6,103	5,2	Yokosuka...	96,351	18,429	5.5
Ube	48,750	11,705	4.2	Yonezawa .	44,602	8,196	5.4
Uji-Yamada	44,803	9,652	4.6				

DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

Population	Result of the 1st Census Oct. 1, 1920			Result of the 2nd Census Oct. 1, 1925		
	No. towns	Pop.	Percentage	No. towns	Pop.	Percentage
Under 500	126	36,419	0.07	82	26,103	0.04
501- 2,000	2,662	4,007,310	7.21	2,545	3,854,410	6.45
2,001- 5,000	7,259	23,062,027	41.21	7,050	22,532,803	37.72
5,001- 10,000	1,639	10,821,175	19.34	1,733	11,470,200	19.20
10,000- 20,000	374	5,074,460	9.07	392	5,229,161	8.75
20,001- 50,000	136	4,102,746	7.33	145	4,437,992	7.43
50,001-100,000	31	2,105,318	3.76	51	3,444,916	5.77
Over 100,001	15	6,753,598	12.07	21	8,741,237	14.63
Total	12,243	55,963,053	100.00	12,019	59,736,822	100.00

JAPANESE RESIDING ABROAD

The following returns by the Foreign Department give data for October 1925.

	Males	Females	Total
Grand total	355,477	262,452	617,929

I. Asia

District	Males	Females	Total
Total	153,034	134,284	270,398
Manchuria	50,598	46,580	79,178
Kwantung	45,585	41,765	87,450
East Russia	618	303	921
Vladivostok	347	234	590
Nikolaievsk	13	12	25
Alexandrovsk	38	17	55
China	25,495	22,117	47,612
Tientsin	2,814	2,580	5,394
Peking	813	746	1,559
Tsinan	1,257	1,182	2,439
Chefoo	141	159	300

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District	Males	Females	Total
Shanghai	11,085	8,778	19,863
Hankow	1,229	1,021	2,250
Tsingtao	5,562	5,484	11,046
Canton	172	77	249
Ichang	57	44	101
Changsha	92	66	158
Chungkiang	63	43	106
Klukiang	51	30	81
Siam	167	72	239
Hongkong	884	677	1,561
Singapore	1,553	1,137	2,690
Calcutta	115	54	169
Batavia	1,463	983	2,446
Sourabaya	1,241	508	1,749
Manila	1,571	606	2,177

II. Europe

District	Males	Females	Total
Total	2,201	512	2,713
England	183	242	425
France	831	136	967
Germany	758	67	825
Italy	40	19	59
Switzerland	73	20	93
Belgium	266	21	287
Netherlands	50	7	57

III. North America

District	Males	Females	Total
Total	184,243	110,399	295,641
U.S.A.	82,988	50,092	133,080
California N.	35,521	22,113	57,634
San Francisco	4,697	3,603	8,300
California S.	23,098	14,272	37,370
Los Angeles	13,345	8,057	21,402
Seattle	5,313	3,421	8,734
Portland	1,502	218	2,720
New York	1,728	512	2,240
Canada	12,915	6,764	19,679
Mexico	2,432	1,200	3,632
Panama & Cuba	703	147	850

IV. South America

District	Males	Females	Total
Total	38,737	25,954	64,191
Brazil	27,336	22,064	49,400
Argentine	2,044	565	2,609
Peru	7,874	3,095	10,969
Bolivia	551	106	657
Chili	434	124	556

V. Africa

District	Males	Females	Total
Total	34	30	64

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VI. Oceania			
Total	76,668	58,749	135,417
Japanese Mandate	4,990	2,341	7,331
Australia	2,104	218	2,322
Hawaiian Islands	69,574	56,190	125,764
Honolulu	19,242	6,298	35,540

JAPANESE GOING ABROAD

Number of Passports Issued in 1923-4

Destination	1925	1924	Destination	1925	1924
China	3,015	2,814	Africa	29	11
Siam	73	63	U. S. A.	2,052	8,723
Hongkong	339	566	Canada	1,053	1,250
Bri. Str. Settl'ts...	1,029	591	Mexico	330	276
Siberia	850	491	Peru	1,037	750
British India	270	297	Brazil	5,028	3,858
Fr. Indo-China ...	129	67	Argentine	226	123
Oceania	6	13	Chili	26	16
Asia	220	288	Australia	342	297
Cuba	190	245	Hawaii	1,159	2,760
Panama	35	24	Borneo	96	70
North America ...	104	178	Dutch Indies	270	633
South America ...	6	7	Philippines	2,137	857
Europe and America	864	951	Total incl. others..	22,176	27,032
Europe	780	769			

JAPANESE EMIGRANTS

According to the report of the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Japanese residing abroad were returned at 617,929 on October 1, 1925. Of that number about 232,000 reside in South Manchuria and China, but these are left out of account in describing the activity of Japanese living abroad. The following places are especially noteworthy as principal fields where the presence of Japanese emigrants is making itself felt.

Asiatic Russia

Harbin.—In the city and vicinity there are now about 3,740 Japanese, mostly petty traders, there being some 500 firm clerks and employes, the rest being their families. They organize themselves into a self-governing body, have their own elementary and other schools and also a hospital where Japanese and foreign patients are treated.

The Maritime Provinces.—The emigrants, about 900, are chiefly employed in fishing, packing business, etc. The total catches and tinned and salted articles, added to those of Kamchatka reach about 40 million yen a year. There live about 270 Japanese in Northern (Russian) Saghalien, generally employed in mining. Felling of timber and pulp-manufacturing are conducted by a Japanese syndicate organized by such leading paper mills in Japan as Okawa, Oji, Fuji, Mitsui, etc.

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The South Seas and Hawaii

Malay Peninsula.—About 7,000 Japanese live in Singapore, Johore, and other states, about 300 being employed in rubber plantation either as planters or workers. They lease 120,000 acres of land, three quarters being under rubber trees at present. Besides there reside about 560 in British North Borneo and Sawarak.

Hawaiian Islands.—The emigrants number about 130,000, about one half of the total population in the group. In Honolulu and neighborhood alone there were at the end of 1925 about 35,600 including about 750 farm workers, 5,000 other laborers and over 2,000 petty tradesmen, and in other places roughly 20,000 engaged in farm work, generally on sugar plantations, while some are employed in coffee cultivation and fishery. They maintain 144 elementary schools and 8 middle schools for Japanese children.

The Philippines.—There are about 8,700 Japanese, nearly half of the number the employ of the Mindanao Island Exploitation Cos., 60 in number. The Ohta Industrial Co. alone leases a tract of land covering about 25,000 acres there. Fishery in the Philippines is practically in the hands of Japanese. Those in the Sooloo Archipelago are nearly all pearl-fishers.

North and Central America

The United States and Canada.—About 85,000 Japanese on the eastern coast are engaged in farming, horticulture, fishing, etc. Japanese in the "Imperial Valley" on the Mexican borderland and those in the Rocky Ford are raising common and water melons.

Mexico.—Over 50 emigrants are engaged in agriculture, chiefly cotton and coffee planting. The Nichi-Boku Kyodo Kaisha (Japan-Mexico Co-operation Co.) and Kobayashi-Kishimoto Partnership, for instance, own or lease respectively 12,253.200 and 1,960.512 acres of cultivated land, where about 250 Japanese are working as farm laborers. Over 400 Japanese are carrying on petty trade.

Cuba.—Cuba has now about 650 Japanese, mostly working as farm laborers.

South America

Japanese emigrants to S. America dates from 1899, when the first batch was sent to Peru by an emigration agency. Today there are about 11,000 Japanese emigrants in Peru, of whom about 2,000 are engaged in farming and other lines in the interior and the rest live in Lima as farm workers, petty traders, etc. Brazil has now the largest number of Japanese laborers, and there were living at the end of 1925 about 50,000, most of whom are leading happy and peaceful life at San Paulo where they own roughly 165,000 acres of farm, besides leasing about a quarter more. Japanese laborers being welcome for exploiting the boundless wild land in that vast country, it is considered by far the most desirable outlet for the congested population of Japan. A regular steamship service is run from Japan to Brazil. There are some 5,000 Japanese in other S. American places, as Argentina, Bolivia, Chili, etc. (See also "Emigration," Supplement.)

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FOREIGN VISITORS TO JAPAN

Nationality	1926	1925	Nationality	1926	1925
Germany	512	466	Philippine	132	88
Britain	3,388	3,123	Poland	32	23
Austria	30	25	Portugal	65	21
Belgium	20	30	Russia	737	1,102
China	10,682	9,467	Spain	35	24
Czecho-Slovakia .	28	10	U. S. A.....	6,495	4,152
Denmark	66	73	France	422	351
British India	224	87	Holland	149	128
Italy	86	90	Sweden	43	106
Canada	51	9	Switzerland	155	117
Norway	85	19	Total incl. others.	24,702	19,684

FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN JAPAN

The number of foreign residents in various parts of this country for the ten years ending in 1924 is as follows:—

Year	Male	Female	Total
1916	12,312	5,998	18,310
1917	14,219	6,362	20,581
1918	12,784	6,716	19,500
1919	13,198	7,044	20,242
1920	15,033	7,562	22,595
1921	15,839	7,561	23,400
1922	17,242	7,690	24,932
1923	13,126	5,635	18,761
1924	17,537	6,585	24,122

The detailed figures for 1923 and 1924, tabulated according to nationality, are as follows, omitting those of less importance as to number:—

Nationality	1924	1923	Nationality	1924	1923
China	16,902	16,936	Norway	46	26
British-India	224	329	Portugal	137	183
Russia	818	836	Italy	48	72
Sweden	75	59	Switzerland	176	175
Great Britain	1,848	2,210	Germany	930	782
Denmark	60	86	Canada	144	144
Netherlands	95	99	United States.....	1,870	2,138
France	398	491	Total incl. others.	24,122	24,932

LEGAL STATUS OF FOREIGNERS

Landownership and Naturalization, etc.

With some exceptions of no great significance the foreigners living in Japan enjoy the same status as native subjects, so far as rights and privileges are concerned. At the same time the foreigners are just as amenable to the criminal laws and punitive provisions of the realm as the Japanese. The exceptions mentioned above relate first to mining concessions which are granted only to native subjects or to companies formed according to Japanese laws. Foreigners may therefore enjoy mining rights

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by becoming shareholders of a company so formed. Then certain companies or banks that stand in special relation to the Government, for instance, the subsidized steamship companies such as the Osaka Shosen Kaisha or the banks under special protection as the Bank of Japan, are not allowed to take foreigners as shareholders.

The Alien Landownership Right

This was first sanctioned in 1910 by law, but as the date for putting it into operation was left unfixed the law remained as dead letter. A new law voted in the 50th session of the Diet and promulgated on April 1, 1925, has replaced the original enactment, the measure being put to force on November 10, 1926. The law in question is essentially based on the spirit of reciprocity and recognizes the right of alien ownership as mutual concession. In other words, this right is extended only to citizens, either as individuals or as majority partners, shareholders, etc., of foreign juridical persons, of those foreign countries that recognize mutatis mutandis similar right of Japanese subjects. According to the law foreigners cannot own land or acquire superficies or emphyteusis in certain districts of strategic importance without permission of the Ministers of Army and Navy, such districts being designated in the ordinance relating to the operation of the alien landownership law, promulgated on Nov. 1st, '26, in connexion with the enforcement of the said law.

Naturalization

A foreigner may become a Japanese subject under the following conditions, viz., (1) That he has been domiciled in Japan for at least five years continuously; (2) is at least 20 years of age and possesses civil capacity according to the law of his native country; (3) is of good morals; (4) possesses property or ability to maintain himself; (5) possesses no nationality or will lose it on being made a Japanese subject.

The above conditions are much modified for those whose fathers, mothers or wives were Japanese subjects, and for those who were born in Japan of either Japanese father or mother. Those who are living in Japan for ten years or more may be naturalized even when they are not domiciled for five consecutive years, while for those of distinguished service to Japan the process of naturalization may, with Imperial sanction, be made very simple, i.e., continuous residence or domicile in Japan for at least one year and good morals. The nationality can also be acquired by being adopted by a Japanese subject. Naturalizations still remain comparatively insignificant in number, the bulk being supplied by Chinese living in Formosa.

EXPATRIATION OF JAPANESE

Year	Marrying into family	Adopted	Naturalized	Rehabilitated	Year	Marrying into family	Adopted	Naturalized	Rehabilitated
1919....	—	4	2	8	1922....	—	—	8	—
1920....	1	8	17	13	1923....	—	—	1	—
1921....	—	4	8	9	1924....	1	2	4	5

Japan did not recognize till 1916 the expatriation of her [illegible]

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or daughters who acquired foreign citizenship, excepting those females who married foreign subjects. The result was the Japanese who legally became American citizens, for example, still figured on Japanese census register so that they stood on the peculiar status of double nationality. This procedure was at last changed and the Law of Nationality was revised, to become operative in Aug. 1916. The law was further amended in December 1924 and the foreign countries to which the expatriation applies was designated to be, 1. U.S.A., 2. Argentina, 3. Brazil, 4. Canada, 5. Chili, 6. Peru. It may be noted that those American or Canadian-born Japanese boys not yet expatriated are still technically liable to the Japanese conscription law, so that the crux of "double nationality" question remains unsolved, as is also the case with the Prussian or French boys born in America.

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CHAPTER V

IMPERIAL COURT

(ALSO DECORATIONS, PEERS, ETC.)

Reigning Sovereign

His Imperial Majesty **Hirohito**, the 124th Emperor of Japan, was born on April 29th, 1901, and is the first living son of the late Emperor Taisho. His Majesty was proclaimed Crown Prince on September 9th, 1902; appointed Captain of the Army and Lieutenant of the Navy in 1916; to be promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and Commander in 1923 and Colonel and Captain in 1925; visited Europe in 1921; appointed Regent in November, 1921, on account of the illness of his father Emperor Taisho; ascended the Throne on December 25th, 1926. Married Princess Nagako on Jan. 26th, 1924.

Nagako, the Empress, the daughter of Prince Kuni, was born on March 6th, 1903.

Shigeko Terunomiya, first daughter of the Emperor, was born on Dec. 6th, 1925.

Sadako, the Empress Dowager, born on June 25th, 1884, is the 4th daughter of the late Prince Kujo, a noble of the first rank; married the Emperor Taisho on May 10th, 1900.

Brothers of the Emperor

Yasuhito, Chichibu-no-miya, second son of the Emperor, born June 25th, 1902; on his attaining majority in 1922, founded a new house by Imperial order; graduated from the Military Academy in July, 1922; appointed Sub-Lieutenant in October the same year, promoted to Lieutenant in May, 1925, and is attached to the Imperial Guard Division. Went to England for study leaving Japan on May 24, '25 and after studying at Oxford returned home in January 1927, owing to the illness of his father Emperor Taisho.

Nobuhito, Takamatsu-no-miya, third son of the Emperor, born Jan. 3rd, 1905; graduated from the Naval Academy in May, '24; appointed 2nd Sub-Lieutenant of Navy, Dec. '25; studied at the Torpedo School '25-26; is now studying at the Naval Gunnery School.

Takahito, Sumi-no-miya, fourth son of the Emperor, born Dec. 2nd, 1915.

Sisters of the late Emperor Living

Masako, Princess Tsune, married Prince Takeda April 27th, 1908; widow 1919.

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Fusako, Princess Kane, married Prince Kitashirakawa Apr. 29th, 1909; visited Europe in 1922; widow 1923.

Nobuko, Princess Fumi, married Prince Asaka May 9th, 1910.

Toshiko, Princess Yasu, married Prince Higashi-Kuni May 18th, 1915.

IMPERIAL FAMILIES

Fushimi.—The House is the oldest of the princely families having been founded in the 14th century by a son of Gohanazono Tenno, the 101st Emperor.

Prince Hiroyasu, head, 22nd of the line, 1st son of late Prince Sadanaru; born Oct. 16th, 1875; succeeded to the House of Prince Kwacho April 23rd, 1883, but returned to the present House on Jan. 19th, 1904; studied in the Naval Academy and in Germany; was wounded on board the Mikasa in the Battle of Yellow Sea, Aug., 1904; studied in England 1909-10; Captain of the Takachiho 1910; Vice-Adm. '17; Adm. in '22; War Councillor in '20. Res. Kioi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Princess Tsuneko, consort of Prince Hiroyasu, daughter of the last Shogun, was born Sept. 23rd, '82; married Jan. 9th, '96.

Issue:—Four sons and three daughters.

Princess Toshiko, consort of the late Prince Sadanaru, daughter of the late Prince Taruhito Arisugawa, was born May 21st, 1858; married the late Prince 1876.

Prince Hiroyoshi, the first son of Prince Hiroyasu, born '97; is Lieutenant of the Navy; married Princess Tokiko, daughter of Prince Ichijo.

Princess Tokiko, consort of the above, 2nd daughter of Prince Ichijo, born in 1903.

Prince Hironobu, 3rd son of Prince Hiroyasu, born in 1905; graduated from the Naval Academy in July, 1925, and is now serving on board a training cruiser as cadet.

Prince Kunika, 2nd son of the late Prince Sadanaru; was born in 1880. Res. Nakano, Tokyo.

Kan-in.—The House was founded by Prince Naohito (1703-52 A.D.), eldest son of the 113th Emperor. Prince **Kotohito, head, 16th son of Prince Kuniiye Fushimi and younger brother of Prince Sadanaru Fushimi, was born Sept. 22nd, 1865; studied at the Military Preparatory School '77-81 and at French Military School, '82-91; Lieut.-Col. (Cav.), '95; Lieut.-General '05; Div. Commander, 1906; full General and Supreme War Councillor, '12; Marshal, '19; is Hon. President of the Japan Red Cross Society. Accompanied the Crown Prince to Europe in '21. Res. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.**

Princess Chieko, consort. 2nd daughter of the late Prince Sanetomi Sanjo, was born May 25th, 1872; married the Prince Dec. 19th, 1891.

Issue:—a son and four daughters.

Prince Haruhito, 2nd son of Prince Kotohito, was born Aug. 3rd, 1902; studied at the Military Academy; Sub-Lieutenant of Cavalry attached to the Guard Division '24. Married Princess Naoko, daughter of the late Prince Saneteru Ichijo, in July '26.

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Princess **Naoko**, consort of the above, 4th daughter of the late Prince **Saneteru Ichijo.**

Higashi-Fushimi.—The House was founded by the late Adm. Prince **Yorihito**, younger brother of Princes Fushimi and Kan-in, and 17th son of the late Prince Kuniiye Fushimi. The Prince died heirless in 1922.

Dowager Princess **Kaneko**, 1st daughter of the late Prince Tomosada Iwakura, was born Aug. 29th, 1876; married in Feb. 1898. Res. Tokiwamatsu, Shimoshibuya, Tokyo.

Prince **Kunihide**, adopted heir, 3rd son of Prince Kunihiko Kuni, was born May 16th, 1910.

Kwacho.—The House became extinct after the demise of Prince **Hirotada Kwacho**, 4th of the line, who succeeded to the House as its head in 1904, he dying in March, 1924, leaving no issue.

Yamashina.—Prince **Takehiko**, 3rd of the line, head, 1st son of the late Prince Kikumaro; was born Feb. 13th, 1898; studied in the Naval Academy; attached to the Naval Aviation Corps as Sub-Lieutenant '21; now Lieutenant and attached to the Naval Board of Command; has three brothers and one sister, who married in '21 Nagatake Asano, heir of Marquis Asano. Established the Mikuni Aviation School in 1925, also established an astronomical observatory on Mount Tsukuba a few years ago. Married Princess Sakiko (died Sept., 1923), 2nd daughter of the late Prince Kuniyoshi Kaya. Res. Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Dowager Princess **Hisako**, mother, 3rd daughter of the late Prince Tadayoshi Shimazu; was born Feb. 7th, 1874; married the late Prince Kikumaro Nov. 26th, 1902; widow '08.

His 4 brothers are Marquis **Yoshimaro**, born 1901, Prince **Fujimaro**, 1905, **Hagimaro**, 1906, and Prince **Shigemaro**, 1908; the 2nd is a cadet of the Navy.

Kaya.—Prince **Tsunenori**, 2nd of the line, head, 1st son of the late Prince Kuninori; was born Jan. 27th, 1900; grad. from the Army Cadets School in '21 and the Military Staff College in '26; Captain of Cavalry attached to 3rd cavalry regiment; married Princess **Toshiko** in '21. The Prince has two sisters. Res. Ichibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Princess **Toshiko**, consort, 5th daughter of Prince Kujo; was born May 26th, 1903.

Issue:—Two sons and a daughter.

Dowager Princess **Yoshiko**, eldest daughter of the late Marquis Daigo; was born Oct. 20th, 1865; married the late Prince '92; widow 1910.

Kuni.—Prince **Kunihiko**, 2nd of the line, head, 3rd son of the late Prince Asahiko; was born July 23rd, 1873; Sub-Lieut. 1897; was attached to Gen. Kuroki's staff during the Russo-Japanese War as Major (Inf.); Colonel in '08; studied in Germany '07-10; Maj.-Gen. '13; Lt.-Gen. '18; full Gen. '23; Supreme War Councillor. Res. Shimo-Shibuya, Tokyo.

Princess **Chikako**, consort, 7th daughter of the late Prince Tadayoshi Shimazu; was born Oct. 19th, 1879; married Dec. 13th, 1899; travelled through Europe '09-10.

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Issue:—three sons and three daughters.

Prince **Asa-akira,** 1st son, born 1900; Sub-Lieut. of the Navy; married Princess Tomoko, 3rd daughter of Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi on January 26th, 1925. His sister Princess Nagako is now the Empress. His younger brother Prince Kunihide is the adopted heir of the House of Higashi Fushimi.

Prince **Taka,** 5th son of the late Prince Asahiko; was born 1875 in Kyoto; Acting Grand Custodian of the Great Shrine of Ise; married in 1905 Lady Shizuko, daughter of Viscount Minase. Res. Kyoto.

Issue:—three sons and three daughters.

Nashimoto.—Prince **Morimasa,** 2nd of the line, General and Supreme War Councillor; 4th son of the late Prince Asahiko; born March 9th, 1874; Sub-Lieut. '97; on the outbreak of the 1904-5 War he hurried back from France where he was studying at a military academy; was attached to General Oku's staff as Capt. of Infantry; Major 1906; studied in Europe Apr. 1907 to July, 1908; Lieut.-Col. '08; Colonel '10; Full Gen. Aug. '23; then Supreme War Councillor. Res. Aoyama Kita-machi, Tokyo.

Princess **Itsuko,** consort, 2nd daughter of Marquis Nabeshima; was born Feb. 2nd, 1882; married Nov. 28th, 1900; made tour in Europe '08-09.

Issue:—2 daughters. Princess **Masako** (1st daughter) married in '20 Prince Yi Kon, younger brother of the late Prince Yi Chiok and then Heir of the Royal House of Korea.

Kitashirakawa.—Prince **Nagahisa,** 4th of the line, eldest son of the late Prince Narihisa; was born Feb. 19, 1910; succeeded to the title on the death of his father in Paris in 1923. Is studying at the Peers' School. Has three sisters. Res. Takanawa, Tokyo.

Dowager Princess **Tomiko;** mother of the late Prince Narihisa, adopted daughter of the late Prince Hisamitsu Shimazu; was born Aug. 8th, 1862; widow in 1895.

Dowager Princess **Fusako,** consort of the late Prince Narihisa, was born 1890, 7th daughter of the Emperor Meiji.

Takeda.—The House was newly created on March 30th, 1906, by the late Prince Tsunehisa (died in '03), eldest son of the late Prince Yoshihisa Kitashirakawa. Prince **Tsuneyoshi,** 2nd of the line, eldest son of the late Prince Tsunehisa; was born in 1909; has a sister. Res. Takanawa Minamicho, Tokyo.

Dowager Princess **Masako,** 6th daughter of the late Emperor Meiji; was born Sept., 1888; married the late Prince Tsunehisa in 1903; widow '19.

Asaka.—Prince **Yasuhiko,** Colonel of Infantry; was born '87; 8th son of the late Prince Kuni, the House having been newly created on March 30th, '06; studied in Europe '22-25 and returned home in Dec. '25 via U.S.A.; married Princess Nobuko in 1909. Appointed Instructor in the Military Staff College in June '26. Res. Takanawa Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Princess **Nobuko,** consort, 8th daughter of the Emperor Meiji, born Aug. 7th, 1991; visited Europe and U.S.A. in '25.

Issue:—two sons and two daughters.

Higashi-Kuni.—Prince **Naruhiko,** Colonel of Infantry, 9th son of the late Prince Kuni; was born '87 in Kyoto. Was ordered by

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the late Emperor on Nov. 2nd, '06, to set up the House; married Princess Toshiko in May, 1915; went to France for study in 1920 and after about seven years' absence returned home in January, 1927, owing to the death of the Emperor Taisho. Res. Ichibei-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Princess Toshiko, consort, youngest daughter of the Emperor Meiji; born May 11th, 1896.

Issue:—two sons.

Royal House of Korea

Yi, the former royal family of Korea. Prince Kon, head, brother of Prince Chiok, the late head of the house. Was born Oct. 20th, 1897. Grad. from the Military Academy in Tokyo; Captain of Infantry and attached to the General Staff Office. Married Princess Masako in 1920. Res. Roppongi, Azabu, Tokyo.

Princess Masako, consort of the above, eldest daughter of Prince Nashimoto, was born Nov. 4th, 1901.

Princess Im, consort of the late Prince Yi, was born Sept. 19, 1894; widow in 1926. Res. Seoul, Chosen.

Princess Tokuye, sister to the head, born May 25th, 1912. Is studying at the Peeresses School, Tokyo.

Prince Kang, 5th son of the late Grand Prince Yi and elder brother to the head; was born March 30th, 1877. Attached to the Chosen Army Headquarters.

THE IMPERIAL HOUSE LAW

(Promulgated on February 11, 1889).

Chapter I. Succession to the Imperial Throne

Art. I.—The Imperial Throne of Japan shall be succeeded to by male descendants in the male line of Imperial Ancestors.

Art. II.—The Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by the Imperial eldest son.

Art. III.—When there is no Imperial eldest son, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by the Imperial eldest grandson. When there is neither Imperial eldest son nor any male descendant of his, it shall be succeeded to by the Imperial son next in age, and so on in every successive case.

Art. IV.—For succession to the Imperial Throne by an Imperial descendant, the one of full blood shall have precedence over descendants of half blood. The succession to the Imperial Throne by the latter shall be limited to those cases only in which there is no Imperial descendant of full blood.

Art. V.—When there is no Imperial descendant, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by an Imperial brother and by his descendants.

Art. VI.—When there is no such Imperial brother or descendant of his, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by an Imperial uncle and his descendants.

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Art. VII.—When there is neither such Imperial uncle nor descendant of his, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by the next nearest member among the rest of the Imperial Family.

Art. VIII.—Among the Imperial brothers and the remoter Imperial relations, precedence shall be given, in the same degree, to the descendants of full blood, and to the elder over the younger.

Art. IX.—When the Imperial heir is suffering from an incurable disease of mind or body, or when any other weighty cause exists, the order of succession may be changed in accordance with the foregoing provisions, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

Chapter II. Ascension and Coronation

Art. X.—Upon the demise of the Emperor, the Imperial heir shall ascend the Throne and shall acquire the Divine Treasures of the Imperial Ancestors.

Art. XI.—The ceremonies of Coronation shall be performed and a Grand Coronation Banquet (Daijosai) shall be held at Kyoto.

Art. XII.—Upon an ascension to the Throne, a new era shall be inaugurated, and the name of it shall remain unchanged during the whole reign in agreement with the established rule of the 1st year of Meiji.

Chapter III. Majority, Institution of Empress and of Heir-Apparent

Art. XIII.—The Emperor, the Kotaishi, and the Kotaison shall attain their majority at eighteen full years of age.

Art. XIV.—Members of the Imperial Family, other than those mentioned in the preceding article, shall attain their majority at twenty full years of age.

Art. XV.—The son of the Emperor who is Heir-apparent, shall be called "Kotaishi." In case there is no Kotaishi, the Imperial grandson who is Heir-apparent shall be called "Kotaison."

Art. XVI.—The Institution of Empress and that of Kotaishi or of Kotaison shall be proclaimed by an Imperial Rescript.

Chapter IV. Styles of Address

Art. XVII.—The style of address for the Emperor, the Grand Empress Dowager, the Empress Dowager, and of the Empress shall be "His," or "Her," or "Your Majesty."

Art. XVIII.—The Kotaishi and his consort, the Kotaison and his consort, the Imperial Princes and their consorts, and the princesses shall be styled "His," "Her," "Their," or "Your Highness" or "Highnesses."

Chapter V. Regency

Art. XIX.—When the Emperor is a minor a Regency shall be instituted. When he is prevented by some permanent cause from personally governing, a Regency shall be instituted, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

Art. XX.—The Regency shall be assumed by the Kotaishi or

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the Kotaison, being of full age of majority.

Art. XXI.—When there is neither Kotaishi nor Kotaison, or when the Kotaishi or Kotaison has not yet arrived at his majority, the Regency shall be assumed in the following order:—

1. An Imperial Prince or a Prince.
2. The Empress.
3. The Empress Dowager.
4. The Grand Empress Dowager.
5. An Imperial Princess or a Princess.

Art. XXII.—In case the Regency shall be assumed from among the male members of the Imperial Family, it shall be done in agreement with the order of succession to the Imperial Throne. The same shall apply to the case of female members of the Imperial Family.

Art. XXIII.—A female member of the Imperial Family chosen to assume the Regency shall be exclusively one who has no consort.

Art. XXIV.—When, on account of the minority of the nearest related member of the Imperial Family, or for some other cause, another member has to assume the Regency, the latter shall not, upon the arrival at majority of the above mentioned nearest related member, or upon the disappearance of the aforesaid cause, resign his or her post in favour of any person other than of the Kotaishi or of the Kotaison.

Art. XXV.—When a Regent or one who should become such, is suffering from an incurable disease of mind or body, or when any other weighty cause exists therefor, the order of the Regency may be changed, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

Chapter VII. The Imperial Governor

Art. XXVI.—When the Emperor is a minor, an Imperial Governor shall be appointed to take charge of His bringing up and of His education.

Art. XXVII.—In case no Imperial Governor has been nominated in the will of the preceding Emperor, the Regent shall appoint one, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

Art. XXVIII.—Neither the Regent nor any of his descendants can be appointed Imperial Governor.

Art. XXIX.—The Imperial Governor can not be removed from his post by the Regent, unless upon the advice of the Imperial Family Council and upon that of the Privy Council.

Chapter VII. The Imperial Family

Art. XXX.—The term "Imperial Family" shall include the Grand Empress Dowager, the Empress Dowager, the Empress, the Kotaishi and his consort, the Kotaison and his consort, the Imperial Princes and their consorts, the Imperial Princesses, the Princesses and their consorts, and the Princesses.

Art. XXXI.—From Imperial sons to Imperial great-grand-grand-sons, Imperial male descendants shall be called Imperial Princes; and from Imperial daughters to Imperial great-grand-grand daughters Imperial female descendants shall be called Imperial Princesses. From the fifth generation downwards, male descendants shall be called Prince and famales Princesses.

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Art. XXXII.—When the Imperial Throne is succeeded to by a member of a branch line, the title of Imperial Prince of Imperial Princess shall be specially granted to the Imperial brothers and sisters, being already Princes or Princesses.

Art. XXXIII.—The birth, namings, marriages, and deaths in the Imperial Family shall be announced by the Minister of the Imperial Household.

Art. XXXIV.—Genealogical and other records relating to the matters mentioned in the preceding Article shall be kept in the Imperial archives.

Art. XXXV.—The members of the Imperial Family shall be under the control of the Emperor.

Art. XXXVI.—When a Regency is instituted, the Regent shall exercise the power of control referred to in the preceding Article.

Art. XXXVII.—When a member, male or female, of the Imperial family is a minor and has been bereft of his or her father, the officials of the Imperial Court shall be ordered to take charge of his or her bringing up and education. In certain circumstances, the Emperor may either approve the guardian chosen by his or her parent, or may nominate one.

Art. XXXVIII.—The guardian of a member of the Imperial Family must be himself a member thereof and of age.

Art. XXXIX.—Marriages of members of the Imperial Family shall be restricted to the circle of the Family, or to certain noble families specially approved by Imperial Order.

Art. XL.—Marriages of the members of the Imperial Family shall be subject to the sanction of the Emperor.

Art. XLI.—The Imperial writs sanctioning the marriages of the members of the Imperial Family, shall bear the countersignature of the Minister of the Imperial Household.

Art. XLII.—No member of the Imperial Family can adopt any one as his son.

Art. XLIII.—When a member of the Imperial Family wishes to travel beyond the boundaries of the Empire, he shall first obtain the sanction of the Emperor.

Art. XLIV.—A female member of the Imperial Family, who has married a subject, shall be excluded from membership of the Imperial Family. However, she may be allowed, by the special grace of the Emperor, to retain her title of Imperial Princess or Princess, as the case may be.

Chapter VIII. Imperial Hereditary Estates

Art. XLV.—No landed or other property, that has been fixed as the Imperial Hereditary Estates, shall be divided up and alienated.

Art. XLVI.—The landed or other property to be included in the Imperial Hereditary Estates, shall be settled by Imperial writ with the advice of the Privy Council, and shall be announced by the Minister of the Imperial Household.

Chapter IX. Expenditures of the Imperial House

Art. XLVII.—The expenditures of the Imperial House of all kinds shall be defrayed out of the National Treasury at a certain fixed amount.

Art. XLVIII.—The estimates and audit of accounts of the expenditures of the Imperial House and all other rules of the

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kind, shall be regulated by the Finance Regulations of the Imperial House.

Chapter X. Litigations, Disciplinary Rules for the Members of the Imperial Family

Art. XLIX.—Litigation between members of the Imperial Family shall be decided by judicial functionaries specially designed by the Emperor to the Department of the Imperial Household, and execution issued after Imperial sanction thereto has been obtained.

Art. L.—Civil actions brought by private individuals against members of the Imperial Family, shall be decided in the Court of Appeal in Tokyo. Members of the Imperial Family shall, however, be represented by attorneys, and no personal attendance in the Court shall be required of them.

Art. LI.—No members of the Imperial Family can be arrested, or summoned before a Court of Law, unless the sanction of the Emperor has been first obtained thereto.

Art. LII.—When a member of the Imperial Family has committed an act derogatory to his (or her) dignity, or when he has exhibited disloyalty to the Imperial House, he shall, by way of disciplinary punishment and by order of the Emperor, be deprived of the whole or a part of the privileges belonging to him as a member of the Imperial Family, or shall be suspended therefrom.

Art. LIII.—When a member of the Imperial Family acts in a way tending to the squandering of his (or her) property, he shall be pronounced incapable by the Emperor, prohibited from administering his property, and a manager shall be appointed therefor.

Art. LIV.—The two foregoing Articles shall be enforced, upon the advice of the Imperial Family Council.

Chapter XI. The Imperial Family Council

Art. LV.—The Imperial Family Council shall be composed of the male members of the Imperial Family, who have reached the age of majority. The Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, the President of the Privy Council, the Minister of the Imperial Household, the Minister of State for Justice, and the President of the Court of Cassation shall be ordered to take part in the deliberations of the Council.

Art. LVI.—The Emperor presonally presides over the meetings of the Imperial Family Council, or directs one of the members of the Imperial Family to do so.

Chapter XII.—Supplementary Rules

Art. LVII.—Those of the present members of the Imperial Family of the fifth generation and downwards, who have already been invested with the title of Imperial Prince, shall retain the same as heretofore.

Art. LVIII.—The order of succession to the Imperial Throne shall in every case relate to the descendants of direct lineage. There shall be no admission to this line of succession to any one, as a consequence of his now being an adopted Imperial son,

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Koyushi or heir to a princely house.

Art. LIX.—The grades of rank among the Imperial Princes and Princesses shall be abolished.

Art. LX.—The family rank of Imperial Princes and all usages conflicting with the present law shall be abolished.

Art. LXI.—The property, annual expenses, and all other rules concerning the members of the Imperial Family, shall be specially determined.

Art. LXII.—When in the future it shall become necessary either to amend or make addition to the present law, the matter shall be decided by the Emperor, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

Additional Rules (Promulgated on February 11, 1907)

Art. I.—The princes may be created peers, either by order of the Emperor or at their own wishes, with family names to be granted by the Emperor.

Art. II.—The Princes may, with the sanction of the Emperor, become heirs of peers or be adopted as their sons with a view to becoming their heirs.

Art. III.—The consorts, lineal descendants and their wives, of the Princes who have been excluded from membership of the Imperial Family for the reason stated in the two foregoing articles are also excluded from the membership of the Imperial Family as members of the families of the Princes who have become subjects. The rule does not, however, apply to those female members of the Imperial Family who have married other members of the Imperial Family or their lineal descendants.

Art. IV.—A member of the Imperial Family, who has been deprived of the privileges belonging to him as a member of the Imperial Family, may be excluded from the membership of the Imperial Family and placed in the rank of subjects by order of the Emperor. The consort of a member of the Imperial Family who has been excluded from the membership of the Imperial Family and placed in the rank of subjects in accordance with the foregoing article is also excluded from the membership of the Imperial Family and placed in the rank of subjects.

Art. V.—In the cases mentioned in Arts. I, II and IV (of the present additional rules), the matter shall be decided with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and that of the Privy Council.

Art. VI.—The members of the Imperial Family, who have been excluded from the membership of the Imperial Family, can not be reinstated as members of the Imperial Family.

Art. VII.—Regulations pertaining to the legal status of the members of the Imperial Family and the limits of their competence, other than those provided for elsewhere in the present law, shall be defined separately. Regarding the affairs in which are involved the interests of a member of the Imperial Family and a subject or subjects and in which different regulations apply to the respective parties, such regulations shall apply.

Art. VIII.—Those provisions of laws and ordinances designated as applicable to the members of the Imperial Family shall apply to them only in cases where no particular regulations are specifically provided for in the present law or such regulations as are issued in accordance with the present law.

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Additional Rules (Promulgated on November 28, 1908)

A female member of the Imperial Family can marry a male member of Ozoku or Kozoku (former Royal Family of Korea).

THE IMPERIAL PROPERTY LAW

The Law as gazetted in Dec. 1910 and put in force in January the following year provides that the land and other property belonging to the Emperor is divided into hereditary and personal property, and that for all the judicial proceedings affecting the property the Minister of the Imperial Household is held responsible. The ordinary civil or commercial law is applicable to the property only when it does not conflict with the Imperial House Law and the present law. No hereditary landed estate can be newly used for any other purpose except those of public utility, or undertakings sanctioned by the Emperor. The property of the members of the Imperial House is subject to levy when it does not conflict with the House Law or the present law. However, this does not apply to the estates belonging to the Grand Empress Dowager, Empress Dowager, Empress, Heir Apparent, his consort, eldest son and that son's consort, and other unmarried Imperial members who have not yet attained their majority.

PROPERTY OWNED BY THE IMPERIAL COURT

The Court owned as in Oct. 1920, 1,531,290 cho (about 3,800,000 acres) of building land, forests and plains, ordinary property, altogether valued by the Census Board at ¥637,234,000. There were besides buildings (34,103,000), household effects and furniture (34,103,000), cattle (705,000) and other items (21,132,000), the two making a sum of ¥727,277,000. Then the Court owns shares of the Bank of Japan, the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Industrial Bank of Japan, the Formosan Bank, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and many other kinds including Imperial Hotel shares, all these coming up to hundreds of millions of yen. The Court has decided in consideration of the food question and so forth, to sell or otherwise transfer to private or public ownership part of the Imperial estates. In Aug. 1921, such transfer was made to the extent of 118,065 cho of land and forest, about 36.6% of the total area of the hereditary land.

The civil list that had long remained stationary at ¥3 millions was increased to 4½ millions in 1910.

IMPERIAL MAUSOLEA AND TOMBS

In conformity with the principle of the ancestor-worship cult observed both by Court and people, special attention is devoted by the Imperial Household to preserving and keeping in due repair the mausolea and tombs of the Emperors and members of the Imperial family. These number over 2,000 counting from the founding of the country, but the resting places of only 490 of them have been identified or officially fixed, including the "three deities" of the "age of gods," 198 mausolea for 115 Emperors 8 crowned Empresses, 48 Empress-consorts, 3 Empress-Dowagers, and so on.

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DECORATIONS

Eight kinds exist, namely the Grand Cordon and the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum granted only to holders of the Grand Order of Merit, the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun and Paulownia granted to holders of 1st class Merit, Order of the Rising Sun (1st-8th grade), Order of the Sacred Treasure (1st-8th grade), Order of the Crown (1st-8th grade and only for women), Order of Paulownia (1st-8th grade), and lastly the military Order of the Golden Kite (1st-7th grade).

The Golden Kite carries an annuity, ranging from 1,500 yen a year granted to a holder of the 1st grade and 100 yen granted to a holder of the 7th and lowest class.

Then there are the Blue-ribbon medal conferred on ordinary people who distinguish themselves in the cause of public utility; the Green-ribbon medal to be conferred on those distinguished for filial piety, and the Red-ribbon medal to be conferred on those who rescue human lives at the peril of their own.

The Grand Order of Merit and Grand Cordon of the Chrysanthemum, the highest honor accessible to Japanese, have been granted to the following personages exclusive of Imperial Princes and mentioning only those who are alive:—

Holders of the Grand Order

Prince Yi Kon; Prince Yi Kang; Prince Saionji; Admiral Count Togo.

Holders of the 1st Class Golden Kite Alive

Admiral Count Togo; Admiral Count Yamamoto; Marshal Count Oku; Gen. Oi.

Holders of Decorations (Dec. 31, 1925)

Order	Chry'nthm	Paulownia	Rising Sun	Sacred Treasure	Crown	Golden Kite*	No. of Holders
Merit							
G.C.	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
C.....	14	—	—	—	—	—	14
1st	—	36	189	184	17	6	317
2nd	—	—	393	707	15	52	865
3rd	—	—	1,136	4,715	2	296	4,834
Total with lower grades	16	36	711,811	501,223	2,044	66,544	1,126,590

Note—*=Military honor. G.C.=Grand Cordons with Collar. C=Grand Cordons.

Note—Those hoding more than one order being counted by the highest order they wear, the actual number of orders does not agree with that of holders.

THE PEERAGE AND RANKS

Though the Peerage as a distinct social rank dates only from 1884, it practically existed from ancient times, courtiers or Kuge and feudal princes or Daimyo of olden days corresponding to the Peers of today. The Peerage is divided into five grades, viz.

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Prince, Marquis, Count, Viscount, and Baron. There is no intermediate rank corresponding to the British baronetcy. By origin the Japanese Peers may be classified into four distinct groups, i.e., those who are descendants of the former courtiers or Kugé: descendants of the former Daimyo; those created Peers in recent times, and finally Korean Peers who were created after the annexation. The number of Peers is as follows:—

	Prince	Marquis	Count	Viscount	Baron	Total
1925 ...	19	38	105	381	408	951

Note—Korean Peers are excluded here (vid. Ch. on Chosen).

Hereditary Privilege.—Japan has no life-peers, all the Peers being hereditary. A nobleman may be degraded either by his voluntary surrender of the honor or by order of the Court, when he disgraces the rank. Cases of lapsing of the title owing to the successor of a deceased Peer not being reported within one year have been very rare; such practice was even considered as disrespectful to the Court. So far only a few such cases have occurred, the report being purposely withheld.

Court Ranks.—Japan, copying from China, possesses a peculiar system of nominal honors awarded to persons of meritorious service, mostly public servants. It is called "ikai" or "kurai," and is generally translated as "Court rank." Graded into eight classes, each of a senior and a junior degree, this "ikai" is given only to Japanese subjects, and serves to determine precedence, when there are no decorations or other conventional marks to settle it. Thus a holder of a senior degree of the 3rd grade of "ikai" is entitled to take precedence over one whose "ikai" is a junior degree of the grade. A Peer bears as a matter of course "ikai" differing according to his rank, a 4th grade for a Baron, for instance. A large number of wealthy merchants possess "ikai" generally in consideration of their contributions of money for public purposes.

Posthumous Honors.—The peculiar custom of conferring posthumous honors still lingers in Japan though it was abolished years ago in China, the country of its origin. The idea is based on the principle of ancestorworship. Theoretically the honor is a parting gift to one on his death bed, and is granted with this official announcement: "Promoted by one degree for special consideration." In practice the honor is posthumous, as it usually comes after the death of the beneficiary. Japanese of exalted rank have therefore two different dates of death, i.e. physiological disolution and official death. This is hardly consistent with historical accuracy, while the practice may prove highly perplexing to the attending physicians. What is still more interesting is that notable persons dead several centuries before are sometimes honored in this way.

The granting of a peerage has also occasionally been posthumous, and a Barony that is conferred on a distinguished man on his death-bed or after his death, falls to his heir.

IMPERIAL PROTECTION OF THE PEERS

The protection accorded by the Court to Peers of the Kuge extraction has been munificent, as might well be expected from the miserable existence which they had to endure in common

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with their Imperial masters for several centuries. On the occasion of the silver wedding of the Emperor and Empress Meiji in 1894 and of the death of the Empress Dowager in 1897, monetary grants were made to the Kugé courtiers, the two grants totalling about ¥2,500,00. The recipients numbered 5 Princes, 12 Marquises, 31 Counts, and 82 Viscounts. The fund was kept in custody of the Imperial Household, only the interest being distributed twice a year. It was first intended to distribute the principal in 1923, but this has been postponed till 1946. In February, 1919, the regulations were revised allowing the Peers to get a loan out of the fund.

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CHAPTER VI

POLITICS & LOCAL GOVERNMENT

I. THE CONSTITUTION

The constitutional movement in Japan, unlike similar agitations in many other countries, was not inaugurated with the motive of restricting the power of the Sovereign, or settling the problem of "taxation and representation." It was a logical sequel to the reform of the Restoration of 1868,--a reform largely based on the idea of Europeanising the country, though the reformers themselves may not have started this stupendous work of national rebuilding with that definite aim from the first.

It was in 1874, the year following the split in the Council of State over the Korean question, that the regular constitutional movement first made its appearance in Japan. Among the politicians who undertook the constructive work of the Restoration, there were men of two distinct types, one civilian, and the other military. In thought the one belonged to the old "Kaikoku-to" (Opening the Country) party, and the other to "Joi-to" (Anti-Foreign) party. When they saw that even the national existence was in jeopardy at the critical moment of Restoration, their high sense of duty and patriotism bid them work in concert in the interest of national unification and for effecting the necessary reconstruction. But the great task over, collision between the two was inevitable sooner or later. The Korean question furnished such an occasion and the Council of State became sharply divided over it, the affair ending in the resignation of those who were defeated. Soon after they had left office, some of them began to take up an agitation aimed at the establishment of a national assembly, and publicly charged those who remained in office with determining the policies of State on their own arbitrary judgment. The agitation was entirely novel to the general public who had been inured to absolutism for centuries, and produced a wonderful effect on their mentality. So wide spread became this movement that the Government was forced to establish quasi-legislative institutions such as the "Genro-in" (Senate), a High Court of Justice named "Taishin-in," and an Assembly of Prefectural Governors to ask their opinion about establishing a national assemoly.

The idea of Europeanising the country having engrossed the whole attention of the people, the agitation gained influence with great rapidity. It was even advocated by a member of the Council of State, Mr. (afterwards Marquis) Okuma, who without consulting his colleagues planned to establish a national assembly in 1883. His scheme called forth strong opposition from all his colleagues. Meanwhile the Government had decided to sell its industrial undertaking in Hokkaido to a private firm. It was a serious blunder and evoked bitter and vehement public criticism when it was exposed. On the 12th of October 1881, the Government annulled the sale and at the same time issued an

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Imperial Decree commanding the establishment of a national assembly in 1890. In March 1882, Mr. (later Prince) Ito and his suite were dispatched to Europe to study the political institutions in the West with a view to prepare a Constitution for Japan. The mission returned home in 1884. While Ito was in Europe, he spent most of his time in Prussia, where he frequently came in contact with Prince Bismarck and seemed to have learned much from the talks he had with this great statesman of the 19th century. In fact, Ito, after his return from Europe, exerted all his influence and made every effort to introduce a bureaucracy after the Prussian type into Japan and, under his guidance, a Bureau for the investigation of Constitutional System was established in 1884 as an office subjoined to the Imperial Household Department, to carry out the work of drafting a Constitution. The principal persons whom Ito called together to assist in this grave task were Takeshi Inouye, (afterwards Viscount and Minister of Education), Miyoji Ito (now Count and Privy Councillor), Kentaro Kaneko (now Viscount and Privy Councillor) and some others. A constitution was duly framed, was submitted to and adopted by the Privy Council, and on the 11th of February 1889 it was promulgated. In the following year, the National Assembly or Imperial Diet, as it is called, was established, and thus Japan changed from an absolute monarchical state to a constitutional monarchy.

THE CONSTITUTION OF JAPAN

Chapter I.—The Emperor

Art. I.—The Empire of Japan shall be reigned over and governed by a line of Emperors unbroken for ages eternal.

Art. II.—The Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by Imperial male descendants, according to the provisions of the Imperial House Law.

Art. III.—The Emperor is sacred and inviolable.

Art. IV.—The Emperor is the head of the Empire, combining in Himself the rights of sovereignty, and exercises them according to the provisions of the present Constitution.

Art. V.—The Emperor exercises the legislative power with the consent of the Imperial Diet.

Art. VI.—The Emperor gives sanction to laws, and orders them to be promulgated and exercised.

Art. VII.—The Emperor convokes the Imperial Diet, opens, closes, and prorogues it, and dissolves the House of Representatives.

Art. VIII.—The Emperor, in consequence of an urgent necessity to maintain public safety or to avert public calamities, issues, when the Imperial Diet is not sitting, Imperial Ordinances in place of law.

Such Imperial Ordinances are to be laid before Imperial Diet at its next session, and when the Diet does not approve the said Ordinances, the Government shall declare them to be invalid for the future.

Art. IX.—The Emperor issues or causes to be issued, the Ordinances necessary for the carrying out of the laws, or for the maintenance of the public peace and order, and for the promotion of the welfare of the subjects. But no Ordinance shall in any way alter any of the existing laws

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Art. X.—The Emperor determines the organization of the different branches of the administration, and the salaries of all civil and military officers, and appoints and dismisses the same. Exceptions especially provided for in the present Constitution or in other laws, shall be in accordance with the respective provisions (bearing thereon).

Art. XI.—The Emperor has the supreme command of the Army and Navy.

Art. XII.—The Emperor determines the organization and peace standing of the Army and Navy.

Art. XIII.—The Emperor declares war, makes peace, and concludes treaties.

Art. XIV.—The Emperor proclaims the law of siege.

The conditions and effects of the law of siege shall be determined by law.

Art. XV.—The Emperor confers titles of nobility, rank, orders and other marks of honour.

Art. XVI.—The Emperor orders amnesty, pardon, commutation of punishments, and rehabilitation.

Art. XVII.—A Regency shall be instituted in conformity with the provisions of the Imperial House Law.

The Regent shall exercise the powers appertaining to the Emperor in His name.

Chapter II.—Rights and Duties of Subjects

Art. XVIII.—The conditions necessary for being a Japanese subject shall be determined by law.

Art. XIX.—Japanese subjects may, according to qualifications determined in laws or ordinances, be appointed to civil or military offices equally, and may fill any other public offices.

Art. XX.—Japanese subjects are amenable to service in the Army and Navy, according to the provisions of law.

Art. XXI.—Japanese subjects are amenable to the duty of paying taxes, according to the provisions of law.

Art. XXII.—Japanese subjects shall have the liberty of abode and of changing the same within the limits of law.

Art. XXIII.—No Japanese subjects shall be arrested, detained, tried, or punished, unless according to law.

Art. XXIV.—No Japanese subject shall be deprived of his right of being tried by the judges determined by law.

Art. XXV.—Except in the cases provided for in the law, the house of no Japanese subject shall be entered or searched without his consent.

Art. XXVI.—Except in the cases mentioned in the law, the secrecy of the letters of every Japanese subject shall remain inviolate.

Art. XXVII.—The right of property of every Japanese subject shall remain inviolate.

Measures necessary to be taken for the public benefit shall be provided for by law.

Art. XXVIII.—Japanese subjects shall, within limits not prejudicial to peace and order, and not antagonistic to their duties as subjects, enjoy freedom of religious belief.

Art. XXIX.—Japanese subjects shall, within the limits of law, enjoy the liberty of speech, writing, publication, public meeting, and association.

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Art. XXX.—Japanese subjects may present petition, by observing the proper form of respect, and complying with the rules specially provided for the same.

Art. XXXI.—The provisions contained in the present chapter shall not affect the exercise of the powers appertaining to the Emperor, in times of war or in cases of a national emergency.

Art. XXXII.—Each and every one of the provisions contained in the preceding Articles of the present chapter, that are not in conflict with the laws or the rules and discipline of the Army and Navy, shall apply to the officers and men of the Army and of the Navy.

Chapter III.—The Imperial Diet

Art. XXXIII.—The Imperial Diet shall consist of two Houses, a House of Peers and a House of Representatives.

Art. XXXIV.—The House of Peers shall, in accordance with the Ordinance concerning the House of Peers, be composed of the members of the Imperial Family, of the orders of nobility, and of those persons who have been nominated thereto by the Emperor.

Art. XXXV.—The House of Reprensentatives shall be composed of Members elected by the people, according to the provisions of the Law of Election.

Art. XXXVI.—No one can at one and same time be a Member of both Houses.

Art. XXXVII.—Every law requires the consent of the Imperial Diet.

Art. XXXVIII.—Both Houses shall vote upon projects of law submitted to them by the Government, and may respectively initiate projects of law.

Art. XXXIX.—A Bill, which has been rejected by either the one or the other of the two Houses, shall not be again brought in during the same session.

Art. XL.—Both Houses can make representation to the Government, as to laws or upon any other subject. When, however, such representations are not accepted, they cannot be made a second time during the same session.

Art. XLI.—The Imperial Diet shall be convoked every year.

Art. XLII.—A session of the Imperial Diet shall last during three months. In case of necessity, the duration of a session may be prolonged by Imperial Order.

Art. XLIII.—When urgent necessity arises, an extraordinary session may be convoked, in addition to the ordinary one.

The duration of an extraordinary session shall be determined by Imperial Order.

Art. XLIV.—The opening, closing, prolongation of session and prorogation of the Imperial Diet, shall be effected simultaneously for both Houses.

In case the House of Representatives has been ordered to dissolve, the House of Peers shall at the same time be prorogued.

Art. XLV.—When the House of Representatives has been ordered to dissolve, Members shall be caused by Imperial Order to be newly elected, and the new House shall be convoked within five months from the day of dissolution.

Art. XLVI.—No debate can be opened and no vote can be taken in either House of the Imperial Diet, unless not less than

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one-third of the whole number of the Members thereof is present.

Art. XLVII.—Votes shall be taken in both Houses by absolute majority. In the case of a tie vote, the President shall have the casting vote.

Art. XLVIII.—The deliberations of both Houses shall be held in public. The deliberations may, however, upon demand of the Government or by resolution of the House, be held in secret sitting.

Art. XLIX.—Both Houses of the Imperial Diet may respectively present addresses to the Emperor.

Art. L.—Both Houses may receive petitions presented by subjects.

Art. LI.—Both Houses may enact, besides what is provided for in the present Constitution and in the Law of the Houses, rules necessary for the management of their internal affairs.

Art. LII.—No Member of either House shall be held responsible outside the respective Houses, for any opinion uttered or any vote given in the House. When, however, a Member himself has given publicity to his opinion by public speech, by documents in print or in writing, or by any other similar means, he shall, in the matter, be amenable to the general law.

Art. LIII.—The Members of both Houses may, during the session, be free from arrest, unless with the consent of the House, except in cases of flagrant delicts, or of offences connected with a state of internal commotion or with a foreign trouble.

Art. LIV.—Ministers of State and the Delegates of the Government may, at any time, take a seat, and speak in either House.

Chapter IV.—The Ministers of State and the Privy Council

Art. LV.—The respective Ministers of State shall give their advice to the Emperor, and be responsible for it.

All Laws, Imperial Ordinances, and Imperial Rescripts of whatever kind, that relate to the affairs of the State, require the countersignature of a Minister of State.

Art. LVI.—The Privy Council shall, in accordance with the provisions for the organization of the Privy Council, deliberate upon important matters of State, when they have been consulted by the Emperor.

Chapter V.—The Judicature

Art. LVII.—The Judicature shall be exercised by the Courts of Law according to law, in the name of the Emperor.

The organization of the Court of Law shall be determined by law.

Art. LVIII.—The judges shall be appointed from among those who possess proper qualifications according to law.

No judge shall be deprived of his position, unless by way of criminal sentence or disciplinary punishment.

Rules for disciplinary punishment shall be determined by law.

Art. LIX.—Trials and judgments of a Court shall be conducted publicly. When, however, there exists any fear that such publicity may be prejudicial to peace and order, or to the maintenance of public morality, the public trial may be sus-

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pended by provision of law or by the decision of the Court of Law.

Art. LX.—All matters that fall within the competency of a special Court shall be especially provided for by law.

Art. LXI.—No suit at law, which relates to rights alleged to have been infringed by the illegal measures of the executive authorities, and which shall come within the competency of the Court of Administrative Litigation especially established by law, shall be taken cognizance of by a Court of Law.

Chapter VI.—Finance

Art. LXII.—The imposition of a new tax or the modification of the rates (of an existing one) shall be determined by law.

However, all such administrative fees or other revenue having the nature of compensation shall not fall within the category of the above clause.

The raising of national loans and the contracting of other liabilities to the charge of the National Treasury, except those that are provided in the Budget, shall require the consent of the Imperial Diet.

Art. LXIII.—The taxes levied at present shall, in so far as they are not remodelled by new law, be collected according to the old system.

Art. LXIV.—The expenditure and revenue of the State require the consent of the Imperial Diet by means of an annual Budget.

Any and all expenditures overpassing the appropriations set forth in the Titles and Paragraphs of the Budget, or that are not provided for in the Budget, shall subsequently require the approbation of the Imperial Diet.

Art. LXV.—The Budget shall be first laid before the House of Representatives.

Art. LXVI.—The expenditures of the Imperial House shall be defrayed every year out of the National Treasury, according to the present fixed amount for the same, and shall not require the consent thereto of the Imperial Diet, except in case an increase thereof is found necessary.

Art. LXVII.—Those already fixed expenditures based by the Constitution upon the powers appertaining to the Emperor, and such expenditures as may have arisen by the effect of Law, or that appertain to the legal obligations of the Government, shall be neither rejected nor reduced by the Imperial Diet, without the concurrence of the Government.

Art. LXVIII.—In order to meet special requirements, the Government may ask the consent of the Imperial Diet to a certain amount as a Continuing Expenditure Fund, for a previously fixed number of years.

Art. LXIX.—In order to supply deficiencies, which are unavoidable, in the Budget and to meet requirements unprovided for in the same, a Reserve Fund shall be provided in the Budget.

Art. LXX.—When the Imperial Diet cannot be convoked, owing to the external or internal condition of the country, in case of urgent need for the maintenance of public safety, the Government may take the necessary financial measures, by means of an Imperial Ordinance.

In the case mentioned in the preceding clause, the matter

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shall be submitted to the Imperial Diet at its next session, and its approbation shall be obtained thereto.

Art. LXXI.—When the Imperial Diet has not voted on the Budget, or when the Budget has not been brought into actual existence, the Government shall carry out the Budget of the preceding year.

Art. LXXII.—The final account of the expenditures and revenue of the State shall be verified and confirmed by the Board of Audit, and it shall be submitted by the Government to the Imperial Diet, together with the report of verification of the said Board.

The organization and competency of the Board of Audit shall be determined by law separately.

Chapter VII.—Supplementary Rules

Art. LXXIII.—When it has become necessary in future to amend the provisions of the present Constitution, a project to that effect shall be submitted to the Imperial Diet by Imperial Order

In the above case, neither House can open the deoate, unless at least two-thirds of the whole number of Members are present, and no amendment can be passed, unless a majority of at least two-thirds of the Members present is obtained.

Art. LXXIV.—No modification of the Imperial House Law shall be required to be submitted to the deliberation of the Imperial Diet.

No provision of the present Constitution can be modified by the Imperial House Law.

Art. LXXV.—No modification can be introduced into the Constitution, or into the Imperial House Law, during the time of a Regency.

Art. LXXVI.—Existing legal enactments, such as laws, regulations, or by whatever title they may be called, shall, so far as they do not conflict with the present Constitution, continue in force.

All existing contracts or orders, that entail obligations upon the Government and that are connected with Expenditure, shall come within the scope of Art. LXVII.

II. POLITICS

Politics in every country has its own peculiarities, and that is particularly so in Japan. Her political institutions are very complicated, and the political psychology or her people is unique and extremely singular. Hence it is not a very easy matter to describe the working of her government or the political state of the country.

The principal institutions in the constitutional system of Japan are the Emperor, the Privy Council, the Cabinet, the Imperial Diet, the Electorate, the political parties, and the Genro or Elder Statesmen. Their legal status and actual powers, and their relations to each other may be briefly described as follows:

The Emperor

The legal status of the Emperor under the Constitution, if properly interpreted, does not much differ from that of any constitutional monarch, but his influence over the masses of the

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people in Japan is extraordinary and without parallel. Prince Ito, the chief framer of the Constitution, expounds the Constitutional status of the Emperor with a certain coloring of popular sentiments: "The sovereign power of reigning over and governing the State is inherited by the Emperor from his ancestors, and by him bequeathed to his posterity. All the different legislative as well as executive powers of State, by means of which he reigns over the country and governs the people, are united in the Most Exalted Personage, who holds in his hands, as it were, all the ramifying threads of the political life of the country, just as the brain in the human body is the primitive source of all mental activity manifested through the four limbs and different parts of the body." Thus in theory the Emperor is absolute, and the masses of the people in Japan believe him to be sacred and inviolable according to the letter of the Constitution. But in reality, he acts only by the advice of the Prime-Minister and occasionally by that of the Elder Statesmen. And constitutionally he is inviolable in the sense that "he can do no wrong." In fact, the power he actually exercises in practical politics is by no means greater than that of the King of England, though his influence owing to the peculiar psychology of the people, is no doubt far greater than that of the British Crown, and plays the predominant part in Japanese politics.

In England, even the masses possess knowledge enough to be aware that for whatever the King does or says the Premier is responsible, whereas, in Japan the words of the Minister-President, if put into the mouth of the Emperor, become the words of the Emperor himself, thus investing them with a greater weight and dignity. They become the supreme authority of the land. Therefore, it not seldom happens that the Minister-President of Japan, when affairs are at a deadlock, tries by means of the name of the Emperor to evade his responsibility, or to overcome a strong opposition of the people to the Government, with the object of maintaining his office. And that is at least one reason why there still exists in Japan a constitutional government irresponsible to the popular assembly.

The Privy Council

Next to the Emperor, the Privy Council in Japan occupies a peculiar position in the constitutional system of her government. It is not like the Privy Council of England, out of which the British Cabinet system has grown, and in which the Cabinet ministers have their legal existence. The Cabinet and the Privy Council in Japan form two separate and independent institutions.

The functions of the Privy Council are chiefly of a consultative nature. It meets to deliberate on any important matter of State, when its opinion is asked for by the Emperor, and advises him according to its lights. The principal matters on which it is usually consulted are those which come under the jurisdiction of the Imperial House Law, all important legislation relating to Articles of the Constitution, the issuing of proclamations of the law of siege and of Imperial ordinances and all the matters relating to international treaties and pledges.

The power of the Privy Council is entirely of a negative nature; nevertheless it exercises a very strong power and influence

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in Japanese politics. It consists of 26 members with its own President and Vice-President. They are all veteran statesmen who have played very important parts in the administration, and though no longer taking an active share in it, their age and position and official experience entitle them to universal respect. For the same reason they are extremely conservative in their political ideas and sentiments.

All such important acts of legislation relating to the rights and liberties of the people as an Electoral Reform Bill, a Bill Formulating the Adoption of Jury System, an Educational Reform Bill, etc, are usually submitted to the Privy Council, before the Government introduce them to the Imperial Diet. The Privy Council is at liberty to reject them or to delay their passage. Of course, it is as the Emperor pleases either to accept or reject this decision, but it may easily be seen how great is the influence which the Privy Council can exercise on all such legislation by virtue of its deliberative function. Sometimes the Cabinet uses the powers of the Privy Council as a convenient expedient for killing measures it does not really desire to bring in to the Diet. On the other hand, it sometimes happens that the Privy Council prevents the passage of some important measures of the Government. But the Privy Council cannot meet on its own account, its meetings being called by the Emperor on the advice of the Minister-President. All the Cabinet ministers have seats in the council ex-officio, and, therefore, it is the will of the Cabinet that ultimately prevails, and not that of the Privy Council.

As to international treaties and pledges, the Privy Council is always consulted, and it is the only deliberative body in the constitutional system of Japan that can freely discuss all the foreign policies of a Government with the Cabinet, though its meetings are kept absolutely secret. The Imperial Diet is given no power of treaty-making, and its authority over the foreign policies of the State is confined to criticism and interpellation.

The most important power of the Privy Council is that of interpreting the Constitution. On the meaning of a doubtful clause of the Constitution, the decision of the Privy Council is absolute and final, for its interpretation becomes that of the Emperor himself.

The Cabinet

Nowhere in the Constitution of Japan is the word "Cabinet" mentioned. Yet there exists as a matter of fact a collective body of all Departmental Ministers under the presidency of a Minister-President, somewhat like the Council of Ministers in Belgium, or the British Cabinet, for the purpose of initiating, determining, or carrying out the general schemes, and policies of the government. Though this collective body known as the "Naikaku," meets to discuss and determine under the guidance of the Minister-President how the Imperial government is to be carried on in all important matters of State and how to advise the Emperor, yet it has no joint responsibility as the British Cabinet has, that is to say, each Cabinet Minister is not responsible for the action of the Cabinet as a whole nor the Cabinet as a whole for the action of each Minister.

As in England the Cabinet in Japan is in reality the chief ex-

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ecutive organ of the State, and exercises all powers executive, legislative, and judicial, which are invested in the Crown by the Constitution, that is to say, the issuing of administrative and emergency ordinances, the making of treaties with foreign nations, the declaring of peace and war, the commanding of the army and navy, and the determining of their organisation, the appointing and dismissing of public officials (including all judges and procurators who hold office on a life tenure), and the fixing of their salaries and pensions, etc., all of which falling within the executive function of government are virtually controlled by the Cabinet in the name of the Emperor.

In England, the Cabinet Minister usually belong to one of another political party in the House of Commons; and the Cabinet is more or less like a committee appointed by a majority of the House of Commons, and entrusted with the exercise of the executive power of State, and therefore, responsible to Parliament. In Japan, however, the Cabinet Ministers are not always party-men; they may hold their office independent of the House of Representatives. The representative system of government has not yet developed in this country to such a stage as to make the Cabinet Ministers necessarily responsible to the Diet.

A certain ordinance provides that the Minister of War must be but a General or Lieutenant-General, and the Minister for the Navy, an Admiral or Vice-Admiral, and because of this ordinance occasionally a queer phenomenon crops up in Japanese politics. A few years ago, Viscount Kiyoura was sent for to organise a Cabinet, but he failed in his attempt, for he could not find any suitable Admiral or Vice-Admiral willing to become the Minister for the Navy in his Cabinet. Once the Saionji Ministry was forced to go out of office because Marquis Saionji refused to take up the plan of adding two divisions to the Army. Thus in Japan Generals or Admirals at times even sway the power of making or unmaking a Cabinet.

But the above instances are unusual, and as a matter of fact, the power and influence of military men have markedly declined since the memorable Disarmament Conference. On the other hand, the power of the Diet, particularly that of the House of Representatives, is steadily growing so that it is now a matter of absolute necessity for the Cabinet to control a majority in the Diet, for without its approval no important matters of State can be carried out.

The Imperial Diet

The Imperial Diet is bicameral, consisting of a House of Peers and a House of Representatives. The former is composed of Princes of the Blood, ordinary Princes and Marquises who sit by virtue of their right, Representatives of Counts, Viscounts, and Barons; Imperial Nominees and Representatives of the highest tax-payers.

With regard to legislative matters, all rights and powers granted to the Diet by the Constitution are equally granted to both Houses, except that the Budget is to be brought in first in the House of Representatives. Thus the two Houses are supposed to be coordinate, neither the one nor the other being considered superior or subordinate. But it is not so in practical politics. Where there are two chambers in a legislature, natural-

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ly the one or the other becomes predominant.

Although, as far as outward appearances go, the members of the House of Peers occupy a better fortified position, for the House of Peers is not subject to dissolution as the House of Representatives is, yet in practice it is not the former, but the latter that the Cabinet regards with greater dread, holding it more aggressive and powerful, and more difficult to control. The fact is the 125 Imperial Nominees in the House of Peers are mostly ex-officials of government, who hold their position on a life tenure, while the rest are aristocrats either by birth or by wealth. Hence their natural sympathy is always with the Cabinet Ministers independent of and irresponsible to the House of Representatives.

In the House of Peers there are no political parties, so to speak. Nevertheless all its members are now politically divided into six groups: The Kenkyu-kai, the Chawa-kai, the Dosei-kai, the Kosei-kai, the Koyu-kurabu, and the Mushozoku or Independents. Of course these groups are not formed on any definite political views or ideas. However, it can not be denied that there has already appeared a strong tendency among the peers towards forming political parties, especially among the younger, active and ambitious members of the House.

In the House of Representatives, there are very clear-cut divisions; and no matter how many parties there are, the House is always divided into two camps: the government party and the opposition, though this party division does not come from any political principle or principles.

The lower House has the power of initiative in all matters of legislation, but its legislative power is rather negative in character, for it is not in Japan as in England where a majority of the House of Representatives ultimately controls the Cabinet. It is the Cabinet that gets its majority by one way or other. When a political party in Japan supports the government, it is because its leader is the Prime-Minister or holds a certain portfolio in the Cabinet. Then again some parties or individual members give support to the government, thinking that they may be able to secure important office or serve some special interests by having direct connection with the men in power. Moreover, the government can sometimes force them to support its policies either by intimidation or through threat of dissolution.

The Cabinet Ministers in Japan do not therefore formulate the policies of State in accordance with the political programmes which the parties supporting the government may have laid down at the time of their election. As a matter of fact, the political parties in Japan have no definite programmes; they make no definite promises before election. They know well that they cannot make their promises good, even if they made them. The Cabinet Ministers have practically an entirely free hand to formulate all policies of State, and even the government party usually accepts almost blindly whatever the Cabinet decides. Too often the government party is merely a convenient tool to the Cabinet for carrying its measures through the House of Representatives.

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The Electoral System

The Election Law in Japan has a separate existence from the Constitution; and that is very fortunate for her, revision having been effected already three times solely on account of this convenient arrangement. The Constitution, on the other hand, is a formidable document that does not easily allow modification.

Important features in the original and revised Election Laws are shown below in a tabulated form.

		Elector		Candidate		No. Members
		Age	Tax	Age	Tax	
Original,	1890	25	¥15	30	¥10	300
Revised,	1900	„	¥10	„	none	381
„	1920	„	¥ 3	„	„	464
„	1925	„	none	„	„	466

		Voters (1000)	Electoral district
Original,	1890	500	1-2 mem. per district
Revised,	1900	1,500	4-12 „
„	1920	2,860	1-3 „
„	1925	13,000	3-5 „

The last revision is memorable as an epoch-making event in the democratic movement of Japan and as a distinct triumph realized by those espousing the cause of universal suffrage. It is essentially a general manhood suffrage system somewhat limited in application, but as such it occasioned intense contest from the 42nd session (1919-20) to the 50th (24-25) in and out of Parliament between the two opposing parties and it even caused at one time the dissolution of the House. The law as it stands is a result of compromise at the conference of the two Houses.

REVISED ELECTION LAW

The features of the revised election law are outlined as follows:

As shown above the result of the removal of the tax qualification has increased the number of those eligible to franchise to upward of 13,000,000 as against approximately 3,000,000 under the former system. Excluding from that figure those who are disqualified for franchise because of their receiving public or private relief or help towards a living on account of poverty, the number of those entitled to vote will come down to about 9,600,000

Eligibility for the Franchise:—The right of voting has been extended to the following:

Students of the Government, public and private schools; Teachers of primary schools; Shinto or Buddhist priests and other persons engaged in religious work; Persons doing work for the Government under contract; Government and public officials connected with election affairs, who have not resigned their offices 3 months before. (Government officials other than those connected with administrative affairs of State have no right to vote.)

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Electoral Districts:—The new law has adopted the system of middle electoral districts, the number of members for each district being fixed at 3 to 5, at the rate of one member for a population of 120,000. The former system of independent electoral districts for cities has been abolished. In consequence of the above-mentioned change the number of electorates has decreased to 122 from 379 as under the former system, while the number of members has increased to 466 from 464.

Period of Election Campaign:—Under the former election law the period intervening between the expiration of the term of members and the day of the next general election, or between the dissolution of the House of Representatives and the next general election has been unusually long. The new law has considerably shortened the period. In the case of a dissolution the general election is to be held within 30 days from the date of the dissolution, according to the new law, while in the case of the expiration of the members' term a general election is to be held on the day following the day when the term expired, or within 5 days after the said date in case circumstances necessitate. In case the members' term expires during the session of the House or within 25 days after the closing of the session a general election is to be held within 30 days after the lapse of 26 days from the date of the closing of the session.

Candidates:—The candidates must send in application to the chief election commissioners within 7 days before the date of the election, and must deposit a sum of ¥2,000 either in cash or public bonds as security. In case the number of candidates falls short of the fixed number of members to be returned from a certain electoral district the candidates will be elected members for that district without going through the proceedings of voting.

Cost of Election:—The new election law places certain restrictions on the expenses involved in the election campaign. The expense to be defrayed by a candidate is fixed at the rate of 40 sen for each franchise-holder, and the total amount of the expenses is fixed at the total number of the franchise-holders of the electoral districts divided by the number of the parliamentary members for the districts, the remainder being multiplied by 40 sen. The standard figure of the total number of voters divided by the number of members is estimated as between 25,000 and 30,000, and the amount of the election expenses is roughly estimated as between ¥12,000 and ¥15,000. The defrayal of the election expenses is to be in charge of chief election commissioners or those specifically designated by chief election commissioners. In case the amount of the expenses expended by a candidate exceeds the maximum limit the election of such candidate shall be declared void.

Strict Control over Campaign:—The revised law does not recognize the former system of persons engaged in election campaigns, who, receiving fee or wages from candidates, occupy themselves in canvassing among voters with the object of securing or soliciting votes. In the new law only election commissioners and election committees, their number not to exceed fifty persons, are permitted to take part in the campaign. These are allowed to receive remuneration from candidates to cover the cost incurred or they may be employed under the wage system

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by the candidates. The number of election offices to be established by a candidate in one electoral district is limited to seven. The new law prohibits the practice of the "house-to-house call" by candidates or their canvassers for soliciting votes.

Penal Provisions:—The revised election law provides much heavier penalties for the violation of the law. Candidates who have infringed the law are punished with a fine of ¥2,000 or less or imprisonment with hard labor as the highest penalty, as against the maximum amount of fine of ¥500 and imprisonment without hard labor of the old law.

UPPER HOUSE REFORM

Simultaneously with the adoption of the general manhood suffrage bill in the 50th session (1924-5) of the Diet the reform of the Upper House was effected, though naturally more limited than that of the other House. The main points in the reform are as follows:

The age-limit for the members of the order of Prince and Marquis was raised to 30 years from 25 years.

The number of the members of the lower order has been fixed at 18 for Counts, 66 for Viscounts and 66 for Barons.

The inclusion of 4 representatives of the members of the Imperial Academy to be elected from among the members thereof by mutual election.

The highest tax paying members in the House shall be elected from among those paying direct national tax to the amount of ¥300 and upward in connection with landed property, industry or commerce, the age-limit for such members being fixed as 40 years and upwards. The number of such members for each prefecture is limited to 1 or 2, according to the size of population, the total number not exceeding 66.

The application of the penal clauses of the election law, hitherto exclusively applied to the election of the members of the Lower House, to the election of the highest tax paying members.

The cancellation of the 7th Article of the Law of the Houses providing that the number of the Imperial nominees and highest tax paying members in the Upper House shall not exceed the number of the titled members.

The period of the examination of the Budget by the Upper House committee is limited to within 21 days as in the case of the Lower House committee.

THE "GENRO"

The "Genro" or so-called elder statesmen as a body has no constitutional status, but as surviving builders of the grand work of the Imperial rehabilitation half a century ago the Council of Genro was, until the beginning of 1922, an important institution in the political system of Japan, though with functions not legally formulated. It then consisted of four elder statesmen, Marshal Prince Yamagata, Prince Saionji, Marquis Matsukata and Marquis Okuma. The last mentioned had not often been present at its conclaves. With the death of the old Marshal,

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the doyen of the clique, of Marquis Okuma early in 1922, and of Marquis (afterward Prince) Matsukata in July 1924, the influence of the Genro naturally showed a marked decline. In one respect, however, the surviving patriarch is still made to play a highly important part in directing the course of affairs of state. In Japan an outgoing Premier resigns without recommending his successor, as the Ministry is not yet strictly responsible to the Diet, so that when Viscount Kato as Premier of the Coalition Ministry submitted his resignation, the Prince-Regent sent an Imperial messenger to Prince Saionji to ask him to recommend eligible successors. It was through his choice that the Viscount, it is understood, was ordered to reorganize his cabinet. The idea seems to be entertained seriously in some circles that the Genro system should be kept up and that a new council composed of less old retired statesmen but of established prestige should be created to take the place of the venerable survivor. The notion, however, has met with a cool reception, if not a scoffing criticism from the public and has apparently been given up.

THE POLITICAL PARTIES

The representative system of Japan dates from 1890, but the history of political parties is much earlier. The Jiyu-to (Liberals) was the first political party and was organized by the late Count Itagaki and his followers in 1880, to be followed two years later by the Kaishin-to (Progressives) formed by the late Marquis, then Count Okuma. Both upheld the cause of liberty and progress, the only difference being that the former were more radical. As an organ of conservative and bureaucratic element the Teisei-to (Imperialists) was created soon after, but for all the fostering care bestowed upon its growth, it failed to enlist any great support of the public and disappeared in 1884.

Hard and bitter was the campaign which the Liberals waged against bureaucracy and militarism. Not unfrequently they even resorted to violent measures against their political opponents who, entrenched in their formidable stronghold, treated them with merciless severity. It was a critical moment in the history of Japan. Fortunately Japan had at that time an enlightened sovereign in Meiji Tenno who on the advice of the late Prince Ito, his most trusted counsellor, made a solemn pledge in 1881 to establish constitutional government within ten years. The heated and dangerous political agitation was thus diverted to the constructive work of preparation and training for the eagerly anticipated day. The history of our political parties from the convoking of the first Diet in 1890 to the formation of the 4th Ito Cabinet in 1900 may be summed up in a few words. In the first few years the Bureaucratic Government and political parties were almost irreconcilable; in the second stage, either exhausted or tired of incessant strife, the two became more placable, effected some sort of understanding, and ultimately, such progressive statesmen as Ito and Katsura formed their own parties on the basis of those previously existing. The two successful wars Japan engaged in with China and Russia temporarily allowed the reactionary elements to regain power, resulting in the formation of a cabinet by General

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Terauchi in 1916. When his Cabinet fell and the late Mr. Hara as leader of the Seiyukai was ordered to succeed him on the recommendation of the Genro, it was generally thought that the day of non-party administration was over, and that party government had at last come to its own. This idea gained force when by a clever manoeuvre his party secured, in the general election which took place in 1920, an overwhelming majority as a Ministerial party. It was an elusive hope and met with a rude check when their chief was assassinated in 1921 and Viscount (now plain Mr.) Takahashi, the acknowledged deputy-leader, was promoted to the vacancy. Under the relatively inexperienced control of the new leader and Premier, the partymen, who had been held down by the strong hand of his predecessor, lost discipline, caused the collapse of the Takahashi Cabinet after six months' existence, and ultimately, early in 1924, ended in the open rupture of the rival sections, and the splitting up of the party. The Seiyukai thus lost an absolute majority in the House while the internal squabbles of the rival sections brought about the formation of three non-party Cabinets, one after another. The seceders who took up a friendly attitude toward the Kiyoura Cabinet formed a new party styled "Seiyu-Honto," meaning "Seiyukai proper," and the other remaining party temporarily joined hands with the Kenseikai and the Kakushin-Club, at the instigation of Viscount Miura, then Privy Councilor, and reputed as arch-broker in higher politics, and organized the "Save the Constitution Alliance." The House was thus split into four or five parties none of which commanded an absolute majority before the general election of May. A sign of the times was the creation in 1923 of a business-men's party, the "Jitsugyo Doshi-kai," by Mr. Sanji Muto, President of the Kanegafuchi Cotton Mill. It is still insignificant in the House where it secured only eight seats in the general election of May.

The Seiyu-kai and Seiyu-honto.—Smarting from the wounds they received in the bitter quarrels they had, the two former fellow partymen are now separated by a deadly feud, but they are treated here, for convenience, under the same head, their history being in common till the separation of January. The creation of the Seiyu-kai by the late Prince Ito in 1900 forms a distinct chapter in the history of Japan's party politics, marking, as it does, a notable departure of both the bureaucratic statesmen and partymen in their attitude towards each other and the adoption of a new conciliatory policy in place of the cat-and-dog life they had long led. It was the Liberals who agreed to come to terms with the enlightened statesman when he decided to organize his party, so that the Seiyukai may partly be regarded as a direct descendant of Count Itagaki's pioneer organization. It was not all fair weather that the party experienced during its existence of about a quarter of a century. First, it had its first leader spirited away, as it were, by the military clique and made to assume the Presidency of the Privy Council, to be succeeded by Prince Saionji, and when the latter left the post, in 1914, the chair was filled by Mr. Hara. Naturally its Parliamentary strength had its ebb and flow; it was decidedly on the ebb when an unexpected general election was manoeuvred in 1915 by the Okuma Government. The party came out second best after the Doshi-kai (now Kensei-kai) which was friendly to the Government. The Seiyu-kai abided its time. When the

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late General Terauchi formed a non-party Cabinet on the fall of the Okuma administration. Mr. Hara lost no time to rally to its side as Ministerialist. His party largely recovered the lost ground in the extra general election held shortly after, but his hour of real triumph came when as successor of the soldier statesman he formed a Seiyu-kai Cabinet, dissolved the House in 1920 over the Universal Suffrage Bill introduced by the Opposition. He succeeded in the election that followed in securing 282 seats out of the total of 464. During the seven years of his leadership his consummate ability as party-leader was fully demonstrated, and while he won implicit trust and obedience from his followers he made himself naturally an object of implacable hatred and unbounded dread to his political foe. The vicious attack consistently directed by the Opposition papers against the Seiyu-kai hero must have been largely responsible in inspiring a half fledged megalomaniacal boy of 19, Kon-ichi Nakaoka by name, with a murderous design upon the eminent leader. From the untimely death of Mr. Hara on 4 Nov., '21 till the terrible split of the party in January '24 the history of the Seiyukai was one of repeated troubles and internal disintegration. Following their traditional policy the party supported Admiral Kato's transcendent Ministry, but kept aloof from the next similar administration led by Admiral Yamamoto. The appearance of the Kiyoura Cabinet was a signal for the smouldering flame to burst up. Baron Tatsuo Yamamoto, Messrs. Tokugoro Nakahashi, Hajime Motoda, Takejiro Tokonami, and several other influential members rebelled against their chief when he had decided to oppose the Kiyoura administration on the ground of its being unconstitutional. At last they openly seceded with large followers. The result was that the Seiyu-kai who had boasted 279 seats lost 148 as it was reported before the dissolution of the House on January 31st. Among the minority who remained faithful to their chief there were only three or four that were prominent, these being Messrs. U. Noda, K. Okazaki, S. Yokota and H. Ogawa. The dramatic incident arising out of this memorable upheaval was the resignation by the Seiyukai leader of his peerage in favor of his son and heir and also his seat in the House of Peers, in order to offer himself as candidate for Morioka, the uncontested electorate of Mr. Hara, but then divided between his, i.e. Mr. Takahashi's supporters and those of his defeated anti-Seiyukai rival.

The Kensei-kai.—It was originally formed by the late Prince Katsura after the example of Prince Ito, for the soldier-statesman also failed, like his predecessor, to control a majority in the Diet and had to undergo a very bitter experience at the height of his power and popularity. Here history repeated itself still further, for, as in the case of Prince Ito, attracted by the personality of Prince Katsura, many ambitious politicians of the Kokumin-to seceded and joined the party newly formed by him. The party was then called the Doshi-kai. Shrewed politician as he was, Prince Katsura was not a success as a party leader, and died without seeing the bright day for the party of his own make. After Prince Katsura, the leadership of the party fell naturally upon Viscount Kato. When Marquis Okuma organized a Cabinet in 1914, Viscount Kato was given the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs. Thus the Doshi-kai became the government party. In the general election that was

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held in 1915 under the Okuma Cabinet, the influence of the party almost swept the whole country. The name of the party was then changed to the present title. At the time of the downfall of the Okuma Ministry, in 1916, the Kensei-kai still had a majority in the House of Representatives, but with the formation of the Terauchi Cabinet, it ranged to the side of the opposition, and remained there till other day. In the general elections of 1917 and 1920, the numerical strength of the party was much reduced, so that it had only 109 seats in the House at the beginning of the 45th session, to be still further weakened during that session. In the general election of May 1924 when the desperate contest occurred between the Seiyu-kai and the Seiyu-honto formed by its deserters, the party was placed in a highly favorable position and came out relatively the strongest force in the House.

As a stop-gap brought into existence owing to the absence of an eligible party to succeed to the Yamamoto Cabinet, it was a foregone conclusion that the Kiyoura Cabinet would resign when the general election of May '24 resulted in the defeat of its supporters the Seiyu-honto. The guiding spirit in the formal process of developing the impending change was now Prince Saionji who had retired to Kyoto in May. On June 7 the whole Cabinet submitted resignation, on 9th Viscount Kato was summoned by the Prince Regent, and on 11th the Coalition Ministry was created.

The cabinet composed, at the time of its organization, of seven partisan ministers, three non-partisan Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Army and Navy, and a member of the Upper House (Minister of Education), as follows:—

Viscount T. Kato, President of Kenseikai (Prime Minister); Baron K. Shidehara (Foreign Min.); R. Wakatsuki, Kensei-kai leader (Home Min.); Y. Hamaguchi, Kensei-kai M.P. (Finance Min.); Lieut.-Gen. Ugaki (War Min.); Adm. Takarabe (Navy Min.); S. Yokota, Seiyu-kai M.P. (Justice Min.); R. Okada, member of House of Peers (Education Min.); K. Takahashi, president of Seiyu-kai (Agr. and Com.); K. Inukai, Kakushin Club leader (Communications); M. Sengoku, Kensei-kai leader (Railways).

During the tenure of office of this Cabinet lasting one year and 21 days the holders of a few ministerial portfolios changed personal, i.e. first the death of Mr. Yokota, Minister of Justice, resulted in the entry of Mr. Heikichi Ogawa, one of the leading members of the Seiyu-kai, in his place; the resignation of Mr. Takahashi, as dual Minister of Agriculture and Forestry and Commerce and Industry in April last, occasioned the appointment of Mr. Utaro Noda, a Seiyu-kai whip, in the latter chair and of Mr. Kunisuke Okazaki, another Seiyu-kai leader, in the former. Then in May Mr. Kenzo Adachi, a Kensei-kai whip, succeeded Mr. Inukai, Communications Minister, who resigned.

The bond of alliance between the Kensei-kai, Seiyukai and Kakushin Club was essentially an expedient got up for the express purpose of fighting the super-party Kiyoura Cabinet and its supporters the Seiyu-honto, Seiyu-kai seceders, in the interest of constitutional government in general and of manhood suffrage movement in particular. It was never strong. When therefore the bill was passed and the raison d'etre of the alliance had disappeared, the public thought that the two major parties' tem-

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porary amalgamation would be broken up and that they would be impelled to change their front as rival parties sooner or later. The taxation system reform measure elaborated by the taxation adjustment committee headed by Finance Minister Mr. Hamaguchi furnished an ostensible cause for an open rupture. The draft was stoutly opposed by the three Seiyu-kai Ministers in the Cabinet Council held on July 22 on the ground that it fell short of the principle advocated by the Seiyukai party, i.e. fundamental reform of the taxation system and above all the transfer of the land and business tax revenue to the local government from the central government as a means to strengthen the foundation of the local finances. Premier Viscount Kato seeing the impossibility of patching up the situation submitted the matter to the Throne and tendered the resignation of the Cabinet on July 31. Two days later an Imperial command came to him to organize a new ministry excluding the three Seiyukai ministers whose resignation was accepted, and thus the second Kato Cabinet was formed and the Kensei-kai was at last returned to power after having patiently waited for no less than ten years for a turn of fortune.

SECOND KATO MINISTRY

On August 2 an Imperial command descended on Viscount Kato, who was ordered to stay in power and organize a new cabinet with the rest of the cabinet ministers, excluding the three ministers of Seiyu-kai extraction. When Viscount Kato accepted the gracious Imperial order to form his cabinet his task was far easier than on the first occasion, so that the reconstruction was completed in a single day. The posts left vacant by the retirement of the three Seiyukai ministers were filled by T. Egi, Chief Secretary of Cabinet, S. Hayami, Parl. Vice-Min. of the Finance Department, and N. Kataoka, Parl. Vice-Min. of the Home Department, as Ministers of Justice, Agriculture and Forestry and Commerce and Industry respectively, and then the institution was held the following day. The personnel of the Cabinet was as follows:

Premier Viscount Kato (President of the Kenseikai); Foreign Affairs, Baron Shidehara; Home Affairs, R. Wakatsuki (Kenseikai leader); Finance, Y. Hamaguchi (Kenseikai M.P.); War, General Ugaki; Navy, Admiral Takarabe; Justice, T. Egi (Kenseikai leader); Education, R. Okada (Member of the House of Peers); Agr. and Forestry, S. Hayami (Kenseikai M.P.); Com. and Industry, N. Kataoka (Kenseikai M.P.); Communications, K. Adachi (Kenseikai leader); Railways, Dr. Sengoku (Kenseikai leader).

One significant political move witnessed soon after the formation of the new Cabinet was the appointment of a number of members of the House of Peers as either Par. Vice-Ministers or Counsellors of some Departments of State.

THE LATEST RESHUFFLING OF POLITICAL CARDS

Following the termination of the 50th session of the Diet in the spring of 1925, Mr. Takahashi, president of the Seiyukai, resigned the presidency in April recommending General Baron

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Tanaka as his successor. Before carrying out this long-cherished wish he had come to an understanding with Premier Viscount Kato, the president of the Kenseikai, and the leaders of his party, retaining however his connection with the party as a common partisan thereof. General Baron Tanaka was Minister of War in the Hara and the second Yamamoto ministry, and was still on the active list. This position he had to resign before he was formally installed in the presidency. The Baron was offered a seat in the Cabinet but he declined.

Prior to the retirement of Mr. Takahashi from the leadership the Seiyukai suffered no small loss in the death in early February, 1925, of Mr. Sennosuke Yokota, Minister of Justice in the coalition ministry, for he was reckoned as one of a few able tactful politicians of the party. Mr. Heikichi Ogawa was appointed as his successor. It was rumored that the reconciliation between the Seiyukai and Seiyu-honto would be effected with the installation of Baron Tanaka as president of the Seiyukai and that two partisans would be brought back to the same camp. The rapprochement parleys have been tried several times, but as yet there is no definite sign of the movement being consummated. The breach created on the occasion of their split seems too wide to be easily removed.

Another significant change in the status quo of the political parties was the amalgamation in May 1925 of the Kakushin Club and another political body, the Chusei Club (a body of 39 independent M.P.'s formed in 1924) with the Seiyukai, effected not long after the change of the head of the Seiyukai. Soon after the merger, Mr. Inukai resigned the portfolio of Communications and also his seat in the Lower House, where he had represented Okayama prefecture since the 1st session of the Diet. He declared at the same time that he had decided to retire from active politics. The portfolio vacated by Mr. Inukai was filled by Mr. Kenzo Adachi, a Kenseikai whip, but in the by-election carried out in his district he was again returned unopposed, and he had to accept the renomination of his faithful constituents.

Those members of the Kakushin Club and the Chusei Club who opposed the amalgamation of their parties with the Seiyukai Party, 8 Kakushin Club M.P.'s and 20 Chusei Club M.P.'s, organized a new political body of their own and named it the Shinsei Club with 2 independent M.P.'s. After all these exciting reshuffling of political cards the relative strength of parties in the House stood as follows: Kenseikai, 161; Seiyukai, 139; Seiyu-honto, 111; Shinsei Club, 30; Jitsugyo Doshikai, 9 and Independents, 13.

THE WAKATSUKI MINISTRY

After having been in power for about two years the Kato ministry was replaced by the Wakatsuki ministry or new Kenseikai cabinet owing to the death of Viscount Kato. Mr. Wakatsuki, Home Minister, temporarily assumed the office of acting Premier during his chief's illness, and upon his death Mr. Wakatsuki and all other ministers resigned en bloc. On the advice of Prince Saionji, the only surviving Genro, who was specially consulted by the Throne as to the settlement of the ministerial crisis, Mr.

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Wakatsuki was ordered to form a new cabinet.

Thus his ministry was organized on January 30 with all his colleagues of the former cabinet. The new Ministry being an extension of the Kato ministry no change was made in its policy or in the personnel of parliamentary vice-ministers or other high officials.

Soon after the close of the session political circles were enlivened by the partial reorganization of the cabinet, first by the resignation of Dr. Sengoku, Minister of Railways, who had signified his intention to retire, and next the necessity of definite readjustment of ministerial portfolios due to the death of the unlucky Premier Kato. His successor Mr. Wakatsuki, hoping to turn this opportunity towards promoting the stability of his party, made overtures to the Seiyu-Honto, who had supported the Government during the session, to renew this friendly relations by offering two portfolios. The Seiyu-Honto declining this offer Mr. Wakatsuki next approached the Kenkyukai leaders for similar purpose, and after protracted negotiation Viscount Inouye, one of the leaders and parliamentary vice-minister since the time of the late Premier Kato, consented to enter the cabinet in individual capacity as successor to Dr. Sengoku. The matter thus settled, the partial reorganization of the ministry was effected on June 3, as follows:—

Mr. Hamaguchi, Finance Minister, to be Minister of Home Affairs; Mr. Hayami, Minister of Agriculture & Forestry, to be Minister of Finance; Mr. Chuji Machida, a Kenseikai leader, to be Minister of Agriculture & Forestry; Viscount K. Inouye, parliamentary vice-minister of the Navy, to be Minister of Railways.

The death of Mr. Hayami, Minister of Finance, in September, resulted in the transfer to the chair of Mr. Kataoka, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, and the appointment of Mr. I. Fujisawa (a Kensei-kai leader), as his successor.

CABINET CHANGES SINCE 1885

It will be seen from the following table of cabinet changes since 1885 the bureaucratic statesmen monopolized the administration till the formation of the 1st Okuma Cabinet in June 1898. It was the first Cabinet organized along the party lines, but unfortunately it collapsed after a short existence from internal dissension of the two rival parties that had temporarily sunk their difference to uphold the common cause of party politics. Then followed the succession of Cabinets either purely bureaucratic or with a thin veneer of party element. Of the 16 administrations that were in power from the fall of the Okuma Cabinet down to the formation of the 2nd Kato Cabinet, seven were purely bureaucratic and the other nine mixed. So far the Hara Ministry and its extention, the Takahashi Ministry, have risen to the highest level accessible to party politics under the peculiarly complicated circumstances in which various political organizations work in Japan. The Hara Administration is noteworthy as the first Cabinet of Japan formed by an avowed party Seiyu-kai leader and an untitled commoner.

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CABINET CHANGES SINCE 1885.

Ministerial changes	1st Ito Dec. 1885	Kuroda Apr. 1889	1st Yamagata Dec. 1889	1st Matsukata May 1891	2nd Ito Aug. 1892
Premier	Ito	Kuroda	Yamagata	Matsukata	Ito Kuroda
Foreign	Inouye, Ito Okuma	Okuma	Aoki	Enomoto	Mutsu Saionji
Home	Yamagata	Yamagata Matsukata Yamagata	Yamagata Saigo	Saigo Shinagawa Soyejima Matsukata Koino	Inouye Nomura Yoshikawa Itagaki
Finance	Matsukata	Matsukata	Matsukata	Matsukata	Watanabe Matsukata Watanabe
War	Oyama	Oyama	Oyama	Takashima	Oyama Saigo Yamagata Oyama
Navy	Saigo Oyama Saigo	Saigo	Saigo Kabayama	Kabayama	Nire Saigo
Justice	Yamada	Yamada	Yamada	Yamada Tanaka Kono	Yamagata Ito Yoshikawa
Education	Mori	Mori Oyama Enomoto	Yoshikawa	Yoshikawa Oki	Kono Yoshikawa Inouye Saionji
Agriculture & Commerce	Tani Saigo Tani Hijikata Kuroda	Enomoto Inouye Yamagata	Mutsu	Mutsu Kono Sano	Goto Enomoto
Communications	Enomoto	Enomoto Goto	Goto	Goto	Kuroda

(Continued)

	2nd Matsukata Sept. 1896	3rd Ito Jan. 1898	1st Okuma June 1898	2nd Yamagata Nov. 1898	4th Ito Oct. 1900	1st Katsura June 1901
Premier	Matsukata	Ito	Okuma	Yamagata	Ito	Katsura
Foreign	Okuma Nishi	Nishi	Okuma	Aoki	Saionji Kato	Komura
Home	Kabayama	Yoshikawa	Itagaki	Saigo	Suyematsu	Utsumi Kodama Yoshikawa Kiyoura
Finance	Matsukata	Inouye	Matsuda	Matsuda	Watanabe Saionji	Soue
War	Takashima	Katsura	Katsura	Katsura	Katsura Kodama	Terauchi
Navy	Saigo	Saigo	Saigo	Yamamoto	Yamamoto	Yamamoto
Justice	Kiyoura	Soue	Ohigashi	Kiyoura	Kaneko	Kiyoura Hatano
Education	Hachisuka Hamao	Saionji Toyama	Ozaki Inukai	Kabayama	Matsuda	Kikuchi Kodama
Agr. & C.	Enomoto Okuma Yamada	M. Ito Kaneko	Oishi	Soue	Hayashi	Hirata Kiyoura
Communications	Nomura	Suyematsu	Hayashi	Yoshikawa	Hoshi Hara	Yoshikawa Soue

(Continued)

	1st Saionji June 1906	2nd Katsura July 1908	2nd Saionji Aug. 1911	3rd Katsura Dec. 1912	Yamamoto Feb. 1913	2nd Okuma April 1914
Premier	Saionji	Katsura	Saionji	Katsura	Yamamoto	Okuma
Foreign	Kato Hayashi	Katsura Komura	Saionji	Katsura	Makino	Kato Okuma Ishii
Home	Hara	Hirata	Hara	Oura	Hara	Okuma Oura Okuma Ichiki
Finance	Sakatani Matsuda	Katsura	T. Yamamoto	Wakatsuki	Takahashi	Wakatsuki Takeuchi
War	Terauchi	Terauchi	Ishimoto	Kigoshi	Kusunose	Oka Oshima

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Navy	Saito	Saito	Saito	Saito	Saito	Yashiro T. Kato
Justice	Matsuda Senge	Okabe	Matsuda	Matsumuro	Matsuda Okuda	Ozaki
Education	Saionji Makino	Komatsubara	Hayeba Makino	Shibata	Ooka Okuda	Ichiki Takata
Agr. & C.	Matsuoka	Oura	Makino	Nakashoji	T. Yamamoto	Oura Kono
Com'tion	I. Yamagata, Hotta	S. Goto	Hayashi	S. Goto	Motoda	Takatomi Minoura

(Continued)

	Terauchi Oct. 1916	Hara Oct. 1918	Takahashi Nov. 1921	Kato (Admiral) June 1922	Yamamoto Sept. 1923
Premier	Terauchi	Hara	Takahashi	Kato	Yamamoto
Home	Goto	Tokonami	Tokonami	Mimmo	Goto
Foreign	Terauchi Motono	Uchida Hara	Uchida	Uchida	Yamamoto Ijuin
War	Oshima	Tanaka Yamanashi	Yamanashi	Yamanashi	Tanaka
Navy	Kato	Kato	Kato	Kato Takarabe	Takarabe
Finance	Shoda	Takahashi	Takahashi	Ichiki	Inouye
Justice	Matsumuro	Oki	Oki	Okano	Hiranuma
Education	Okada	Nakahashi	Nakahashi	Kamada	Okano
Agr. & Com.	Nakashoji	Yamamoto	Yamamoto	Arai	Den, Okano
Com'tion	Den	Noda	Noda	Mayeda	Inukai
Railways	—	Motoda	Motoda	Oki	Yamanouchi

(Continued)

	Kiyoura Jan. 1924	Kato June 1924	2nd Kato August 1925	Wakatsuki January 1926
Premier	Kiyoura	Kato	Kato	Wakatsuki
Foreign	Matsui	Shidehara	Shidehara	Shidehara
Home	Mizuno	Wakatsuki	Wakatsuki	Wakatsuki Hamaguchi
Finance	Shoda	Hamaguchi	Hamaguchi	Hamaguchi Hayami Katsuoka
War	Ugaki	Ugaki	Ugaki	Ugaki
Navy	Murakami	Takarabe	Takarabe	Takarabe
Justice	Suzuki	Yokota Ogawa	Egi	Egi
Education	S. Egi	Okada	Okada	Okada
Agr. & Com.	Mayeda	Takahashi	Hayami	Hayami Machida
		(Agr. & Forestry) Okazaki (Com. & Industry) Noda	Katsuoka	Katsuoka Fujisawa
Com'tions	Fujimura	Inukai Adachi	Adachi	Adachi
Railways	Komatsu	Sengoku	Sengoku	Sengoku Inouye

III. IMPERIAL DIET

The House of Peers

The House of Peers is composed of (a) Princes of the Blood; (b) Peers of the order of Princes and Marquises who are to sit in the House by virtue of their rights when they attain the age of thirty; (c) Representatives of the Peers of the order of Counts, Viscounts and Barons, who are elected from among their respective orders; (d) Men of erudition or of distinguished services nominated by the Emperor; (e) Four members of the Imperial Academy elected from among the members thereof and nominated by the Emperor; (f) Representatives of the highest

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tax payers elected by means of mutual election from among the highest tax payers in each prefecture, the number thereof being fixed as one or two for each prefecture. The number of members representing each of three inferior orders of the Peerage is fixed as 18 for Counts, 66 for Viscounts and 66 for Barons. (Further details are given elsewhere in this chapter. Ed. J. Y. B.)

The House was composed, on December 24, 1925, on the occasion of the convocation of the 51st session, as follows:

Princes of Blood.....	20	Barons	65
Princes	15	Imperial Nominees....	120
Marquises	31	Highest Tax Paying Members	66
Counts	18		
Viscounts	66		

Total 401

The first election of four members representing the Imperial Academy in the House of Peers was held on Sept. 20, 1925, and the following members were elected:

Tetsujiro Inouye, Dr. Litt.; Kiheiji Onozuka, Dr. L.; Rikitaro Fujisawa, Dr. Sc.; Aikitsu Tanakadate, Dr. Sc.

The present President of the House is Prince I. Tokugawa (appointed in 1903), and Vice-President Marquis M. Hachisuka (appointed in 1924), Chief Secretary being T. Naruse.

House of Representatives

According to the new election law passed in the 50th session of the Imperial Diet in 1925, which is to be put in force in the next general election falling in 1928, the House is composed of members elected by male Japanese subjects of not less than 25 years of age, who are qualified for eligibility to the franchise with some exceptions. The whole country is divided into 119 electoral districts, Formosa and other colonies being excluded of course, each district returning from 3 to 5 members to the House, the total number of members is fixed at 466. A general election is to take place every four years, and election is carried on by secret ballot, one vote for one man. The alloting of seats by the Law of 1900 was 305 for the rural districts and 75 for the urban districts, while it stands now at 352 and 112 respectively.

Sessions of House and Dissolutions

The chronological lists of sessions of the Lower House from the first is as follows; those marked * being the dissolved sessions:—

Session	Period of sitting		President	Vice-President
1st ....29 Nov.,	1890— 8 Mar.,	'91	Nakajima.	Tsuda.
* 2nd....29 Nov.,	'91—25 Dec.,	'91		
3rd.... 5 May,	'92—15 June,	'92	T. Hoshi.	Sone.
4th....29 Nov.,	'92— 1 Mar.,	'93	Do.	Kusumoto.
* 5th....28 Nov.,	'93—30 Dec.,	'93	Kusumoto,	I. Abei.
* 6th....16 May,	'94— 2 June,	'94	Do.	K. Kataoka.
7th....18 Oct.,	'94—22 Oct.,	'94	Do.	S. Shimada.
8th....24 Dec.,	'94—27 Mar.,	'95		
9th....28 Dec.,	'95—29 Mar.,	'96		

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10th....25 Dec.,	'96—24 Mar.,	'97	K. Hatoyama.	Do.
*11th....24 Dec.,	'97—25 Dec.,	'97		
*12th....19 May,	'98—10 June,	'98	K. Kataoka.	Do.
13th.... 3 Dec.,	'98—10 Mar.,	'99	K. Kataoka.	Motoda.
14th....22 Nov.,	'99—24 Feb.,	'00		
15th....25 Dec.,	'00—25 Mar.,	'01		
16th....10 Dec.,	'01—10 Mar.,	'02		
*17th.... 9 Dec.,	'02—28 Dec.,	'02		
18th....12 May,	'03— 5 Jun.,	'03	Do.	Sugita.
*19th....10 Dec.,	'03—11 Dec.,	'03	H. Kono.	Do.
20th....20 Mar.,	'04—30 Mar.,	'04	M. Matsuda.	K. Minoura.
21st....30 Nov.,	'04—28 Feb.,	'05		
22nd....28 Dec.,	'05—27 Mar.,	'06	T. Sugita.	Do.
23rd....28 Dec.,	'06—28 Mar.,	'07		
24th....24 Dec.,	'07—28 Mar.,	'08		
25th....28 Dec.,	'08—25 Mar.,	'09	S. Haseba.	R. Koezuka.
26th....24 Dec.,	'09—24 Mar.,	'10		
27th....24 Dec.,	'10—24 Mar.,	'11		
28th....24 Dec.,	'11—24 Mar.,	'12		
29th....21 Aug.,	'12—23 Aug.,	'12	I. Ooka.	N. Seki.
30th....24 Dec.,	'12—26 Mar.,	'13		
31st....26 Dec.,	'13—26 Mar.,	'14	I. Ooka, S. Haseba, H. Oku.	Do.
32nd.... 5 May,	'14— 8 May,	'14	H. Oku.	Do.
33rd....20 June,	'14—26 June,	'14		
34th.... 3 Sept.,	'14— 9 Sept.,	'14		
*35th.... 7 Dec.,	'14—25 Dec.,	'14		
36th....20 May,	'15—10 June,	'15		T. Hanai.
37th.... 1 Dec.,	'15—29 Feb.,	'16	S. Shimada.	Do.
38th....27 Dec.,	'16—25 June,	'17		S. Hayami.
39th....22 June,	'17—15 July,	'17	I. Ooka.	K. Hamada.
40th....22 Dec.,	'17—26 Mar.,	'18		
41st....27 Dec.,	'18—27 Mar.,	'19		
*42nd....26 Dec.,	'19—16 Feb.,	'20		
43rd....29 June,	'20—30 July,	'20	S. Oku.	Y. Kasuya.
44th....25 Dec.,	'20—27 Mar.,	'21	Do.	Do.
45th....25 Dec.,	'21—25 Mar.,	'22	Do.	Do.
46th....27 Dec.,	'22—27 Mar.,	'23	Y. Kasuya.	G. Matsuda.
47th....11 Dec.,	'23—23 Dec.,	'23	Do.	Do.
*48th....27 Dec.,	'23—31 Jan.,	'24	Do.	Do.
49th....28 June,	'24—19 July,	'24	Do.	M. Koizumi.
50th....24 Dec.,	'24—31 Mar.,	'25	Do.	Do.
51st....24 Dec.,	'25—31 Mar.,	'26	Do.	Do.

Chief Secretary of the House.—T. Nakamura.

Sittings.—Ordinary sessions are generally convoked between November and December and last three months. After effecting the organization towards the end of December the House adjourns for about one month, so that its actual working time does not exceed two months.

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General Election

The general election takes place every four years, this being the regular term for Commoners. The extraordinary session must according to the Constitution be convened within five months from the date of dissolution. In general three or four months intervene from the date of dissolution to that of general election. Of the 15 general elections carried out from the 1st election in 1890 only two, i.e.those of 1908 and 1912, were regular and were held after the natural expiry of the 4 year term.

Elections and the Relative Party Strength

Leaving out of account all those minor groups of temporary existence, the relative strength of those permanent parties as at the close of the respective sessions recently is shown below:—

	Kenseikai	Seiyukai	Seiyu Honto	Jitsugyo Doshikai	Neutral	Others	Total
51st (Mar. '26)	165	162	87	9	15	26	464
50th (Mar. '25)	159	108	114	9	9	64	463
49th (July '24)	154	101	115	8	15	70	463
48th (Jan. '24)	103	139	139	—	40	43	464

Number of Franchise-Holders.—The lowering of property qualification and the extension of the privilege to new urban districts has resulted in the marked increase of franchise-holders. The amended election law enacted in 1920 increased the number to 2,860,000 representing about 5.2 per cent. of Japan's population, the property restriction being lowered from ¥10 to 3 of direct national tax. At the same time the old small constituency system was restored by the former Seiyukai Cabinet.

Election	M.P.'s	Franchise-holders (1,000)	Franchise-holders per 1 member	Franchise-holders per 1,000 pop.	% of Voting	
					Voters	Absentees
1st (1890)...	300	467	1,550	11.42	—	—
10th (1908)...	379	1,582	4,176	32.80	85.72	14.28
14th (1920)...	464	3,069	6,166	46.33	86.70	13.30
15th (1924)...	464	3,341	7,199	57.01	91.18	8.82

Profession of the Members.—Comparing the professions of the members returned in the general election of 1902 with that of 1908, 1920 and 1924, the decrease of farmer members and increase of those of other origins are quite noticeable, the figures showing relative percentage:—

	Election			
	5th	10th	14th	15th
Civil and Military.....	0.7	0.3	6.5	3.2
Medicine	1.3	1.9	1.7	3.0
Journalists	2.7	4.5	5.4	6.5
Lawyers	8.3	16.9	14.7	13.8
Business-men	17.0	16.1	28.4	27.8
Farmers	48.7	27.4	20.0	17.9
Mnf. and Miners.....	1.7	3.2	5.8	5.0
Others	4.3	6.3	3.5	5.8
No Profession	15.3	23.5	14.0	17.0

Age of the Members.—The average is gradually increasing as follows, the figures in percentage:—

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Election	30–39	40–49	50–59	60 or over
1st (1890)	51.3%	35.0	10.0	3.7
5th (1902)	35.0	47.0	15.0	3.0
10th (1912)	16.1	46.4	34.0	3.4
14th (1920)	12.9	32.3	41.2	13.6
15th (1924)	14.2	37.7	38.2	9.9

Violation of Election Rules.—The record from the 1st election is as follows:—

Election	Imprisoned	Penalty	Acquitted	Unrated	Total
1st (1890)	26	211	47	—	286
2nd	65	183	69	4	323
3rd-4th	217	504	403	24	1,155
5th-6th	249	611	152	15	1,029
7th	173	1,348	335	5	1,861
8th	140	1,642	212	2	1,998
9th	25	230	28	1	284
10th (1908)	128	1,419	274	—	1,921
11th	325	3,437	188	—	3,950
12th (1915)	448	7,194	671	19	8,332
13th (1917)	1,283	21,245	819	530	23,377
14th (1920)	148	5,166	145	37	5,496
15th (1924)	56	9,434	36	1,825	11,351

A Survey of Parliamentary Work

(for the 51st Session)

The 51st session of the Imperial Diet was convened on December 25 (1925), and was formally opened on the 26th. It set to work on the 28th but adjourned for the New Year holidays from the 29th to January 21st. Owing to the death of Premier Viscount (afterward Count) Kato the Houses prorogued for four days from January 28th, and the session came to an end on March 25th. During the whole session, the House of Peers met 31 days while the other House met 35 days.

Owing to the understanding arranged with the Seiyu-Honto, then the second largest party in the lower House, the Government had the satisfaction of seeing practically all its important bills approved by the Diet, only two important bills of note, namely the Labor Union Bill and the Publication Bill, failing to pass. Among the bills voted with or without amendment were those relating to Tax Reform, Tariff Revision, Readjustment of the Nishihara Loans, Export Silk Conditioning, Peace Police Regulations Revision, Health Insurance Revision, Commercial Dispute Arbitration, Postal Pension, Shipyards Indemnification, Punishment of Acts of Violence, Relief of the Families of the Victims of the Nikolaievsk Massacre, Iron Industry Encouragement Revision, Revision of the Code of Civil Procedure, Abolition of "gun" Offices, etc.

The official bills numbered 86 of which 82 Bills were approved while private bills numbered 68 of which only 8 were passed. The General and Supplementary Budgets for the new fiscal year and 8 other financial bills introduced by the Government were also approved. Besides, 355 resolutions, 5 representations, 12 important motions and 1,274 petitions were dealt with.

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LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS

Princes of the Blood

Asaka, Yasuhiko
Chichibu, Yasuhito
Fushimi, Hiroyasu
Fushimi, Hiroyoshi
Fushimi, Kuniyoshi
Higashi-Kuni, Naruhiko
Kan-in, Haruhito
Kan-in, Kotohito
Kaya, Tsunenori
Kuni, Asaakira
Kuni, Kunihiko
Kuni, Taka
Michi, Hirohito
Nashimoto, Morimasa
Takamatsu, Nobuhito
Yamashina, Fujimaro
Yamashina, Hagimaro
Yamashina, Takehiko

Princes

Ichijo, Sanetaka
Ito, Hirokuni
Konoe, Fumimaro
Kujo, Michizane
Matsukata, Iwao
Mori, Motoaki
Nijo, Atsumoto
Oyama, Kashiwa
Saionji, Kimmochi
Sanjo, Kimiteru
Shimazu, Tadashige
Takatsukasa, Nobusuke
Tokudaiji, Kinhiro
Tokugawa, Iyesato
Yamagata, Isaburo

Marquises

Asano, Nagakoto
Daigo, Tadashige
Hachisuka, Masaakira
Hirohata, Tadataka
Hosokawa, Moritatsu
Ikeda, Nakahiro
Inouye, Katsunosuke
Kido, Yukikazu
Kikutei, Kimiosa
Komatsu, Teruhisa
Komura, Kin-ichi
Kuga, Tsunemichi
Kuroda, Nagashige
Maeda, Toshitame
Matsudaira, Yasutaka
Nabeshima, Naoakira
Nakamikado, Tsuneyasu
Nakayama, Sukechika
Nozu, Shizunosuke
Okubo, Toshikazu
Okuma, Nobutsune
Saga, Kinkatsu
Saigo, Yorinori
Sasaki, Yukitada
Satake, Yoshiharu
Shijo, Takachika
Tokugawa, Kuniyori
Tokugawa, Yorisada
Tokugawa, Yoshichika
Yamanouchi, Toyokage
Yamashina, Yoshimaro

Counts, Viscounts and Barons

(The first election of the members of the House of Peers representing the peers of the order of Counts, Viscounts and Barons, was held in July '25 in accordance with the new regulations).

Counts

Futara, Yoshinori
Hayashi, Hirotaro
Hotta, Masatsune
Kabayama, Aisuke
Kawamura, Tetsutaro
Kodama, Hideo
Kuroki, Sanji
Matsudaira, Yoritoshi
Matsuki, Munetaka
Matsura, Atsushi
Mizoguchi, Naosuke
Ogasawara, Nagamoto
Okudaira, Masayasu
Sakai, Tadakatsu
Sakai, Tadamasa
Terajima, Sei-ichiro
Yanagisawa, Yasutoshi
Yanagiwara, Yoshimitsu

Viscounts

Akita, Shigesuye
Akizuki, Tanehide
Akimoto, Harutomo

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Aoki, Nobumitsu
Ayakoji, Mamoru
Fujitani, Tamehiro
Funabashi, Kiyokata
Gojo, Iko
Hachijo, Takamasa
Hanabusa, Taro
Higashizono, Motomitsu
Higuchi, Seiko
Honda, Tadahoko
Hoshina, Masaaki
Ijuin, Kanetomo
Ikeda, Masatoki
Imajo, Sadamasa
Inagaki, Taisho
Inouye, Kyoshiro
Ishikawa, Narihide
Itakura, Katsunori
Ito, Jiromaru
Ito, Sukehiro
Itsutsuji, Harunaka
Iwaki, Takanori
Katagiri, Sadanaka
Kiyooka, Nagakoto
Kusushi, Ryutoku
Kyogoku, Takanori
Maeda, Toshisada
Makino, Tadaatsu
Makino, Kazushige
Matsudaira, Naohira
Matsudaira, Yasuharu
Mimuroto, Keiko
Mizuno, Choku
Mori, Takanori
Mori, Toshinari
Nabeshima, Naotada
Nishioji, Yoshimitsu
Nishio, Tadakata
Nomura, Masuzo
Ogochi, Masatoshi
Ogochi, Terutake
Ogura, Hidesuye
Okubo, Ritsu
Oura, Kaneichi
Reizei, I-yu
Saisho, Atsuhide
Sakai, Tadasuke
Shirakawa, Sukenaga
Shinjo, Naotomo
Soga, Sukekuni
Tachibana, Tanetada
Takakura, Naganori
Takiwaki, Hiromitsu
Toyooka, Keishi
Tozawa, Masami
Uramatsu, Tomomitsu
Watanabe, Chifuyu
Watanabe, Shichiro
Yabu, Atsumaro
Yagyu, Toshihisa
Yonekura, Shotatsu
Yonezawa, Masakata
Yoshida, Seifu

Barons

Adachi, Yutaka
Akamatsu, Norikazu
Arichi, Tozaburo
Chiaki, Suyetaka
Cho, Mototsura
Fujimura, Yoshiro
Fujita, Heitaro
Fukuhara, Toshimaru
Funakoshi, Mitsunojo
Go, Seinosuke
Ikeda, Nagayasu
Imaeda, Naonori
Imazono, Kunisada
Inada, Masauye
Inouye, Kiyosumi
Ito, Bunkichi
Ito, Yasukichi
Iwakura, Michitomo
Iye, Asasuke
Kamimura, Yoriyoshi
Kamiyama, Gunsho
Kaneko, Arimichi
Kato, Sadakichi
Kigoshi, Yasutsuna
Kino, Toshihide
Kitagawara, Kimihira
Kitajima, Kikou
Kitaoji, Sanenobu
Kondo, Shigeya
Kuroda, Nagakazu
Kurokawa, Kantaro
Matsuoka, Kimpei
Nabeshima, Naoaki
Nakajima, Kumakichi
Nambu, Mitsuomi
Nijo, Masamaro
Nishi, Shinrokuro
Noda, Kameki
Obata, Daitaro
Ohara, Senkichi
Oki, Sadao
Oi, Narumoto
Otera, Junzo
Otori, Fujitaro
Sakamoto, Toshiatsu
Sakatani, Yoshiro
Sato, Tatsujiro
Seki, Yoshihisa
Senda, Kahei

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Shiba, Chuzaburo
Shimazu, Nagamaru
Sufu, Kanemichi
Tachibana, Shoichiro
Takagi, Kikan
Takasaki, Yumihiko
Terajima, Toshizo
Togo, Yasushi
Tsuboi, Kuhachiro
Tsuji, Taro
Uyeda, Heikichi
Usagawa, Kazumasa
Watanabe, Shuji
Yabuki, Shozo
Yamanouchi, Nagato
Yamane, Buryo
Yasuba, Suyeyoshi

Imperial Nominees

Adachi, Tsunayuki
Akaike, Atsushi
Anraku, Kanemichi
Arai, Kentaro
Arakawa, Gitaro
Asada, Tokunori
Baba, Eichi
Egi, Yoku
Fujita, Shiro
Fujiyama, Raita
Fukuhara, Ryojiro
Fukunaga, Yoshinosuke
Futakami, Heiji
Goto, Shimpei, Visc.
Hanai, Takuzo
Hara, Yasutaro
Hashimoto, Keizaburo
Hattori, Ichizo
Hijikata, Nei
Hojo, Tokiyoshi
Ichiku, Otohiko
Inahata, Katsutaro
Inouye, Junnosuke
Inuzuka, Katsutaro
Ishii, Kikujiro, Visc.
Ishii, Seiichiro
Ishiwara, Kenzo
Ishiwata, Bin-ichi
Ishizuka, Eizo
Izawa, Takio
Kabayama, Sukehide
Kabuto, Kuninori
Kamada, Eikichi
Kamino, Katsunosuke
Kamiyama, Mitsunoshin
Kanasugi, Eigoro
Kano, Jigoro
Kasai, Shin-ichi
Kataoka, Naoteru
Kawakami, Chikaharu
Kawamura, Jozaburo
Kawamura, Takeji
Kawasaki, Takukichi
Kitazato, Shibasaburo, Baron
Koba, Sadanaga
Koike, Sei-ichi
Komatsu, Kenjiro
Kurachi, Tetsukichi
Kurooka, Tatewaki
Makoshi, Kyohei
Matsui, Keishiro, Baron
Matsumoto, Joji
Minami, Hiroshi
Miyake, Hiizu
Miyata, Mitsuo
Mizukami, Chojiro
Mizuno, Rentaro
Murakami, Keijiro, Baron
Murano, Tsuneemon
Murota, Yoshibumi
Nabeshima, Keijiro
Nagata, Hidejiro
Nagata, Nisuke
Naito, Kyukan
Nakagawa, Kojuro
Nakamura, Junkuro
Nakamura, Zeko
Nezu, Kaichiro
Nio, Koremochi
Nishikubo, Hiromochi
Nishino, Moto
Nitobe, Inazo
Nomura, Motosuke, Baron
Ohashi, Shintaro
Oka, Kishichiro
Okada, Bunji
Okada, Ryohei
Okubo, Toshitake
Oshima, Ken-ichi
Osawa, Kenji
Ota, Masahiro
Otani, Yasushi
Oyama, Tsunamasa
Sakamoto, Sannosuke
Samejima, Takenosuke
Saneyoshi, Yasuzumi, Visc.
Satake, Sango
Sato, Sankichi
Sawayanagi, Masataro
Seki, Kiyohide
Sengoku, Mitsugu
Shidehara, Kijuro, Baron
Shimizu, Koichiro
Shimura, Gentaro
Shisa, Katsu

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Shoda, Kazue
Soyeda, Juichi
Sugawara, Michiyoshi
Sugita, Teiichi
Suyenobu, Dosei
Suzuki, Kisaburo
Tadokoro, Yoshiharu
Takahashi, Takuya
Takata, Sanae
Takekoshi, Yosaburo
Taketomi, Tokitoshi
Tamari, Kizo
Tanaka, Giichi, Baron
Terada, Sakae
Tokutomi, Iichiro
Tomiya, Seitaro
Tsukamoto, Seiji
Uchida, Kakichi
Wada, Hikojiro
Wakabayashi, Raizo
Wakatsuki, Reijiro
Watanabe, Cho
Yamakawa, Hashiwo
Yamamoto, Tatsuo, Baron
Yamanouchi, Kazutsugu
Yuasa, Kurahei
Yuchi, Kohei
Yuchi, Sadamoto
Yuchi, Sadanori

Imperial Academy Representatives

Inouye, Tetsujiro, Dr. Litt.
Onozuka, Kiheiji, L.D.
Fujisawa, Rikitaro, Dr. Sc.
Tanakadate, Aikitsu, Dr. Sc.

Highest Tax Payers

(The first election of the members of the House of Peers representing the highest tax payers throughout the country, increased to 66 from 45, in accordance with the revised law for the mutual election of the highest tax payers was held on Sept. 10, 1925. Of the newly appointed members, 28 are identified with the Kenseikai Party, 14 the Seiyukai Party, 8 the Seiyu-honto Party, while 16 are independents, according to the returns of the Home Office.)

(Aug. 15, 1926)

Fujiyasu, T. (Kagoshima)
Hama, Heiyemon (Ibaraki)
Hamaguchi, Gihei (Chiba)
Hashimoto, M. (Fukushima)
Hayashi, Heishiro (Yamaguchi)
Hirata, Yoshitane (Oita)
Homma, Chiyokichi (Gumma)
Igarashi, Jinzo (Niigata)
Imai, Gosuke (Nagano)
Ishikawa, Saburo (Saga)
Isokai, Ko (Aichi)
Itaya, Miyakichi (Hokkaido)
Itohara, Taketaro (Shimane)
Izawa, Heizaemon (Miyagi)
Kaneko, Motosaburo (Hokkaido)
Kazama, Hachizaemon (Kyoto)
Kitamura, Soshiro (Nara)
Kobayashi, Cho (Nagano)
Kobayashi, Kaheiji (Miye)
Koshio, H. (Kanagawa)
Kudo, Hachinosuke (Yamagata)
Matsumoto, K. (Hiroshima)
Miki, Yokichiro (Tokushima)
Mori, Heibei (Osaka)
Mori, Hirosaburo (Fukui)
Morimoto, Zenshichi (Aichi)
Morita, Fukuichi (Hiroshima)
Nagao, Gentaro (Gifu)
Nakamura, Y. (Shizuoka)
Narumi, Shujiro (Aomori)
Nishimoto, K. (Wakayama)
Okazaki, Tokichi (Hyogo)
Okuda Einoshin (Kagoshima)
Okuda, Kamezo (Tottori)
Oshiro, Kaneyoshi (Okinawa)
Ota, Seizo (Fukuoka)
Ozaki, Motojiro (Shizuoka)
Saito, Kijuro (Niigata)
Saito, Yasuo (Saitama)
Saito, Zempachi (Saitama)
Sakata, Tei (Kumamoto)
Sasaki, Shigaji (Okayama)
Sawada, Yoshihiko (Kumamoto)
Sawayama, S. (Nagasaki)
Segawa, Yaemon (Iwate)
Setani, Yujiro (Ibaraki)
Soda, Kiichiro (Kanagawa)
Sugezawa, Shigeo (Chiba)
Takahashi, Genjiro (Miyazaki)
Takahiro, Jihei (Toyama)
Tamura, Komajiro (Osaka)
Tamura, Shinkichi (Hyogo)

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Tanaka, Kazuma (Kyoto)
Tsuchida, Mansuke (Akita)
Tsukui, Hikoshichi (Tochigi)
Tsumura, Jusha (Tokyo)
Uda, Tomoshiro (Kochi)
Wakao, K. (Yamanashi)
Yagi, Haruki (Ehime)
Yamada, Kei-ichi (Kagawa)
Yamakami, Iwaji (Okayama)
Yamazaki, Kamekichi (Tokyo)
Yokoyama, Akira (Ishikawa)
Yoshida, Yojiro (Shiga)
Yoshino, Shutaro (Fukushima)
Yoshiwara, Masataka (Fukuoka)

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Result of the general election carried out in May 1924:

	May election		Before dissolution
Kenseikai	151		103
Seiyu-honto	116		148
Seiyu-kai	100		131
Kakushin Club	30		43
Jitsugyo Doshikai ..	8		—
Independents	59	Ind. & others	39
Total	464		464

The strength of different parties in the House in the 51st session (1926) stood as follows:

Kensei-kai	165
Seiyu-kai	162
Seiyu Honto	87
Shinsei Club	26
Jitsugyo Doshikai	9
Independents (or neutral).....	15
Total	464

In the following list (S.) stands for Seiyukai, (S. H.) for Seiyu-honto, (Ken.) for Kenseikai, (J.) for Jitsugyo Doshikai, (Shin) for Shinsei Club and (I.) for Independents. Figures in the brackets indicate the number of M.P.'s for the given district. The list covers the changes resultant on deaths, disqualification, etc. and the result of by-elections up to Aug. 15, 1926.

Aichi-ken

Nagoya City (3):—Kato, Ryogoro (S. H.) Tanaka, Zenryu (Ken.) Koyama, Matsutoshi (Ken.)
Toyohashi City (1):—Oguchi, Kiroku (S.)
Okazaki City (1):—Kondo, Juzaburo (Ken.)
Counties (12):—Matsuyama, Kenzaburo (S. H.) Tange, Mojuro (S. H.) Kato, Taichi (Ken.) Hattori, Eimei (Ken.) Taketomi, Wataru (Ken.) Okamoto, Jitsutaro (Ken.) Urano, Kanero (S. H.) Kato, Rokuzo (Ken.) Sugiura, Takeo (Ken.) Miwa, Ichitaro (S.) Shimizu, Ichitaro (S. H.) Nishiwaki, Susumu (Ken.)

Akita-ken

Akita City (1):—Tanaka Ryuzo (S. H.)
Counties (7):—Murayama, Kiichiro (S.) Shida, Giyemon (Ken.) Machida, Chuji (Ken.) Ide, Shigesaburo (S. H.) Shioda, Denpei (Ken.) Ikeda, Kameji (S. H.) Sakakida, Seibei (S.)

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Aomori-ken

Aomori City (1):—Kudo, Tetsuo (Ken.)
Hirosaki City (1):—Kudo, Tosao (S. H.)
Counties (5):—Kaneda, Hideo (S. H.) Hirayama, Tamenosuke (S. H.) Urayama, Suketaro (I.) Harada, Tojiro (I.) Nomura, Jisaburo (S.)

Chiba-ken

Counties (11):—Hamaguchi, Kichibei (S. H.) Honda, Teijiro (S. H.) Chiba, Saburo (Ken.) Suzuki, Ryu (S.) Yoshiuye, Shoichiro (S. H.) Shimura, Seiyemon (S. H.) Imai, Takahiko (S.) Tsuchiya, Seizaburo (S.) Mori, Chikusho (S. H.) Kimura, Masajiro (S.) Noda, Shunsaku (S.)

Ehime-ken

Matsuyama City (1):—Sugi, Yoshinobu (I.)
Counties (8):—Okada, On (I.) Murakami, Monshiro (S.) Ono, Torakichi (S. H.) Sasaki, Choji (S.) Dazai, Magoku (S. H.) Kawakami, Tetsuta (S.) Narita, Eishin (S. H.) Takayama, Nagayuki (S.)

Fukui-ken

Fukui City (1):—Yamamoto, Jotaro (S.)
Counties (5):—Yamaguchi, Kashichi (Ken) Ino, Moriye (I.) Taniguchi, Uyemon (Ken.) Kumagae, Goyemon (S. H.) Tsuchibu, Akira (I.)

Fukuoka-ken

Fukuoka City (1):—Nakano, Seigo (Ken.)
Kokura City (1):—Sakai, Daisuke (I.)
Kurume City (1):—Furubayashi, Kiyota (J.)
Moji City (1):—Uchino, Tatsujiro (S.)
Wakamatsu City (1):—Yoshida, Isokichi (Ken.)
Yawata City (1):—Kawanami, Arajiro (Ken.)
Omuta City (1):—Noda, Utaro (S.)
Counties (12):—Yamaguchi, Tsunetaro (S.) Nakamura, Seizo (S.) Osato, Hirojiro (Ken.) Aoyagi, Ikujiro (S.) Arima, Rainei (I.) Yamazaki, Tatsunosuke (I.) Yamanouchi, Hanzo (S.) Ouchi, Chozo (Ken.) Sakanashi, Tetsu (I.) Miyazaki, Matsujiro (Ken.) Kanzaki, Isao (S.)

Fukushima-ken

Fukushima City (1):—Oshima, Yozo (Ken.)
Wakamatsu City (1):—Machino, Takama (I.)
Counties (9):—Konno, Kuyemon (Ken.) Moriyama, Hiroshi (Ken.) Sugamura, Taiji (Ken.) Hisa, Shohei (Ken.) Sato Tomojuro (Ken.) Hatta, Sokichi (S.) Horikiri, Zembei (S.) Kanazawa, Yasunosuke (Ken.) Nakano, Torakichi (Ken.)

Gifu-ken

Gifu City (1):—Kawasaki, Suketaro (J.)
Ogaki City (1):—Okumura, Senzo (Ken.)
Counties (8):—Muto, Kamon (Ken.) Aoki, Tomoshiro (Ken.) Takagi, Otozo (S. H.) Yamada, Michiye (Ken.) Sasaki, Bunichi (S.) Furuya, Yoshitaka (Ken.) Inouye, Kosai (I.) Makino, Ryozo (S. H.)

Gumma-ken

Mayebashi City (1):—Shimizu, Tomosaburo (Ken.)
Takasaki City (1):—Kobayashi, Yashichi (J.)
Counties (7):—Kohi, Sanshiro (Ken.) Kogure, Soichi (S.) Ubukata, Daikichi (Ken.) Aoki, Seiichi (S.) Imoto, Tsu-

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nesaku (Ken.) Iizuka, Harutaro (Ken.) Muto, Kinkichi (S.)

Hiroshima-ken

Hiroshima City (1):—Hayami Seiji (Ken.)
Kure City (1):—Watanabe, Go (S.)
Onomichi City (1):—Torii, Tetsu (S.)
Fukuyama City (1):—Inouye, Rihachi (Ken.)
Counties (10:)—Kono, Gyo (Ken.) Yoshida, Shinsaku (S.) Kurinobe, Keitaro (Ken.) Umeda, Kan-ichi (S. H.) Arakawa, Goro (Ken.) Kaneda, Heibei (Ken.) Mochizuki, Keisuke (S.) Yamamichi, Joichi (Ken.) Yokoyama, Kintaro (Ken.) Yuasa, Bompei (S.)

Hokkaido

Asahigawa City (1):—Bando, Kotaro (I.)
Hakodate City (1):—Sasaki, Heijiro (I.)
Muroran City (1):—Kuribayashi, Gosaku (S. H.)
Otaru City (1):—Yamamoto, Kozo (Ken.)
Sapporo City (1):—Hitotsuyanagi, Chujiro (Ken.)
Counties (11):—Okada, Itaro (S.) Kambe, Tomezo (Ken.) Teyoki, Ryukichi (Ken.) Maruyama, Namiya (S. H.) Sawada, Rikichi (Ken.) Asakawa, Hiroshi (Ken.) Azuma, Takeshi (S.) Koike, Niro (Ken.) Okuno, Koshiro (I.) Kurozumi, Seisho (S.) Matsusane, Kiyota (S.)

Hyogo-ken

Amagasaki City (1):—Nakama, Okimaru (Ken.)
Himeji City (1):—Tanaka, Takeo (Ken.)
Kobe City (3):—Horiya, Kinzo (J.) Orihara, Kiichiro (S. H.) Sunada, Shigemasa (S.)
Counties (13):—Maeda, Fusanosuke (S. H.) Inouye, Masaji (I.) Fujii, Chubei (I.) Inouye, Toraji (S. H.) Hara, Sobei (S. H.) Wakamiya, Sadao (I.) Saito, Takao (Ken.) Chiba, Miyajiro (S. H.) Kodera, Kenkichi (Ken.) Doi, Gontai (S.) Hirooka, Uichiro (S.) Nohara, Tanejiro (Shin) Taki, Kumejiro (S.)

Ibaraki-ken

Mito City (1):—Kikuchi, Kenjiro (I.)
Counties (1):—Kono, Seigi (Ken.) Miyamoto, Itsuzo (S.) Uchida, Shinya (S.) Hara, Shujiro (Ken.) Isobe, Yasuji (Ken.) Iimura, Goro (S.) Kurusu, Shichiro (S.) Ishii, Saburo (S.) Kokubo, Kishichi (S.) Otsu, Jun-ichiro (Ken).

Ishikawa-ken

Kanazawa City (1):—Nagai, Ryutaro (Ken.)
Counties (5):—Hori, Kiko, (S. H.) Aoyama, Kenzo (S. H.) Muroki, Yajiro (Ken.) Sato, Minoru (Ken.) Yonehara, Otoo (S.)

Iwate-ken

Morioka City (1):—Takahashi, Korekiyo (S.)
Counties (6):—Fujikawa, Seisuke (S.) Aida, Chuichi (S. H.) Kamagae, Iwao (S.) Sakurai, Gunnosuke (Ken.) Hirose, Tamehisa (S.) Shiga, Watari (S.)

Kagawa-ken

Marugame City (1):—Miyoshi, Kiyoyuki (S.)
Takamatsu City (1):—Tanaka, Teikichi (S.)
Counties (5):—Tozawa Tamijuro (Ken.) Konishi, Wa (Ken.)

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Yamashita, Taniji (S.) Mitsuchi, Chuzo (S.) Matsuda, Sontoku (I.)

Kagoshima-ken

Kagoshima City (1):—Tokonami, Takejiro (S. H.)
Counties (10):—Nakamura, Yoshitoshi (S. H.) Maeda, Kenpo (S. H.) Kurazono, Sanshiro (S. H.) Terada, Ichimasa (S. H.) Kodama, Saneyoshi, (I.) Togo Minoru (S. H.) Hamada, Seizo (S. H.) Inori, Nawashiro (S. H.) Iwakiri, Shigeo (S. H.) Tsusaki, Naotake (S. H.)

Kanagawa-ken

Yokohama City (3):—Wakao, Ikutaro (S.) Hiranuma, Ryozo (Ken.) Toi, Kasaku (Ken.)
Yokosuka City (1):—Koizumi, Matajiro (Ken.)
Counties (6):—Kawaguchi, Yoshihisa (S. H.) Yamamiya, Tokichi (Ken.) Uyehara, Yoshio (S.) Yamaguchi, Saichi (S.H.) Hirakawa, Matsutaro (Ken.) Ono, Shigeyuki (Ken.)

Kochi-ken

Kochi City (1):—Nakaya, Sadayori (Ken.)
Counties (5):—Shimomoto, Shikanosuke (I.) Ono, Giichi (I.) Hamaguchi, Yuko (Ken.) Oishi, Dai (S. H.) Tomita, Kojiro (Ken.)

Kumamoto-ken

Kumamoto City (1):—Sato, Junzo (I.)
Counties (9):—Kobashi, Ichita (I.) Oasa, Tadao (I.) Fujii, Keishin (Ken.) Nakayama, Sadao (S. H.) Adachi, Kenzo (Ken.) Harada, Juye (S. H.) Ikeda, Yasuchika (S.H.) Shimamoto, Shinji (S. H.) Takagi, Daishiro (S. H.)

Kyoto-fu

Kyoto City (4):—Washino Yonetaro (J.) Kataoka, Chokuon (Ken.) Tazaki, Shingi (S.) Morita, Shigeru (Ken.)
Counties (5):—Kawasaki, Yasunosuke (Ken.) Kido, Toyokichi (S.) Murakami, Kunikichi (Ken.) Yoshimura, Isuke (I.) Nagata, Momozo (S.)

Miyagi-ken

Sendai City (1):—Muramatsu, Kameichiro (Ken.)
Counties (6):—Fujisawa, Ikunosuke (Ken.) Uchigasaki, Sakusaburo (Ken.) Sugawara, Eigo (Ken.) Hoshi, Rempei S. H.) Saito, Nitaro (Ken.) Sugawara, Den (S.)

Miyazaki-ken

Counties (5):—Yoshimatsu Chukei (S. H.) Sato, Shigetoo (S. H.) Jin, Gunkichi (S. H.) Nagai, Sakuji (S, H.) Nagamine, Yoichi (S. H.)

Miye-ken

Tsu City (1):—Hotta, Yoshijiro (I.)
Uji-Yamada City (1):—Hamada, Kunimatsu (S.)
Yokkaichi City (1):—Iguchi, Yenjiro (S. H.)
Counties (8):—Koya, Mitsuo (I.) Isaka, Hidegoro (S. H.) Yokoyama, Ikkaku (Ken.) Abo, Yozo (I.) Takehara, Bokuichi (S.) Kato, Kumeshiro (S.) Kawasaki, Katsu (Ken.) Ozaki, Yukio (S.)

Nagano-ken

Matsumoto City (1):—Kuroda, Akira (I.)
Nagano City (1):—Kasahara, Chuzo (S.)
Counties (11):—Matsumoto, Tadao (Ken.) Arikawa, Gorosaku

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(I.) Yamamoto, Shimpei (I.) Fukai, Takumi (I.) Futagi, Jun (I.) Shinowara, Waichi (S.) Toda, Yubi, (Ken.) Furihata, Mototaro (Ken.) Higuchi, Hideo, (Ken.) Ogawa, Heikichi (S.) Uyehara, Etsujiro (S.)

Nagasaki-ken

Nagasaki City (1):—Nishioka, Takejiro (I.)
Saseho City (1):—Tomita, Gennosuke (S. H.)
Counties (7):—Imasato, Juntaro (I.) Shiba, Yasuichiro (S. H.) Mori, Hajime (S. H.) Hashimoto, Kizo (Ken.) Makiyama, Kozo (S. H.) Mukai, Shizuo (S. H.) Norimoto, Yuyo (S. H.)

Nara-ken

Nara City (1):—Seki, Shunkichi (Ken.)
Counties (4):—Baba, Yoshioki (S.) Osono, Yeizaburo (S. H.) Fukui, Jinzo (S. H.) Yagi, Itsuro (S. H.)

Niigata-ken

Nagaoka City (1):—Yamada, Mataji (Ken.)
Niigata City (1):—Matsui, Gunji (Ken.)
Takata City (1):—Masuda, Giichi (Ken.)
Counties (14):—Yamada, Sukesaku (Ken.) Ishizuka, Saburo (Ken.) Kato, Tomomasa (S.) Takebe, Tongo (Ken.) Yoshiwara, Yoshio (Ken.) Tsutsumi, Seiroku (S. H.) Nakamura, Teikichi (Ken.) Ishiguro, Daijiro (Ken.) Sekiya, Magoichi (Ken.) Takatori, Junsaku (I.) Otake, Kenji (S.) Takahashi, Koi (S. H.) Tominaga, Kotaro (S.)
Sado Island (1):—Yamamoto, Teijiro (S.)

Oita-ken

Oita City (1):—Miura, Kazuhei (S. H.)
Counties (7):—Nakano, Inosuke (I.) Kanemitsu, Yofu (S. H.) Hata, Hikoshiro (Ken.) Kira, Motoo (S. H.) Matsuda, Genji (S. H.) Motoda, Hajime (S. H.) Shigematsu Juji (Ken.)

Okayama-ken

Okayama City (1):—Okada, Tadahiko (I.)
Counties (9):—Shimidzu, Chokyo (S. H.) Ogawa, Gotaro (I.) Tanzo, Yoichi (I.) Namba, Kiyoto (S.) Hoshijima, Jiro (S.) Inukai, Ki (S.) Kobashi, Mozae (S.) Nishimura, Tanjiro (S.) Takakusa, Miyozo (S.)

Okinawa-ken

Nawa City (1):—Kishimoto, Gasho (I.)
Counties (4):—Fumoto, Sumiyoshi (S. H.) Oshiro Konoichi (S. H.) Kaminura, Yoshiro (S. H.) Giho, Shigeharu (S. H.)

Osaka-fu

Osaka City (11):—Tsutsui, Tamijiro (S. H.) Hamuro, Yonosuke (J.) Tanaka, Yuzuru (J.) Yoshitsu, Wataru (S.) Hirose, Tokuzo (Ken.) Muto, Sanji (J.) Numata, Kaichiro (S. H.) Yamamoto, Yoshiji (S.) Itano, Tomozo (S.) Kiyose, Ichiro (S.) Takeuchi, Sakubei (Ken.)
Sakai City (1):—Yamaguchi, Giichi (S.)
Counties (8):—Morita, Masayoshi (S. H.) Nakabayashi, Tomonobu (S. H.) Isaka, Toyomitsu (S. H.) Iwasaki, Kojiro (S. H.) Satake, Shoshichi (Ken.) Tanaka, Man-itsu (Ken.) Uyeda, Hyo (S. H.) Yoshikawa, Kichirobei (Ken.)

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Saga-ken

Saga City (1):—Fukuda, Goro (I.)
Counties (5):—Nakano, Minoru (Ken.) Kato, Jushiro (Ken.) Taguchi, Bunji (S. H.) Nishi, Eitaro (Ken.) Kawara, Mosuke (S. H.)

Saitama-ken

Counties (10):—Kojima, Zensaku (S. H.) Matsumoto, Shinpei (S.) Yamaguchi, Masaji (L) Saito, Keiji (S.) Maruyama, Goro (Ken.) Kato, Masanosuke (Ken.) Hata, Toyosuke (S.) Kamiya, Yahei (Ken.) Kasuya, Gizo (S.)

Shiga-ken

Otsu City (1):—Kanematsu, Torataro (S.)
Counties (5):—Hirai, Kozaburo (I.) Takai, Shoji (S.) Tsutsumi, Yasujiro (I.) Tanaka, Yotatsu (Ken.) Inouye, Keinosuke (S.)

Shimane-ken

Matsuye City (1):—Sato, Kyuzaburo (Ken.)
Counties (5):—Kimura, Kozaemon (Ken.) Tawara, Magotchi (Ken.) Hara, Fujiro (S. H.) Hirata, Taminosuke (S. H.) Sakurauchi, Yukio (S. H.)
Oki Island (1):— Furukawa, Kiyoshi (S.)

Shizuoka-ken

Hamamatsu City (1):—Nakamura, Shirobei (S. H.)
Shizuoka City (1):—Matsumoto, Kumpei (S.)
Counties (11):—Mitsuhashi, Shiroji (Ken.) Nagata, Zenzaburo (Ken.) Yamamoto, Katsuji (Ken.) Kuramoto, Yoichi (S. H.) Kuroda, Jubei (Ken.) Hirano, Mitsuo (Ken.) Iwasaki, Kun (S.) Koizumi, Sakutaro (S.) Matsuura, Gohei (S. H.) Miyazaki, Tomotaro (S. H.) Suzuki, Fujiya (Ken.)

Tochigi-ken

Utsunomiya City (1):—Saito, Tahei (Ken.)
Counties (8):—Saito, Toshiro (I.) Kanda, Masao (I.) Sakakibara, Tsunetake (S.) Kojima, Shichiro (Ken.) Takahashi, Motoshiro (Ken.) Ayuba, Shosaku (Ken.) Takata, Umpei (Ken.) Mori, Kaku (S.)

Tokushima-ken

Tokushima City (1):—Kaibara, Seihei (S. H.)
Counties (5):—Tanihara, Ko (S. H.) Ikuta, Wahei (S.) Takashima, Hyokichi (S.) Akita, Kiyoshi (S.) Harada, Sanoji (S. H.)

Tokyo-fu

Tokyo City (16):—Ando, Masazumi (I.) Hayashida, Kametaro (S.) Hatoyama, Ichiro (S. H.) Sasaki, Yasugoro (Ken.) Miki, Bukichi (Ken.) Miyazaki, Sannosuke (S.) Nakahara, Tokutaro (Ken.) Ota, Shinjiro (Ken.) Sakuma, Koitsu (Ken.) Seki, Naohiko (S.) Honda, Yoshinari (I.) Takagi, Masutaro (I.) Isobe, Sho (S.) Yano, Genkichi (S.) Tanomogi, Keikichi (Ken.) Yokoyama, Katsutaro (Ken.)
Hachioji City (1):—Yanami, Takeji (Ken.)
Counties (3):—Shiba, Teikichi (Ken.) Senuma, Ihei (S.) Kojima, Shosaku (Ken.) Asaka, Chobei (Ken.) Maeda,

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Yonezo (S.) Nakajima, Moritoshi (S.) Takagi, Seinen (S.) Tsuchiya, Ko (S. H.)

Tottori-ken

Tottori City (1):—Yuya, Yoshiharu (Ken.)
Counties (3):—Taniguchi, Genjiro (Ken.) Yamamasu, Giju (Ken.) Miyoshi, Eijiro (I.)

Toyama-ken

Takaoka City (1):—Arai, Kenzo (Ken.)
Toyama City (1):—Takami, Yukimichi (S. H.)
Counties (5): Ishizaka, Toyoichi (I.) Terajima, Genzo (Ken.) Ishihara, Masataro (S. H.) Nomura, Karoku (Ken.) Uyeno, Yasutaro (S. H.)

Wakayama-ken

Wakayama City (1):—Nakamura, Keijiro (S. H.)
Counties (5):—Sumita, Toyokichi (S.) Matsuyama, Tsunejiro (S.) Nakamura, Takashi (S.) Okazaki, Kunisuke (S.) Tabuchi, Toyokichi (I.) Ishikawa, Choemon (I.)

Yamagata-ken

Yamagata City (1):—Sasaki, Harusaku (S.)
Yonezawa City (1):—Miyajima, Kannosuke (I.)
Counties (7):—Takahashi, Kumajiro (S.) Nishikata, Toshima (S.) Saito, Kingo (Ken.) Saito, Shinzaburo (S.) Hoso Umesaburo (S.) Kunugai, Naota (S.) Nishizawa, Teikichi (S.)

Yamaguchi-ken

Shimonoseki City (1):—Akita, Toranosuke (I.)
Counties (8):—Kodama Yuji (I.) Fujita, Kanesuke (S.) Ooka, Ikuzo (S.) Nagaoka, Gaishi (I.) Nagata, Shinnojo (I.) Kobayashi, Shinji (S. H.) Watanabe, Yusaku (S.) Yoshimoto, Yo (S. H.)

Yamanashi-ken

Kofu City (1):—Wakao, Shohachi (I.)
Counties (4):—Tanabe, Shichiroku (S.) Takeuchi, Tomojiro (S.) Fujita, Kyotaro (S.) Mochizuki, Kotaro (Ken.)

IV. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Japan proper is divided into 46 administrative districts or prefectures. Three of them are called "fu," and the rest, "ken." Besides, there is a territory known as Hokkaido which covers an extensive region not yet classified into "ken," though for purposes of administration, the territory does not much differ from "ken." Formosa, Korea, Saghalien, and the Kwantung Province are of course left out here. Formosa and Korea are still under the semi-military control of Governor-Generals; Saghalien is in charge of a civil governor specially appointed; while Kwantung is a Japanese suzerainty.

These 46 prefectures are subdivided into 636 smaller administrative districts, which are called "gun" or counties, and these in turn are subdivided into villages or "mura" and towns or "machi." There are 10,494 villages and 1,485 towns. Besides there are also 101 cities or "shi," which are autonomous.

The chief administrator of a "fu" or "ken" is called "chiji"

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or prefectural governor. All the prefectural governors are appointed by the Minister of the Interior, so that they are essentially bureaucrats pure and simple, whereas the mayor of a city or the headman of a town or village is elected by indirect popular votes usually for the term of four years. Thus when we say local government, the term includes all these different administrative organs, the chief executives of which are prefectural governor, mayor, and headman

The Prefecture

Each prefecture has its own prefectural assembly, which is composed of at least 30 members elected by popular votes. Every male Japanese subject of the age of over 25 years, residing over one year in the prefecture and enjoying citizenship, has the right to vote or to be elected. The term of office of the members is four years. The assembly is called once a year by the prefectural governor to deliberate and decide the annual budget of the prefecture, and to give its consent to the general policies of the Governor. The assembly has no initiative, and it is, strictly speaking, only the advisary body of the Governor. None the less it is a representative institution, and, as a matter of fact, it is in Japan the oldest representative institution established after the Western model. It was originally esablished in 1878 with a view to prepare the people for a constitutional system of Government, which was then expected to be established in the near future. However the original law by which a prefectural assembly was first established, has been subjected to revision many times, and the last revision was made in 1926, when the tax qualification for voters and assembly members was abolished though under former system they were required to be payers of national direct tax of whatever amount.

The prefectural government with its own prefectural assembly is sometimes said to be a self-government body, but this is not correct in the strict sense of the term. First, the Governor himself is not an elected official, while the assembly is purely an advisory body having no initiative in all matters of the prefecture. The Government of Hokkaido having its own assembly is very much like a prefectural government. The reason that Hokkaido is not yet made a prefecture is that it is a newly colonised territory and hence is not so densely populated as the main land.

The County or "Gun"

In accordance with a decision passed in the 49th session of the Imperial Diet to abolish the "gun" system as sub-prefectural administrative organs in view of the development of the means of communication and their diminished importance in the local executive machinery, these subordinate offices, 635 in all, ceased to exist in July 1926. For administrative convenience 25 branch offices of prefectural governments were established throughout the country, and the duty hitherto undertaken by the county-magistrates has been divided and shifted to prefectural functionaries and town or village headmen.

The City

A city with population of over 30,000 has a municipal government. The mayor of a municipal city is elected by its city-

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council, which is composed of at least 30 members elected by the qualified voters. Hence a city-government in Japan is in a sense a self-government, though the power of the mayor and city-council is still very much limited. A municipality can own and control all electric, gas, and water plants, and sewer systems; and it manages all matters concerning the primary education of its citizens, and its sanitary affairs. Within the limit defined by law, a municipality can make its own regulations and can tax its citizens. It can also make contract of loans. But all the power the mayor and the city-council of a city can exercise is under he strict supervision of the central as well as the prefectural government. No municipality in Japan is given the power to control the police forces within its city-limits, and even in Tokyo they are subsidiary to the Home Office.

Members of the city-council are elected by qualified voters, the qualifications of an elector being that he must be a Japanese subject of over 25 years old, residing over 2 years in his municipal electoral district.

Municipal System

The municipal system in force was revised in 1921, together with partial reform in the law for the control of the election of the members of the city council, and again in 1926. By the revision the scope of franchise was considerably enlarged, this being intended as a preparatory step for the enforcement of general manhood suffrage for the election of parliamentary members. Under the revised law the electors are required to be Japanese subjects of over 20 years of age, residing in their municipal electoral districts for a period of over one year. The former system limited the voters to those living by their own independent means and paying direct municipal tax of whatever amount, but this qualification was abolished in 1926. The extension of franchise through the revision in 1921 has resulted in a remarkable increase in the number of voters, which compared with the figures under the former system showed an increase of about 204 per cent., the numbers swelling to 80 voters for a population of 1000 against 25 voters for a population of the same number under the old rules.

The result of the elections held under the system as revised in 1921 indicates a decided improvement in the quality of the members returned, particularly in respect of age, education, etc., as may be seen from the returns compiled by the Home Department on the basis of the results of elections in 41 cities including Tokyo:

		Age			Education	
Under	No. of Candidates returned	Under 30	30 to 60	Over 60	Graduates of Middle and Higher Schools	Others
New System (1921)..	1,398	18	1,257	122	764	634
Old System	1,250	7	1,101	143	681	569

Again, under the revised election system, the number of re-elected members considerably decreased as compared with the previous returns, while the number of members returned, who pay a comparatively small amount of tax, increased by about 206 per cent. The cases of absentees which under the former system averaged 253 per 1000 electors decreased to 176, showing

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a falling-off of 77, while the number of void votes stood at 9/1000 of the total number of votes, as against 8/1000 of the previous returns.

Lastly, classified according to occupations, those engaged in manufacturing and other industries, miscellaneous lines of business and those practising medicine or law considerably increased, while merchants, agriculturists, bankers and other business men decreased, the decline being especially notable in the case of those engaged in mercantile business.

The Town and the Village

The town and the village have also their own self-government, somewhat similar to the municipal government, but on a smaller scale. They have their own headmen elected by indirect popular votes, i.e. a headman elected by the town council in the case of a town, and by the village council in the case of a village. The qualifications of an elector of the town or village council are practically the same as those of an elector of the municipal council.

The first elections of the members of the city, town and village councils throughout the country, under the new election system as revised in 1923, were concluded in September, 1925.

According to the reports from the prefectural authorities obtained so far, more noteworthy features of the election results are the increase of candidates, the change in the mode of election campaigns and the greater activity shown by the Suiheisha (Equality Society) elements and various labor bodies. Formerly most of the candidates were elderly and wealthy men or otherwise influential men of the localities, but in the elections under the new system, many youthful and less influential men who are not rich ran for election. The result was many representatives of the farmers' associations, the Suiheisha and the labor organizations and men of the so-called intelligentia (bourgeois class) were returned in various prefectures. A significant change noted in the mode of election campaign generally was that speech-making was very extensively resorted to as in the case of parliamentary members, this phenomenon attesting to the gradual growth in oratorical and literary attainment.

Latest Revision of Local System

In 1926 an epoch-making revision in the history of local administrative system in this country was effected for the municipal, town and village systems. The abolition of qualification about tax and self-supporting means of livelihood is the principal feature of the revision, this resulting in the extension of franchise. In the new system, all native male subjects of over 25 years of age, who have resided in the same cities, towns or villages for two years and over are eligible as voters for or members of municipal, town or village assemblies as the case may be. At the same time, the class distinction of electors and candidates has been abolished, their qualifications being made uniform to that of parliamentary election. This means the adoption of the principle of the new election law for parliamentary members to the election of the members of assemblies. The new local election law has been adopted as a preparatory step towards the enforce-

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ment of the new parliamentary election law (general manhood franchise measure) taking effect from the next general election 1928. The prefectural system has received a similar revision to the municipal system, the division of constituencies in the former system being abolished. In this respect Hokkaido has been brought into the same line with the rest of Japan proper. The first election under the new system were held at Hamamatsu, Sapporo, Asahikawa, Muroran and a few other cities so far and the returns show that democratic tendency is pushing to the front with greater power.

Composition of Prefectures

Prefecture	"Gun"	City	Town	Village	Prefecture	"Gun"	City	Town	Village
Aichi	13	4	74	170	Iwate	13	1	23	213
Akita	9	1	45	293	Kagawa	7	2	20	154
Aomori	8	2	20	148	Kagoshima	12	1	16	128
Chiba	12	1	78	270	Kanagawa	11	3	24	169
Ehime	12	3	32	253	Kochi	7	1	23	172
Fukui	11	1	10	163	Kumamoto	12	1	40	309
Fukuoka	19	8	51	279	Kyoto	18	1	26	242
Fukushima	17	3	43	366	Miyagi	16	1	38	166
Gifu	18	2	50	293	Miyazaki	8	2	15	81
Gumma	11	3	38	168	Miye	15	3	27	308
Hiroshima	16	4	53	375	Nagano	16	3	28	357
Hokkaido	86	6	40	198	Nagasaki	9	2	11	181
Hyogo	25	4	46	375	Nara	10	1	22	131
Ibaraki	14	1	47	333	Niigata	16	3	45	365
Ishikawa	8	1	22	198	Oita	12	2	33	224
Okayama	19	1	52	345	Tokushima	10	1	31	108
Okinawa	5	2	1	52	Tokyo	8	2	47	146
Osaka	9	3	34	295	Tottori	6	1	14	174
Saga	8	1	12	120	Toyama	8	2	32	236
Saitama	9	1	43	326	Wakayama	7	1	27	201
Shiga	12	1	20	182	Yamagata	11	3	24	202
Shimane	16	1	18	264	Yamaguchi	11	2	28	192
Shizuoka	13	4	42	288	Yamanashi	9	1	7	234
Tochigi	8	2	36	139	Total	635	100	1,510	10,454

Note—For area, population, etc. see Chapter on Population.

As regards the composition, finance, etc., vide Chapters on Population and also on the Six Premier Cities.

Members of Local Assemblies

	Prefectural		County		Municipal		Town and Village	
	Mem.	Electors (1,000)	Mem.	Elec. (1,000)	Mem.	Elec. (1,000)	Mem.	Elec. (1,000)
1915	1,702	2,381	12,789	2,266	2,220	298	151,059	4,277
1918	1,737	2,409	13,048	2,310	2,475	293	151,793	4,367
1920	1,737	2,410	13,048	2,310	2,505	300	153,191	4,409
1921	—	—	—	—	3,045	465	155,348	5,010
1922	—	—	—	—	3,173	695	154,779	5,206
1923	1,734	4,911	—	—	3,216	745	155,245	5,309
1923	1,734	4,977	—	—	3,462	867	154,706	5,834

N.B.—The county assembly system was abolished in 1920, prior to the abolition of "gun" or county offices as local administrative organs in 1926.

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CHAPTER VII

CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVICE

CLASSIFICATION

The civil service is divided into four classes, viz. "Shin-nin," "Choku-nin," "So-nin" and "Han-nin". The "Shin-nin" comprises Cabinet Ministers, Privy Councillors, Ambassadors and a few others, all being nominated by the Emperor in person. They are entitled to report direct to the Crown. The President and Procurator-Gen. of the Court of Cassation, Chief of the Board of Audit, Lord Steward to the Empress, President of the Administrative Litigation Court, and a few others also enjoy treatment of the supreme grade. The "Choku-nin" officials are appointed by the Emperor through the respective Departmental Chiefs and are entitled to attend State ceremonies. Vice-Ministers and Bureau Directors of Departments, Provincial Governors, University Professors of high grade and some others belong to this category. The "So-nin" officials are not entitled to attend State ceremonies. The second and the third are also collectively designated as "Koto-kan" (high official). The fourth class comprises clerks, assistant-engineers and others of similar rank.

Appointment

The Appointment Regulations as amended in Oct. 1914, have become more liberal in spirit than before and are also calculated to minimize the evil of dislocation of official business incidental to Cabinet changes. The posts of Vice-Ministership of the Departments of State, Inspector-Gen. of the Metropolitan Police, Director of the Police Bureau, Chief Secretaries of the Houses of the Diet are no longer open to Special Appointment.

The Special Appointment now covers the Chief Secretary of Cabinet, Director of Legislative Bureau, and Personal Secretaries to Ministers of State, Parliamentary Vice-Ministers and Councellors. The staff of public servants was at the end of 1924:

Civil officials.—"Choku-nin", 1072; "So-nin", 11,911; "Han-nin", 124,583; Employees, 187,655, Total 325,221.

Military officers.—"Shin-nin" and "Choku-nin", Army, 236, Navy, 119; "So-nin", A. 14,094, N. 4,593; "Han-nin", A. 3,698, N. 17,811; Cadets, N. 362, Total, A. 17,042, N. 23,355.

Scale of Salaries

The scale of salaries for the Government officials of all ranks except the Premier, the Ministers of State, the Governor-Generals of Korea and Formosa and Governor of Kwantung Province, were substantially increased in 1920 and put in force from August of that year. With the enforcement of the new scale the

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special allowances which had been granted since 1919 in view of marked rise in the cost of living were withdrawn. The new scale stands as follows for principal posts in civil and military service.

"Shin-nin" Rank

Duty	Per annum
Prime Minister	¥12,000
Minister of State	8,000
Gov.-General of Korea	8,000
President of Privy Council	7,500
Governor of Kwantung	7,500
Gov.-General of Formosa	7,500
Ambassador	7,500
President, Administrative Litigation Court	7,500
President of the Board of Audit	7,500
Vice-President of Privy Council	7,000
Director-General, Administrative Affairs, Korea	7,000
Privy Councillor	6,500

"Choku-nin" Rank

President of Imp. University	7,000-6,500
„ of Govt. Iron Foundry	7,000-6,500
Governor of Hokkaido	7,000-6,500
Chief Secretary of Cabinet	6,500
Chief of Legislative Bureau	6,500
Chief of Reconstruction Bureau	6,500
Vice-Minister, Parliamentary & Permanent	6,500
Director-General, Civil Affairs, Formosa	6,500
Inspector-General of the Metropolitan Police	6,500
President of Board of Decoration	5,500
Bureau Director	5,200
Chief Sec., Houses of Diet	5,200-5,700
Local Governor	5,200-6,000

(Governors of Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Kanagawa, and Hyogo, enjoy additional allowance of ¥800; and those of Nagasaki, Niigata, Aichi, Miyagi, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, and Kumamoto, ¥600).

The new scale for officials of "So-nin" and "Han-nin" ranks is given in the following table:—

	Sonin (Annual) ¥	Hannin (Monthly) ¥		Sonin (Annual) ¥	Hannin (Monthly) ¥
1st class	4,500	160	7th class	2,400	65
2nd „	4,100	135	8th „	2,000	55
3rd „	3,800	115	9th „	1,800	50
4th „	3,400	100	10th „	1,600	45
5th „	3,100	85	11th „	1,400	40
6th „	2,700	75	12th „	1,200	—

Note:—In exceptional cases the salary of "Han-nin" rank may be raised to the limit of ¥200 a month.

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Diplomatic and Consular Service

	Salary ¥	Allowance ¥	
Ambassador	7,500	45,000	(U. S. A.)
		40,000	(Great Britain and France)
		35,000	(Germany)
		30,000	(Russia, Italy, Brazil and Turkey)
		28,000	(Belgium)
		26,000	(China)
Min. Ple. & Em. Ex.	6,500	22,000	(Other European countries)
	5,700	25,000	(Austria and Argentine)
		18,000	(Mexico, Chile and Peru)
	5,200	15,000	(Siam)
Counsellor	6,500	16,000—9,000	
	5,200		
Consul-General	5,200	15,000	(New York)—12,000 (London)
		6,000	(in some Chinese cities)
Consul	4,500	9,000	(Havana)—8,500 (Seattle, Chicago, etc.)
		8,000	(Marseilles, Panama, etc.)
	3,800	4,000	(in some Chinese cities)
Vice-Consul	3,400		
	3,100		

Officials of the Imperial Household

	Salary ¥
Minister	8,000
Grand Chamberlain	7,000
Lord Keeper of the Privy Seals ("Shin-nin")	8,000
Vice-Minister	6,500
Lord Steward to Empress	6,500-5,700
Grand Master of Ceremonies ("Shin-nin")	7,000-6,500
Director of Imp. Estate Bureau	6,500-5,200
Director of Peerage Bureau (accorded treatment of "Shin-nin" rank)	7,500-6,500

Officials of the higher civil service draw from ¥4,500 to 900 a year.

The Court of Cassation

	Salary per annum ¥
President	7,500
Procurator-General	7,500
Judges and Procurator	6,500-4,500

Appeal Courts

	Salary per annum ¥
Presidents	6,500-5,200
Chief Procurators	6,500-5,200
Judges & Procurators	5,200-4,500

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District Courts

	Salary per annum ¥
Presiding Judges & Chief Procurators	5,200-4,500

Military Officers	¥	Naval Officers	¥
General	7,500	Admiral	7,500
Lieut.-General	6,500	Vice-Admiral	6,500
Major-General	5,600	Rear-Admiral	5,600
Colonel	4,600	Captain	4,600
Lieut.-Colonel	3,600	Commander	3,600
Major	2,600	Lieut.-Commander	2,600
Captain	2,100-1,600	Lieutenant	2,290-1,600
Lieutenant	1,200-1,020	Sub-Lieutenant (1st)	1,910-1,020
Sub.-Lieutenant	850	Sub-Lieutenant (2nd)	1,600-850
Non-commissioned and petty officers	2,400-800	Midshipman (cadets)	670
		Non-commissioned officers	1,260-930

PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES

Pensions to civil and military officers, annuities to their families, and lump sum of money granted on their retiring, or, in case of death, to their families, make the following record (in Yen). Annuities attached to the decorations are also added.

Civil Service

Year ended Dec. 31	Pension		Annuity to family		Retiring grant	
	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount
1923	40,613	20,156,924	15,432	4,025,395	250	19,541
1924	43,675	22,406,567	17,376	4,582,447	4,698	1,270,025

Military Service

Year ended Dec. 31	Pension		Annuity to family		Retiring grant	
	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount
1923	107,556	42,019,608	87,415	16,670,498	616	169,135
1924	110,332	43,807,382	86,134	16,459,602	1,608	590,142

Naval Service

Year ended Dec. 31	Pension		Annuity to family		Retiring grant	
	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount
1923	45,193	16,585,843	10,436	2,486,425	153	55,378
1924	51,079	18,900,731	11,728	2,807,653	128	47,393

Annuity attached to the Orders of Golden Kite (Army & Navy Honor)

	Golden Kite		Rising Sun	
	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount
1923	68,887	9,103,300	4,485	234,588
1924	67,359	8,935,700	4,260	215,074

Note.—Also see "Decoration," Chapter on Imperial Court, etc.

THE REVISED PENSION SYSTEM

With the approval of the 46th session of the Diet, the Government enforced in April, 1923, the revised Pension Law to re-

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place the old Military and Civil Pension Laws and other regulations and ordinances relating to pensions, retiring allowances etc. These laws and regulations had frequently received revisions and additions and hence are much complicated, while the rate of annuities and grants provided therein had become inadequate to meet the changed social conditions. The new enactment unified the system and also effected increase in rate from ⅙ to 1/3 of the salary for civil pension and advance of 30 per cent. for military pension.

Below is given an outline of the new system.

Kinds of Pensions

Pensions are divided into (a) ordinary pension, (b) additional pension, (c) retiring allowance, (d) invalid allowance, (e) pension to families of deceased officials and officers, and (f) allowance to families of deceased officials and officers.

Those who are entitled to pension under the law are civil officials above "han-nin" rank and military officers and men. The staff of public schools and libraries, prison and police officers (all above "han-nin" rank) are entitled to the same privileges as civil officials.

Civil officials and staff of public schools and libraries are under obligation to pay every month into the national treasury a sum equivalent to 1 per cent of their monthly salary.

The right to pension ends with the death of the claimants, or when he commits felony or loses nationality, while the right is suspended when he re-enters the State Service as officer above the rank occupied before, or when he is deprived of public civil rights.

Ordinary Pension

Civil officials who retire after a service of 15 years or more (10 years in the case of police and prison officers) are entitled to ordinary pension, the amount being fixed according to the length of service and the salary drawn at the time of retirement. The rate is 50/150 of the annual sum for one whose service extended 15-16 years, 1/150 to be added for each extra year until the maximum of 40 years is reached.

Military officers and men are granted ordinary pension on retiring after the service of 11 years or more. For each extra years (until the maximum of 50 years is reached) an addition is allowed as shown in the under mentioned scale of rate fixed according to the rank.

Length of service	Generals & admirals	Colonels, captains to lieutenants	Non-commissioned & warrant officers	Privates
11	¥2,500—1,867	¥1,534—467	¥400—225	¥200—150
15	2,700—1,017	1,656—505	432—253	224—174
20	2,950—2,204	1,808—552	472—288	254—204
25	3,200—2,392	1,961—600	512—323	284—234
30	3,450—2,579	2,113—647	552—358	314—264
35	3,700—2,767	2,266—695	592—393	344—294
40	3,950—2,954	2,418—742	632—428	374—334
45	4,200—3,142	2,571—790	673—463	404—354
50	4,450—3,329	2,703—837	712—498	434—384

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Additional Pension and Invalid Allowance

Civil officials and military officers and men who have retired on account of incapacity arising from ill health or wounds while in discharge of duty are granted additional pension according to the following scale:—

A. Disabled in Action

Degree of incapacity	Officials of shinnin & chokunin rank, generals & admirals	Officials of sonin rank, colonels, captains to lieutenants	Officials of hannin rank non-commissioned & warrant officers & privates
Special*	——	——	——
1st	¥2,400	¥1,800—1,200	¥1,080—900
2nd	2,000	1,500—1,000	900—750
3rd	1,600	1,200— 800	720—600
4th	1,280	960— 640	576—480
5th	1,000	750— 500	450—375
6th	800	600— 400	360—300

B. Disabled while on Ordinary Duty

Degree of incapacity	Officials of shinnin & chokunin rank, generals and admirals	Officials of sonin rank, colonels, captains to lieutenants	Officials of hannin rank non-commissioned and warrant officers and privates
Special*	——	——	——
1st	¥1,920	¥1,440—960	¥864—720
2nd	1,600	1,200—800	720—600
3rd	1,280	960—640	576—480
4th	1,034	768—512	461—384
5th	800	600—400	360—300
6th	640	480—320	288—240

N. B.* Sum of the 1st degree plus 5/10 or below of the sum.

Invalid allowance is granted to military men below rank of non-commissioned and warrant officers who have retired on account of ill health or wounds suffered while on duty, though not disabled for life. The rate of this allowance is as follows:—

A. Invalid from action

Degree	Rate	Degree	Rate
1st	¥1,650-1,500	6th	¥825-750
2nd	1,485-1,350	7th	660-600
3rd	1,320-1,200	8th	495-450
4th	1,155-1,050	9th	330-300
5th	950-900	10th	165-150

B. Invalid from discharge of duty

Degree	Rate	Degree	Rate
1st	¥1,320-1,200	6th	¥660-600
2nd	1,188-1,080	7th	528-480
3rd	1,056-960	8th	396-360
4th	924-840	9th	264-240
5th	792-720	10th	132-120

Retiring Allowance

Retiring allowance is granted to those who retire from the service before the tenure of service entitles them to pension, the sum being fixed as in the case of pension according to the length of service and the sum of salary drawn by the retiring official or officer at the time of retirement. For civil officials it is calculated by multiplying the sum of monthly salary by the number of years of service. For military officers the scale of rate is as shown in the following:—

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Length of service	Generals and admirals	Colonels, captains to lieutenants	Non-commissioned warrant officers
2	——	¥ 542—233	¥ 200—113
4	——	1,533—467	400—225
6 .....¥3,250—2,800		2,300—700	428—358
8	5,000—3,733	3,067—933	570—350
10	6,250—4,667	3,833—1,167	1,000—564

Pension and Allowance to Families of Deceased Officials and Officers

Pension is granted to the family of the deceased whose tenure of service entitles him to ordinary pension or who had already been receiving ordinary pension, the amount being (1) the whole sum of the pension to the deceased in the case of death from ill health or wounds suffered in action, (2) 8/10 in the case of death from ill health or wounds while on ordinary duty, and (3) 5/10 in the case of death from other causes.

Allowance is granted to the family of one who died in office before the tenure of service entitles him to pension, the amount being same as the retiring allowance for the corresponding length of service.

The order of family members entitled to this pension, or allowance is widow, children under age, widower, parents, and grandparents.

DIRECTORY

(Nov. 1926)

Cabinet.—Prime Minister ..... R. Wakatsuki.
Chief Secretary ..... S. Tsukamoto.
Director, Bureau of Statistics..... Y. Gejo.
„ „ „ Decoration ..... U. Usami.
„ „ „ Pensions ..... Y. Gejo.
„ „ „ Legislation .....Dr. H. Yamakawa.
„ „ „ Colonization ..... T. Kurogane.
„ Printing Bureau ..... K. Ikeda.
Privy Council.—President .....Dr. Baron Y. Kuratomi.
Vice-President. .....Dr. Baron K. Hiranuma.
Chief Secretary .....Dr. H. Futagami.

Councillors:

Baron R. Kuki.
Count M. Ito.
Viscount K. Kaneko.
Count Y. Uchida.
Gen. Baron Y. Nakamura.
Prince I. Yamagata.
Viscount I. Ishiguro.
Marquis N. Kuroda.
Count S. Chinda.
Baron S. Omori.
Dr. Baron K. Yamakawa.
Baron Y. Kubota.
Dr. Baron M. Tomii.
Marquis K. Inouye.
Baron N. Hirayama.
Baron K. Furuichi.
S. Egi.
Dr. I. Matsumuro.
Dr. J. Sakurai.
Adm. Baron R. Yashiro.
Baron K. Den.
K. Arai.

Imperial Household.—Minister .....Dr. K. Ichiki.
Vice-Minister ..... T. Sekiya.
Grand Chamberlain .....Count S. Tokugawa.

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Deputy Grand Chamberlain.....Viscount T. Iriye.
" " " .....Baron S. Kobayakawa.
Grand Master of Ceremonies.....Prince H. Ito.
Deputy Grand Master of Ceremonies..... H. Saionji.
Grand Master of Rituals.....Prince M. Kujo.
Director, Treasury Bureau..... T. Sugi.
" Archives Bureau ..... E. Sugi.
" Peerage Bureau .....Viscount M. Sengoku.
" Medical Affairs Bureau.....Dr. T. Irisawa.
" Culinary Affairs Bureau..... S. Ueno.
" Imperial Tombs Bureau..... E. Sugi.
" Architecture Bureau .....Baron H. Higashikuze.
" Imperial Mews Bureau.....Prince H. Ito.
Lord Keeper of Privy Seal.....Count N. Makino.
" Steward to the Empress.....Baron S. Omori.
" " " Crown Prince.....Count S. Chinda.
Chief Chamberlain to the Crown Prince..Viscount T. Iriye.
" Auditor ..... K. Iriye.
" Forest Bureau ..... M. Sanya.
" Poetry Bureau .....Viscount T. Iriye.
President of Peers' School..... R. Fukuhara.
" " Peeresses' School ..... T. Matsuura.

Foreign Affairs.—Minister .....Baron K. Shidehara.
Parliamentary Vice-Minister .....Baron S. Yabuki.
Permanent Vice-Minister ..... K. Debuchi.
Parl. Counsellor ..... R. Nagai.
Director, Bureau of Asiatic Affairs..... E. Kimura.
" Bureau of European and American Affairs K. Hirota.
" Commercial Bureau ..... R. Saito.
" Treaty Bureau ..... S. Saburi.
" Intelligence Bureau ..... K. Debuchi.
Deputy Director, Intelligence Bureau..Marquis K. Komura.

Home Affairs.—Minister ..... Y. Hamaguchi.
Parliamentary Vice-Minister ..... M. Tawara.
Permanent Vice-Minister ..... T. Kawasaki.
Parliamentary Counsellor ..... F. Suzuki.
Director, Shrine Bureau..... A. Akagi.
" Local Affairs Bureau..... K. Ushio.
" Police Bureau ..... G. Matsumura.
" Public Works Bureau..... D. Tsugita.
" Sanitary Bureau ..... J. Yamada.
" Social Affairs Bureau..... R. Nagaoka.
" Reconstruction Bureau..... Z. Horikiri.

Finance.—Minister ..... N. Kataoka.
Parliamentary Vice-Minister ..... S. Takeuchi.
Permanent Vice-Minister ..... S. Den.
Parliamentary Counsellor ..... B. Miki.
Director, Account Bureau..... R. Kawada.
" Taxation Bureau ..... H. Kuroda.
" Finance Bureau ..... Y. Tomita.
" Banking Bureau ..... O. Matsumoto.
" State Property Adjustment Bureau.. K. Ota.
" Mint ..... S. Nagai.
" Monopoly Bureau ..... G. Imakita.

Chief of Customs House: Yokohama, T. Komuchi; Kobe, K. Yasukura; Nagasaki, H. Kanemitsu; Moji, S. Izumi; Hako-

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date, K. Hirayama; Osaka, T. Inouye.
(Army and Navy list given later.—Ed. J.Y.B.)

Justice.—Minister .....Dr. Y. Egi.
Parliamentary Vice-Minister ..... T. Honda.
Permanent Vice-Minister ..... R. Hayashi.
Parliamentary Counsellor ..... T. Yanami.
Director, Prison Affairs Bureau..... N. Motoji.
„ Criminal Affairs Bureau..... K. Tachiishi.
„ Civil Affairs Bureau..... T. Ikeda.
„ Personnel Bureau ..... J. Mitsuyuki.
President, Supreme Court .....Dr. H. Yokota.
Procurator Gen., Supreme Court..... S. Koyama.
Presidents, Appeal Courts:—S. Wani (Tokyo), S. Tanita (Osaka), B. Takahashi (Nagoya), K. Suga (Hiroshima), Y. Nakanishi (Nagasaki), T. Ishii (Miyagi), K. Narita (Hakodate).
Chief Procurators:—I. Miki (Tokyo), H. Otaguro (Osaka), K. Terajima (Nagoya), H. Minakawa (Hiroshima), T. Minamidani (Nagasaki), J. Mitsuyuki (Miyagi), S. Adachi (Hakodate).

Education.—Minister ..... R. Okada.
Parliamentary Vice-Minister ..... Z. Tanaka.
Permanent Vice-Minister ..... C. Matsuura.
Parliamentary Counsellor ..... J. Yamaji.
Director, Special School Affairs Bureau..... K. Awaya.
„ Common School Affairs Bureau..... R. Sekiya.
„ Technical School Affairs Bureau..... K. Takebe.
„ Library Bureau ..... R. Nishikawa.
„ Religion Bureau ..... J. Shimomura.
President, Tokyo Imperial University.....Dr. Y. Kozai.

N.B.—For the names of Presidents of other Universities and Directors of Colleges and Schools vid. Chap. on Education.

Commerce and Industry.—Minister ..... I. Fujisawa.
Parliamentary Vice-Minister ..... G. Sakurai.
Permanent Vice-Minister .....Baron T. Shijo.
Parliamentary Counsellor ..... K. Nomura.
Bureau Directors:—Commercial, S. Soyejima; Industrial, K. Miyauchi; Mining, Y. Mitsui.
Director, Patents Bureau..... S. Sakikawa.
Chief, Government Iron Foundry..... ..... R. Nakai.

Agriculture and Forestry.—Minister..... C. Machida.
Parliamentary Vice-Minister ..... S. Koyama.
Permanent Vice-Minister..... J. Abe.
Parliamentary Counsellor .... U. Takata.
Bureau Directors:—Agriculture, T. Ishiguro; Forestry, T. Hirakuma; Fishery, S. Matsumura; Stock Breeding, N. Kurakawa.

Communications.—Minister ..... K. Adachi.
Parliamentary Vice-Minister ..... K. Tanomogi.
Permanent Vice-Minister ..... T. Kuwayama.
Parliamentary Counsellor ..... K. Kawasaki
Bureau Directors:—Postal Affairs, H. Ohashi; Telegraph & Telephone Affairs, T. Hatakeyama; Electricity, S. Nakanishi; Mercantile Marine, K. Miyazaki; Construction, S. Inada; Aviation, Y. Hatano; Financial, B. Saisho; Postal Savings, Y. Hiratsuka; Petty Insurance, K. Imaida; Light House, A. Nozoye.

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Divisional Superintendents:—T. Yanagiya (Tokyo); S. Nomoto (Nagoya); R. Tanabe (Osaka); Y. Ban (Hiroshima); E. Sonoda (Kumamoto); M. Togawa (Sendai); D. Koga (Sapporo).

Railways.—Minister .....Viscount K. Inouye.
Parliamentary Vice-Minister .....Dr. S. Satake.
Permanent Vice-Minister ..... Y. Hatta.
Parliamentary Counsellor ..... R. Furuya.
Bureau Directors:—Traffic, T. Oita; Construction, K. Nakamura; Way & Works, S. Goto; Adm. of Private Railways, S. Saito; Engineering, M. Akiyama; Financial, M. Kakehi; Electric, I. Inouye; Maintenance & Improvement, S. Goto.
Divisional Superintendents:—M. Fukutomi (Tokyo); K. Kubota (Nagoya); T. Ishida (Kobe); K. Yoshida (Moji); R. Yatabe (Sendai); T. Kiga (Sapporo).

Government General of Chosen.—Gov.-Gen. Adm. Visc. Saito.
Director-General, Administrative Affairs.....S. Yuasa.
Bureau Directors:—Home, S. Ikuta; Financial, H. Kusama; Industrial, H. Ikeda; Judicial, T. Matsutera; Educational, Yi; Police, S. Asari; Railway, T. Omura; Communications, K. Kambara; Monopoly, R. Minakuchi.
Chiefs of Customs House:—R. Nitta (Jinsen); M. Miyazaki (Fusan); K. Sawa (New Wiju).

Government General of Taiwan.—Gov.-Gen.....M. Kamiyama.
Director-General, Civil Affairs.....F. Goto.
Bureau Directors:—Home, M. Kinoshita; Finance; B. Abe; Com. & Traffic, D. Shono; Industrial, S. Katayama; Public Works, S. Muto; Police, M. Sakamoto; Monopoly, S. Uga; Judicial, I. Wada; Director, Appeal Court, Y. Aibara.
Chief of Customs House..... K. Ito.

Government of Kwantung.—Civil Gov....Count H. Kodama.
Directors, Foreign Affairs Section, H. Yamazaki; Bureau of Home Affairs, N. Hirose; Bureau of Police Affairs, T. Kubo; Bureau of Finance, S. Nishiyama; Dir. Appeal Court, N. Tsuchiya.
Chief, Civil Administration Office of Port Arthur T. Takeuchi.
" " " " " Dairen .... S. Tanaka.

Government of Karafuto.—Governor.....K. Toyoda.
Bureau Directors:—Home, Z. Konishi; Police, T. Koyama.
Board of Audit.—President.....Dr. K. Mizumachi.
Sectional Chiefs .....H. Kono, K. Oka, K. Imaizumi.

Court of Administrative Litigation.—President S. Kubota.
Councillors: Dr. R. Watanabe, D. Shimizu, K. Sekiguchi, T. Miyake, T. Shimada, T. Shimamura, E. Yadori, E. Baba, Dr. G. Endo, K. Murakami, T. Sawada, T. Iwata, B. Abe.

Metropolitan Police Board.—Inspector-General M. Ota.
Imperial Diet (Vide Chap. Politics).

Army.—Minister .....Gen. I. Ugaki.
Parliamentary Vice-Minister.....Visc. N. Mizuno.
Permanent Vice-Minister .....Lt.-Gen. E. Hata.
Parliamentary Counsellor .....Count N. Mizoguchi.
Director, Personnel Bureau.....Maj.-Gen. Y. Kawashima.
" Military Affairs Bureau....Maj.-Gen. N. Abe.
" Arms Bureau .....Maj.-Gen. K. Ohashi.
" Finance Bureau.....Paym.-Gen. S. Mitsui.

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Director, Medical Affairs Bureau..Surgeon-Gen. K. Yamada.
„ Law Affairs Bureau..... Y. Nakayama.
„ Adjustment Bureau .....Major-Gen. N. Matsuki.
Chief of Aviation Headquarters.....Lt.-Gen. I. Inouye.
Chief Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty...Lt.-Gen. T. Nara.
„ „ „ Crown Prince..Lt.-Gen. T. Nara.
Director, Military Arsenal.....Lt.-Gen. T. Yoshida.
Director, Ordnance Dep't.....Maj.-Gen. H. Kondo.
„ Technical Dep't.....Lt.-Gen. T. Suzuki.
„ Scientific Investigation Dep't..Lt.-Gen. K. Ogata.
Chairman, Technical Council.....Lt.-Gen. E. Hata.
Commander, Gendarmerie Headquarter Lt.-Gen. H. Matsui.
„ „ „ of Chosen..Maj.-Gen. M. Kusakabe.
Chief, Fortification Dep't.....Lt.-Gen. S. Fukui.
„ Horse Administration Dep't...Maj.-Gen. K. Uyeda.
„ Transport Dep't.....Lt.-Gen. H. Akai.
Director, Senju Woolen Factory Paym. Maj.-Gen. M. Toyama.
„ Provision Department.....Paym.-Col. K. Sato.
„ Clothing Department Paym. Maj.-Gen. J. Fujita.

General Staff Office.—Chief .....Gen. S. Suzuki.
Vice-Chief .....Lt.-Gen. N. Kanaya.
Sectional Chiefs, Maj.-Gen. N. Abe, (General), Maj.-Gens. S. Araki, I. Matsui, J. Tamon, K. Kihara.
Director, Surveying Bureau.....Maj.-Gen. H. Omura.

Military Education Dep't.—Inspector Gen..... M. Kikuchi.
Chief, General Affairs.....Lt.-Gen. S. Kishimoto.
Inspectors:—Cavalry, Major-Gen. H. Miyoshi; Artillery, Lieut.-Gen. H. Kanayama; Engineering, Lt.-Gen. T. Shizuma; Commissariat, Maj.-Gen. H. Hattori.
Director, Military Staff College.....Lt.-Gen. H. Kanaya.
„ Art. and Eng. School.....Lt.-Gen. K. Miyabara.
„ Toyama School .....Maj.-Gen. K. Arai.
„ Cavalry School .....Maj.-Gen. H. Mori.
„ Field Artillery School.....Lt.-Gen. H. Haraguchi.
„ Heavy Artillery School.....Maj.-Gen. T. Ishikawa.
„ Infantry School .....Maj.-Gen. R. Nagai.
„ Engineering School .....Maj.-Gen. Z. Wakayama.
„ Surgeons School.....Surgeon-Gen. R. Akiyama.
„ Veterinary Surgeon School Surg.-Gen. K. Okada.
„ Motor Car School.....Maj.-Gen. T. Amaya.
„ Akeno Aviation School.....Maj.-Gen. T. Ozawa.
„ Tokorozawa Aviation Sch....Lt.-Gen. H. Uehara.
„ Shimoshizu Aviation School Maj.-Gen. Y. Aramaki.
„ Cadets School .....Maj.-Gen. J. Masaki.
„ Military Prep. School, Tokyo..Lt.-Col. H. Seki.
„ Military „ „ Kumamoto..Col. Onozaki.

Tokyo Garrison Headquarters.—Commander Lt.-Gen. M. Isomura.
Chief of Staff.....Lt.-Col. Y. Nakaoka.

Standing Army

Name of Division	Commander Lt.-Gen.	Name of Division	Commander Lt.-Gen.
Guards	I. Tsumura.	4th	C. Muraoka.
1st	K. Wada.	5th	T. Maki.
2nd	I. Inouye.	6th	H. Fukuda.
3rd	K. Yasumitsu.	7th	T. Watanabe.

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8th.....T. Hishikari.
9th.....M. Itami.
10th.....T. Hasegawa.
11th.....R. Koizumi.
12th.....T. Takegami.
14th.....K. Miyaji.
16th.....J. Minami.
19th.....H. Watanabe.
20th.....K. Hikita.

Commander of Chosen Army.....Gen. M. Morioka.
" " Taiwan " .....Lt.-Gen. K. Tanaka.
" " Kwantung " .....Gen. N. Muto.
" " Garrison in China.....Lt.-Gen. T. Takata.

The Navy.—Minister .....Adm. H. Takarabe.
Parliamentary Vice-Minister ..... M. Furihata.
Permanent Vice-Minister .....Vice-Adm. M. Osumi.
Parliamentary Counsellor .....Visc. J. Ito.
Chief, Military Affairs Bureau.....Rear-Adm. S. Kobayashi.
" Personnel Bureau .....Rear-Adm. M. Sakonji.
" Supplies Bureau .....Vice-Adm. I. Ikeda.
" Construction Bureau .....Dr. K. Majima.
" Education Bureau .....Rear-Adm. N. Suyetsugu.
" Medical Affairs Bureau..Sur.-Vice-Adm. R. Amemiya.
" Finance Affairs Bureau..Paymaster-Adm. S. Nagayasu.
" Law Affairs Bureau..... S. Yamada.
Chief, Fleet Administration Dept.....Vice-Adm. K. Yamanashi.
" Hydrographical Dept.....Rear-Adm. S. Yonemura.
" Technical Investigation Dept. Rear-Adm. J. Hiraga.
Director, Naval Staff College.....Rear-Adm. R. Nakamura.
" Cadets School .....Rear-Adm. K Shirane.
" Engineering School.....Rear-Adm. T. Shimizu.
" Medical School .....Surg.-Rear-Adm. R. Ogawa.
" Gunnery School .....Rear-Adm. H. Takahashi.
" Torpedo School .....Rear-Adm. N. Nagasawa.
" Submarine School .....Captain S. Shigeoka.
" Paymaster School .....Rear-Adm. S. Maki.
" Gun Powder Factory.....Rear-Adm. T. Hatano.
" Briquet Factory .....Rear-Adm. G. Yamashita.

Naval Staff Board.—Chief.....Adm. K. Suzuki.
Vice-Chief .....Rear-Adm. K. Nomura.

Naval Stations:—
Yokosuka: Commander-in-Chief.....Adm. K. Okada.
Kure: Commander-in-Chief.....Vice-Adm. N. Taniguchi.
Saseho: Commander-in-Chief.....Vice-Adm. S. Furukawa.

Imperial Fleet:—
Combined Fleet:
Commander-in-Chief .....Vice-Adm. K. Kato.
1st Squadron:
Commander-in-Chief .....Vice-Adm. K. Kato.
2nd Squadron:
Commander-in-Chief .....Vice-Adm. Y. Yoshikawa.

Secondary Naval Ports:—
Maizuru: Commander.....Vice-Adm. K. Otani.
Mako: Commander .....Vice-Adm. N. Iida.
Ominato: Commander .....Rear-Adm. T. Kanesaka.
Chinkai: Commander.....Vice-Adm. T. Inuzuka.

Arsenal Chiefs:—Vice-Adm. K. Yamanashi (Yokosuka); Ord. Rear-Adm. J. Godo (Kure); Rear-Adm. S. Kawai (Hiro); Rear-Adm. H. Murakoshi (Saseho).

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CHAPTER VIII

DIPLOMACY

PRIOR TO THE RESTORATION OF 1868

Throughout her long history Japan's foreign intercourse has been marked by constant and constructive efforts to preserve her national security and at the same time to adopt and assimilate new alien civilizations, spiritual as well as material. This was amply illustrated not only in the beginning of Japanese relations with China and Korea but also at the time when this country came into contact with Occidental peoples. It is quite natural that Japan's relations with China and Korea antedated those with the nations of Europe and began in an age with which the present survey is not concerned. A few remarks, however, may with propriety be made on our earlier relations with China and Korea, so that the underlying causes of events in later days may be made clearer

After the Empress Jingo's expedition to South Korea and the establishment of a resident Japanese Government in one of the then warring Korean kingdoms in 346 A.D., Japan began systematically to introduce Chinese culture and learning through the Korean Peninsula, and soon afterwards Chinese influence over Japan became so great that, toward the end of the sixth century, the Prince Regent Shotoku felt the diplomatic need of building an imposing Buddhist temple and pagoda at Tennoji to impress the Chinese envoys and traders who came to the port of Osaka. Seventy years later, the Emperor Tenji had to assist one of the Korean kingdoms against the encroachment of the powerful Tang dynasty of China. In the thirteenth century Japan's security was menaced for the first time in her history by the invasion of the Western shores of Kyushu by the Yuen, or Mongol Chinese, who were eventually repulsed with the incidental aid of a tempest. At the same time political refugees from China welcomed in Japan had a restraining influence over the conquerors. Toward the close of the sixteenth century Hideyoshi, the then actual ruler of this country, despatched a punitive expedition to Korea for a diplomatic assertion of our national independence which was sometimes disregarded by the Korean kings. It ended in failure, ostensibly owing to the death of Hideyoshi but actually and mainly because China sent help to Korea which she claimed as a vassal state. When the Manchus conquered and established their rule over China, Chinese refugees came over to Japan and contributed to the progress of our civilization in the middle of the seventeenth century.

As previously stated, through the Korean Peninsula we early came into contact with the civilization of the Asiatic Continent as well as with that great religion of the Orient—Buddhism. So that, when in the middle of the sixteenth century Portuguese and Spanish traders appeared on the scene, the country, which had been under the continuous regime of the Shogunate since 1192,

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was in a highly advanced state both socially and from a political point of view. As is well known, these forerunners of European intercourse brought with them another great religion of the world, viz., Christianity, which was destined to have a far-reaching effect upon the subsequent course of our history. Thus introduced, the future augured well for the prospects of the new religion, and chronicle records the despatch in 1582 of an embassy to Rome by the Christian feudatories of Arima, in the Island of Kyushu. It was shortly after this that Dutch and English traders reached Japan and obtained complete freedom of trade with the country. But the activities of the Jesuits, and later of the Franciscan and Dominican, missionaries, who by this time had succeeded in erecting churches in various centers of the country, now assumed a certain political character; and this, in addition to the apprehensions which were mainly due to the warning by the Dutch traders who subsequently came to Japan that Spain and Portugal—the countries from whence they had arrived—were plotting to conquer it, induced the Shogunate Government to reverse its hitherto lenient, even friendly, attitude towards them. Accordingly, in 1614, it ordered their total expulsion and proscribed the propaganda of Christian theology in Japan. That the ban was not intended to prejudice our commercial relations with Protestant Europe is conclusively shown by the encouragement given by the Shogunate authorities to the Dutch and English trade. Even so, however, the conviction that Christianity was an instrument of European aggression finally drove them to terminate their policy and to issue in May, 1636, the famous decree of isolation, or "closed country," whereby Japan was literally closed to the rest of the world and all Japanese subjects were forbidden to go abroad. Thenceforth only a few Chinese and Dutch traders were permitted to remain at Deshima in Nagasaki, and by 1790 the number of Dutch merchantmen calling at that port was restricted to one vessel annually.

It will be apparent from the preceding that the isolation of Japan was primarily due to her fear of foreign invasion, not to any disinclination on her part either to tolerate Christianity or to continue intercourse with the countries of the West. Likewise it must have been obvious that this policy of enforced seclusion, albeit it secured for her nearly two centuries of uninterrupted peace (certainly a remarkable fact in itself), could not permanently be maintained. The first nation to challenge it was Russia, which in 1775, and again in 1793, urged the opening of Japanese ports to Russian trade. The failure of the Russian emissaries to realize their mission accounts for the attack by two Russian vessels of the coast of Saghalien in 1806, where they plundered a Japanese town and carried away a number of its inhabitants. This and similar incidents occurring in the northern extremes of the Empire undoubtedly gave warning of the danger from which it had been believed to be immune. Further, the British attempts during the Napoleonic wars to replace the Dutch at Deshima, and the appearance of an American vessel, the Morrison, in the Bay of Yedo (present Tokyo) in 1837, served to bring home to certain of our statesmen what proved to be the inevitable fact, that sooner or later the Powers of Europe and America would insist on their right or privilege to treat with the country. But the Tokugawa Shogunate, still committed to its policy of self-containment, was not as yet prepared to abandon it, when in February, 1844, King William II of the Netherlands

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conveyed to it his friendly counsel to the effect that Japan should enter into treaty relations with the said Powers. In 1853, however, a formidable American fleet under Commodore Perry visited our shores to urge Japan to open her doors to foreign intercourse. The result was the conclusion of Japan's first treaty of amity with the United States—indeed, the first treaty she has ever made with a foreign country. In this treaty, dated March 31, 1854, the former power consented to open the ports of Shimoda and Hakodate to American citizens; to reciprocate on an equal and uniform basis their friendly intercourse with the people of Japan; and mutually to extend aid and assistance to vessels in distress. The American example in this regard was presently followed by Russia, Great Britain, France, etc.

But the weakness and inability of the Shogunate Government displayed in dealing with foreign affairs and the fact that it acted of its own accord without the Imperial command incensed the anti-foreign and anti-Shogunate elements, who murdered several foreigners and attacked foreign ships. The result was the bombardment of Kagoshima by a British squadron in 1863, and of Shimonoseki in the ensuing year by the allied squadrons of Great Britain, the United States, France and Holland. (An instance may well be cited to illustrate the causes of discontentment of the people. In 1861, Russians seized the island of Tsushima in the Japan Sea, presumably for the purpose of securing a coaling station for her fleet in the Far East, and remained there until she was forced to withdraw through the efforts of the British Minister Sir Rutherford Alcock and Admiral Hope of the British China Squadron.) This state of affairs in the country culminated in 1868 in an epochal and, indeed, much-desired turn of events, namely, the restoration by the Shogunate of its civil and military powers to the Throne, which had in effect been delegated to it for nearly seven centuries. Besides, it should be added that the Imperial sanction had already been obtained for the international engagement concluded by the Shogunate Government, and that the safety and welfare of foreigners in Japan were at the same time assured—and it was in this manner that we at last envisaged a new era in the annals of our relations with the nations of the world.

EARLY MEIJI ERA (1868-94)

The problems confronting the "renascent" Japan were multifarious. But so far as concerned the nation externally, the two outstanding features of her foreign policy were: firstly, to reassert those rights which were inherent in her as an independent Power; secondly, to effect the revision of her one-sided treaties. Of the first, it may be noted that the difficult transition from feudalism, with the vision of those in authority confined to the narrow limits of the Empire, doubtless afforded opportunities for foreign encroachment and aggression. The seizure of Tsushima by Russia has been already referred to. Moreover, the same Power, by penetrating Saghalien and the Kurile Islands where the feudatory of Matsumaye had from early times exercised jurisdiction, demanded that the Perouse Strait should be fixed as the boundary line between the Japanese and Russian Empires. The Japanese authorities proposed on their part that the fiftieth parallel should be made the line of demarcation, but the proposal

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was not accepted by the Tsar's Government. The question thus remained in suspense for many years; and was only brought to an end in 1875 by Japan's acquiescence in the counter-proposal that the whole of Saghalien should be surrendered in return for the Kurile group of islands, which in fact never belonged to Russia. Similarly, the sovereignty over the Bonin Islands had been a subject of discussion between the Governments of Japan and the United States. In this case, however, the cordial recognition in 1857 by the American Government of our priority resulted in a speedy termination of the controversy. Another occurrence requiring notice here was the expedition to Formosa, which was provoked by the massacre of certain stranded Loochooans by the Formosan aborigines. Seeing that justice could be obtained in no other way, Japan sent to the island a punitive force and occupied it without difficulty. To this China objected as being a "breach of her sovereignty," notwithstanding her earlier reply in an opposite sense—consequently the relations between the two Powers were severely strained. But, in the end, the matter was amicably disposed of by the mediation of the British Minister at Peking, Mr. Wade (afterwards Sir Thomas Wade), on payment of an indemnity by China. Beside these, the so-called Maria Luz Affair embroiled us with Peru. The facts were that a Peruvian ship of that name entered the harbour of Yokohama in 1892, with 200 Chinese slaves on board. It so happened that one of those ill-treated men escaped from confinement and applied to the port authorities for protection; whereupon the latter seized the ship and immediately released the Chinese aboard. The case was ultimately referred to a tribunal presided over by the Emperor Alexander II of Russia, and the decision rendered fully sustained the action of the authorities concerned. It is hardly necessary to say that this victory of the nation in a dispute involving a question of humanity tended to enhance its position internationally.

As for the second phase of our foreign policy during the early Meiji era, it may be pointed out that the treaties concluded by the Shogunate Government deprived Japan of the rights both of judicial and tariff autonomy, though they contained a clause providing for their revision after the year 1872. It was therefore left to the Imperial Government to recover what had been lost by the former's inadvertence, with which object it set to work as soon as the stipulated time drew near. Accordingly Prince Iwakura was despatched to America and Europe in 1871 with a view to effect treaty revision with the Western Powers; but the mission proved abortive, mainly because the country was not in its turn prepared to offer suitable guarantees. Apart from this, the solution of the problem was made well-nigh impossible by the fact that the eighteen treaty Powers, which were pledged among themselves to act conjointly in their negotiations with Japan, were unable to find a common basis of agreement. Some of them were in favour of low import duties; others were reluctant to place their subjects or citizens under the jurisdiction of Japanese courts. It is true, the United States showed its willingness to conclude a separate treaty with us and to surrender the two obnoxious points in the old instrument. Nevertheless, a proviso to the effect that the new treaty should not become operative until after the signing of similar treaties with other Powers practically left the matter in status quo. In spite of this, the statesmen of regenerated Japan steadfastly held their course

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for the liberation of the nation from its unilateral obligations. So, in 1882, Count (afterwards Marquis) Inouye, the then Foreign Minister, approached the British Government with a series of proposals, and the result was the conference of the treaty Powers at Tokyo four years later, at which concessions were to be made by both parties. Meanwhile, the terms of the projected treaties having leaked out, the press and people bitterly attacked the provision for a "Mixed Court" which permitted a certain number of foreign judges to sit on the Japanese Bench. This obliged the Government to postpone the settlement of the question until a more favourable moment. Next, it was attempted by Count (afterwards Marquis) Okuma to induce the Powers to abandon their extraterritorial rights on the basis of permitting the presence of foreign legal assessors in the Tai-shin-in (the Supreme Court) in cases which concerned foreigners. Many Powers, including Mexico, the United States, Germany, and France, agreed to the new formula; even Great Britain, whose preponderant commercial interests in Japan had made her the arbiter of the situation, was in their train. But the chagrined populace once more rose against the appointment of foreign assessors and forced the valiant Foreign Minister to drop the negotiations. His successors, both Viscount Aoki, subsequently our Minister at the Court of St. James, and Viscount Enomoto, likewise endeavoured for the attainment of the same end; but without success. Then, in 1893, the Lower House of the Imperial Diet voted an address to the Throne recommending the early revision of the unjust treaties, which, above all, were "derogatory to our national dignity." The action convinced the Government that thenceforth it had not only to deal with the Powers, but also to face the Imperial Diet which was supported by a formidable array of public opinion. Furthermore, war with China because of the Korean question appeared imminent. In these circumstances it dissolved the legislative organ of the nation and resumed, at the invitation of the Rosebery Ministry, its negotiations with Great Britain, with Count Mutsu as Minister for Foreign Affairs. The outcome was the memorable Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of the 16th July, 1894, whereby Great Britain recognized our jurisdiction over British subjects in Japan and the right to levy import duties on goods imported from that country and its colonies. Other Powers followed Great Britain in quick succession; and thus it was that a problem which had agitated the nation for forty long years was finally solved.

THE SINO-JAPANESE WAR

Reference may now be made to the Korean question which involved us twice in foreign wars, once with China and then with Russia. That was chiefly due to the geographical importance of the Peninsular Kingdom, which, until its voluntary annexation to Japan in 1910, was a source of ever-present danger to the security of the nation. Historically speaking, each of the parties to the first-mentioned war had an interest in Korea because of its dual tributary position in respect of both; although the claims of Japan were the earlier in origin and were exercised for a longer space of time than those of China. This, however, is immaterial. In 1875, a Korean fort on the island of Kang-Hwa fired upon a Japanese warship. This incident finally led to the conclusion of

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a treaty of amity between Japan and Korea, dated February 27, 1876. Article I of this treaty laid down: "Chosen (or Korea), being an independent State, enjoys the same sovereign rights as does Japan". This provision gave offence to China who would still treat Korea as a vassal state. On the other hand, factional strife in Korea not only made all orderly government impracticable, but greatly injured Japan's rights and interests there. As a case in point we may mention the disturbances of 1882, in which a band of discontented Korean soldiers revolted against the Ming family at the instigation of Tai-weng Kun, the King's father, who was contriving to undermine the power of the Queen and her coterie. The Queen narrowly escaped; but the mob killed a number of Japanese officers in the service of the Korean Government and, without the slightest provocation, attacked and burned the Japanese Legation in Seoul. As a result of our remonstrances, Korea agreed in the so-called Chemulpo Convention to pay us an indemnity and to build at her own cost barracks for the Legation guards. Subsequently Japan remitted the major portion of the indemnity on the understanding that it should be used for the purpose of internal reforms. Within two years, however, more serious complications arose out of the murder of Prince Ming, the leader of the Reactionary Party, and other conservative leaders, by men belonging to the Korean Progressive Party. The city of Seoul being then in a state of turmoil, the King and the progressives asked for the assistance of Japanese troops for the protection of the Palace, whilst the Ming Party appealed to the Chinese Resident, Yuan Shi-kai, for its recovery. The Chinese troops, who had a numerical strength of twenty to one over the Japanese, attacked the Palace and destroyed our Legation as well. The news of the Chinese outrage was received in Japan with general indignation: the people clamoured for war. But the self-restraint and caution of the Government finally led to the conclusion of the Treaty of Tientsin with China, which was signed on April 18, 1885, and removed the prospect of immediate war. By this treaty, China for the first time formally admitted Japan's absolute equality of rights in Korea and each of the Contracting Parties undertook to withdraw its troops from the peninsula and not to despatch any in future without previous notice to the other.

It has been commonly thought that the Treaty of Tientsin was a diplomatic triumph for Japan in so far as China admitted her absolute equality of rights in Korea. But it became in reality the basis of China's ascendency in that country—regarding which the Chinese Government still persisted in its claims of suzerainty—and an indirect cause of the war of 1894-95. The reasons for this are not far to seek. Japan's preoccupation during the interval with various domestic problems, such as the promulgation of the Constitution, the struggle between the Government and the Diet, etc., on the one hand, and the control of the Korean Court by the Mings, who derived their power from China's overlordship, on the other enabled the ambitious Chinese Resident to gain the upper hand in the affairs of Korea and to undo the internal reforms initiated at the instance of the former. Following this, Kim Ok-yun, one of the leaders of the Reform Party and a refugee in Japan since the disturbances of 1884, was, with the apparent connivance of the Chinese authorities, assassinated by a Korean notable who had accompanied him to Shanghai. The remains of the victim were conveyed on board a

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Chinese man-of-war to Korea, where they were subjected to brutal mutilation and public exposure. The above incident was almost contemporaneous with the uprising of the Tong-haks, originally members of a certain religious organization, against the corrupt officials of the Korean Court. China, which it appears was misled by reports as to Japan's internal troubles, took advantage of the occasion and sent some 3,000 troops to the Peninsula. Thereupon, Japan also sent there, in virtue of the Chemulpo Convention and of the Treaty of Tientsin, a mixed brigade of about 8,000 in number. China demanded their immediate withdrawal. But Japan urged the necessity of co-operation with her for the restoration of peace in Korea and the recommendation of such measures of reform as might be needed for the good government of the country. A second refusal by China forced Japan to act independently. In the meantime, the Chinese troops in Korea were considerably reinforced; and in the morning of July 25, 1894, an engagement between squadrons belonging to the opposing parties took place off the Fengtao. This definitely committed them to hostilities, and war was formally declared a week later.

The war so precipitated, from which Japan emerged victorious both on land and sea, was terminated by the Treaty of Shimonoseki of the 17th April, 1895. In this treaty China recognized the full and complete independence of Korea; agreed to cede to Japan (1) the Liaotung Peninsula and the adjacent waters, as well as (2) Formosa and the Pescadores; to pay to Japan an indemnity of 200,000,000 taels; and to open to trade and navigation four ports, i.e., Shashih, Chungking, Suchow, and Hungchow, in various provinces and certain parts of the rivers Yangtse and Woo-sung.

INTERVENTION OF THE THREE POWERS

A few days after the conclusion of the Treaty of Shimonoseki, Japan was taken aback by a new, and altogether sudden, international crisis. It was the intervention in the terms of peace with China of a group of European Powers—namely, Russia, France, and Germany. Russia's motive in this unexpected move —so it was to the nation at the time—was obvious. To put it briefly, she was opposed to Japan's territorial acquisitions on the Continent: in that event she would have to reckon with a new factor which was quite incongruous with her desire to reach the warmer waters of the Pacific. In other words, the Muscovite Empire wished to see China and Korea in status quo ante bellum, which would better serve her purposes. And notwithstanding its profession that it would seek nothing from Japan except the assurance of the independence of Korea, it was rumoured in the Chancelleries of Europe as soon as peace was in sight that the Russian Ambassadors had been instructed to obtain an agreement against the cession to Japan of any part of the mainland of China, and the ominous rumour was never contradicted. Again, it might be expected that France, which was bound by her entente with Russia, should be found acting in concert with her northern ally. But the intervention of Germany along with these Powers evoked much speculation both in Japan and elsewhere. Whatever it might be, the wisdom of Germany's action was subsequently questioned by no less a personage than the ex-Chancellor von Bülow himself. At any rate, their forces in Chinese waters and

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the vicinity were greatly augumented by the middle of April, 1895, and were ready to interpose on their own account in the Sino-Japanese dispute. Consequently the situation in the Far East assumed a threatening aspect.

But it was an opportune moment for the Powers to intervene. Not to mention the disparity in strength, Japan had just concluded a foreign war; it was too great a strain for her to face anew a struggle for which she was totally unprepared. To aggravate matters, ratifications of the treaty of peace with China had not yet been exchanged, thus exposing it to the danger of cancellation. Accordingly, the three Powers notified Japan, on April 23rd, idem, that since the possession of the Liaotung Peninsula by Japan would not be conducive to the permanent peace of the Far East, "they would give a new proof of their sincere friendship for the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan by advising them to renounce the definite possession of the Peninsula of Liaotung." It should be observed that China's appeals to Russia for intervention in the war largely contributed to this untoward development—which, in the long run, proved as detrimental to her interests as it well could be. A week later, that is to say, on April 30th, Japan apprized Russia of her intention to retrocede the Peninsula except the Kinchow district; but the Russians insisted that that district, including Port Arthur, should also be given up. Aside from this, the British Government, while assuring Japan of its friendly sentiments, advised her to make to "the susceptibilities of Europe all concessions compatible with Japan's dignity and permanent interests." In these circumstances our Government decided to accept the "friendly recommendation" of the three aligned Powers: China, in turn, agreed to pay to Japan 30,000,000 taels for the retrocession. The decision was followed by the issue on May 10th, simultaneously with the publication of the Treaty of Shimonoseki, of an Imperial Rescript in which it was stated: "Considering, therefore, the best interests of peace, and animated by a desire not to bring upon our people added hardships or to impede the progress of the national destiny by creating new complications, and thereby making the situation difficult and retarding the restoration of peace, we do not hesitate to accept such recommendation," and that, the justice of Japan's cause having been proclaimed to the world, "we can find nothing to impair the honour and dignity of our Empire if we now yield to the dictates of magnanimity, and, taking into consideration the general situation, accept the advice of the friendly Powers." The Rescript, countersigned by all the Ministers of State, produced a profound effect upon the people of Japan, whose indignation was intensely aroused by this concerted aggression of the three European Powers, who had taken advantage of a most trying moment to this country. It had the effect of strengthening the determination of the nation to endure great difficulties and hardships and prepare for the recovery of its honour, and the event, therefore, may be said to have marked a turning point in the national career.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE

The next event of importance in Japan's foreign relations was the conclusion early in 1902 of a treaty of alliance with

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Great Britain. This alliance of the two island Empires was consequent upon various developments which brought to light a sharp divergence between their policies regarding China and those of Russia and Germany in particular. We have already adverted above to the fact that China had appealed to Russia for intervention in her quarrel with Japan. This fact and the retrocession by Japan of the Liaotung Peninsula were, so to have it, capitalized by that Power to arrange in May, 1896, the notorious treaty of defensive alliance with China vis-à-vis Japan. By this treaty Russia obtained from China the right to extend the Siberian Railway through Manchuria "in the direction of Vladivostok," together with certain other privileges both political and military. These concessions on the part of the Chinese Government were followed by Germany's demands upon it under the pretext of compensation for the murder of two German missionaries by Chinese bandits, with the result that she, too, secured, in March, 1898, the provisional cession for ninety-nine years of the territory of Kiaochow in Shantung. Within three weeks, Russia once again compelled China similarly to cede for twenty-five years (the term being subject to renewal) of Port Arthur and Talien, including the adjacent waters; and this, in spite of her declaration that "the possession of the Peninsula of Liaotung, claimed by Japan, would be a constant menace to the capital of China..... and would henceforth be a perpetual obstacle to the permanent peace of the Far East." The Russian seizure of Port Arthur having materially altered the balance of power in the Gulf of Pechili, Great Britain also leased Wei-hai-wei and its approaches under the same conditions as Russia. Likewise France obtained a lease of Kwang-chow Bay, in point of time co-extensive with the occupation of Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei. Great Britain and Russia then mutually engaged not to seek railway concessions in each other's spheres of influence, whilst the United States came out with the celebrated doctrine of equal opportunity for all nations in such spheres of influence. But nothing prevented the execution of Russia's policy as regards Manchuria, so that at the end of the Boxer uprising in China (in the course of which Japan played a prominent role in the rescue of the besieged foreigners) she was in fact its master by force of arms. Hence the well-known Anglo-German Convention of 1900 was intended to apply to Russian activities there as well as in other parts of the Chinese Empire, and stated in unmistakable terms that, should any Power utilize the complications in China for the purpose of seeking territorial advantages prejudicial to the interests of China and other Powers, the Signatory Powers would come to a preliminary understanding as to the measures to be taken for the protection of their own interests. Subsequently, however, Germany—which appears to have reconsidered her position in relation to Russia—took exception to the modus vivendi and claimed that Manchuria, where she had no interest at all, was excluded from its scope. This emasculated the agreement, to which Japan was also a party.

It was under these circumstances that our First Treaty of Alliance with Great Britain, dated the 30th January, 1902, was concluded. The preamble to the treaty read: "The Governments of Japan and Great Britain actuated solely by a desire to maintain the status quo and general peace in the Extreme East, being moreover specially interested in maintaining the independence and territorial integrity of the Empire of China and the Empire

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of Korea, and in securing equal opportunities in those countries for the commerce and industry of all nations hereby agree as follows." It provided that it would be admissible for either of the High Contracting Parties to take, in case of emergency, necessary steps to safeguard its interests in China and Korea; and that, if, in safeguarding those interests, either of them became involved in war with another Power, the other High Contracting Party would endeavour to keep outside Powers neutral, but would enter the war in the event of any other Power or Powers joining in hostilities against that ally. It was also agreed that Japan, in addition to the interests which she possessed in China, was interested "in a peculiar degree, politically as well as commercially and industrially, in Korea." The treaty of 1902 was revised at the end of the Russo-Japanese War (August 12, 1905) in order to make it more effective. In the Second Treaty of Anglo-Japanese Alliance, the High Contracting Parties agreed to consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard the maintenance of their territorial rights in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India and the defense of their special interests in the said regions: and that, if by reason of unprovoked attack of aggressive action, either Contracting Party should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests referred to, the other Contracting Party would at once come to the assistance of its ally and would conduct the war in common. It also provided that Great Britain should recognize Japan's paramount political, military, and economic interests in Korea and her right to take such measures as she might deem proper and necessary to safeguard and advance those interests, and Japan Great Britain's special interest in all that concerned the security of the Indian frontier and her right to take such measures in the proximity of that frontier as she might find necessary for safeguarding her Indian possessions. This treaty was further revised on July 13, 1911, in order to adapt it to the changed conditions and a clause was then inserted in it to the effect that if either of the High Contracting Parties concluded a treaty of general arbitration with a third Power, nothing therein should entail upon such Party an obligation to go to war with the Power with whom such treaty of arbitration was in existence. The stipulation, which was seemingly directed to allay the somewhat irritated feeling in the Japanese-American relations, doubtless weakened the force of the alliance as such; it should be recognized, nevertheless, that it exerted a wholesome influence in preserving "the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India"; etc. Finally it was replaced by the so-called Four Power treaty concluded at Washington in December, 1921, between France, Great Britain, Japan, and the United States, whose object it is to maintain the Signatories' rights in respect of their insular possessions and dominions in the Pacific. The Alliance thus came to an end in letter, but the spirit of this time-honoured treaty remains and will remain in the most cordial friendship of the two island Empires.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

The war with Russia, in which Japan engaged only after repeated efforts on her part to avoid it, was brought about by an issue which not merely affected her own safety but also the

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common interests of the Powers concerned in the Far East. Indeed, Russia might easily have converted her position in Manchuria into a permanent one by legalizing her de facto possession of the territory, just as she had done in the case of her Maritime Province some forty years before. The first such attempt was made in 1900 by the conclusion of an agreement with the Tartar General Tseng of Mukden. Against this procedure on the part of the Russian Government Japan formally protested. At the same time China was urged by her, as well as by Great Britain and the United States, not to sanction the agreement. But Russia, not to be outdone, attempted a second and a third time to enter into a secret arrangement with China, and failed on each occasion owing to the vigilance and firm attitude of the Powers. The vigour with which she then pursued her end was no doubt attributable to two causes: One of these was the completion of the Siberian Railway and its branch line, the Chinese Eastern Railway, which greatly added to her strength in the Far East. The other was the extended application to the Far East, almost synchronously with the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, of her entente with France. Thus supported by her ally, and, with the connivance of Germany, Russia soon constrained China to sign a convention by which she secured many important concessions in Manchuria. Under the strong pressure of the Powers' advice to China, Russia agreed in April, 1902, to withdraw a portion of the Russian troops there within six months, a second portion within a year, and the remainder within eighteen months. But, contrary to the expectation that Russia would keep to the agreement, her new demands on China were as much opposed to the principle of the open door in that country as her actual annexation of the occupied territory. Some of these demands were: That China should not open any free port in Manchuria; that she should not employ foreigners, except Russians, in her service in the north; that the Russo-Chinese Bank should collect the customs returns as theretofore; that Newchwang should be under Russian administration.

From the Japanese point of view, however, the Russian descent on Manchuria constituted only one half—the less important half—of the whole question. As might be surmised, the more important half was that of Korea, where some of the keenest diplomatic battles were being fought. There the nation had to face, beside the Russians, the necessity of pressing upon the apathetic Koreans measures of reform, unless it was prepared to abandon the fruit of its victory in the recent war with China. The Mings now turned to Russia for support; and the situation thereby created was not altogether dissimilar to that which preceded that war. Korea discharged our officers in her army to appoint Russians in their place and even conceded to that Power the right to extend the Manchurian Railway into the heart of the Peninsula. These had become the basis of the Russian claims in Korea, and aroused keen apprehensions in Japan as to the intention of the Russian Government. Accordingly the so-called Komura-Waeber Agreement of May 14, 1896, and the Yamagata-Lobanoff Convention of June 9, idem, were concluded. By the first, both Japan and Russia might maintain in Korea, pending the restoration of order, a maximum force of eight hundred men for the protection of their Legations, Consulates, and commercial settlements. By the second, it was agreed that the Signatories should enjoy in Korea equal rights of

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residence and have advisory powers for the purpose of inaugurating a sound financial system in that country. These agreements, it was hoped by Japan, would at least serve to prevent Russia from seeking any further privileges prejudicial to her own interests. But no sooner were they signed than Russia began to violate their terms, till Japan found it necessary once more to act. The result was the Nishi-Rosen Convention of April 25, 1898, in which each Power recognized the independence of Korea and pledged itself not to lend any military or civil advisers to that country without the consent of the other. In addition Russia agreed, "in view of the great development of the commercial and industrial enterprises of Japan in Korea, as also of the considerable number of the Japanese subjects residing in that country," not to obstruct "the development of the commercial and industrial relations between Japan and Korea." However, this convention also failed in its purpose, and Russian activities in Korea became more rife than ever. Especially did the activities of the Russian naval authorities in connection with the purchase of large tracts of land in places like Fusan and Masampo, the erection of hospital buildings, frequent visits to those ports by the Russian Pacific Squadron, and similar occurrences suggested some ulterior motive on the part of Russia—a possible acquisition on the Korean coast of a connecting link between Port Arthur and Vladivostok. What was more, she was repeating in Korea what she had done in regard to Saghalien and Manchuria; that is to say, she was sending there numerous settlers, almost all of them soldiers in mufti, in order to strengthen her position in a diplomatic and military sense.

Thus Japan was being step by step forced into war. And yet her Government clung to pacific measures, in spite of the general dissatisfaction of the people. The Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg was therefore instructed to open negotiations with the Russian Government,. with a view to define their respective interests in Korea and Manchuria. His proposals were in substance: (1) Mutual engagement to respect the independence and territorial integrity of China and Korea. (2) Reciprocal recognition of Japan's preponderating interests in Korea, and Russia's special interests in Manchuria. These the Russian Government met with the following counter-proposals after much delay, during which the negotiations had been transferred to Tokyo at its instance: (1) Recognition by Japan of Manchuria and its littoral as in all respects outside her sphere of interest. (2) A neutral zone to be formed in Korea, to extend from the south of the Yalu River to the thirty-ninth parallel. Naturally these counter-proposals were regarded in Japan as indicative of Russia's lack of sincerity; but the Government, still desirous of settling the question without an appeal to arms, continued the negotiations and went so far as practically to agree to declare Manchuria and its littoral as being outside Japan's sphere of interest, provided that Russia made a similar declaration with regard to Korea. But Russia proposed in turn that Japan should not fortify the south-eastern coast of Korea. In doing so she made no reply to Japan's compromise, which was offered after "the most careful and serious consideration," and began to pour troops into Manchuria and to reinforce her fleet in the Far East with more battleships and cruisers from Kronstadt. It was now evident to the least astute what Russia had in view. In consequence, nothing remained for Japan but to break off the nego-

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tiations and sever diplomatic relations with Russia, which decision was followed by her declaration of war on the 10th February, 1904.

As a matter of fact, this was the first conflict, in a modern sense, between a European and an Asiatic nation, and naturally attracted very keen interest and speculation all over the world. The result was a marked victory of the Japanese forces on land and sea over the formidable army and navy of Russia. After the decisive battles of Mukden and of the Japan Sea where the Russian fleets were completely destroyed, the belligerent Powers were brought together for a peace parley at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, U.S.A., through the good offices of President Roosevelt of the United States, and thus the Russo-Japanese War was terminated by the Treaty of Portsmouth concluded on the 5th September, 1905. This treaty recognized Japan's "paramount political, military, and economic interests" in Korea; provided for the evacuation of Manchuria both by the Japanese and Russian armies; transferred to Japan the Russian lease of Port Arthur, Talien and the adjacent territory and territorial waters, as well as all rights, privileges and concessions connected therewith; transferred, also, the Russian railways in Manchuria, viz., the railway between Changchun and Port Arthur and all its branches; and secured for Japan the southern half of the Island of Saghalien up to the fiftieth parallel. Further, Russia engaged by Article XI of the treaty "to arrange with Japan for granting to Japanese subjects rights of fishery along the coasts of the Russian possessions in the Japan, Okhotsk and Behring Seas."

RELATIONS WITH FRANCE

In April, 1904, an important diplomatic event occurred in Europe. The allusion is to the Entente Cordiale between France and Great Britain, the ally of Japan, which averted the much apprehended conflict of the two first mentioned Powers and formed a Triple Entente between Great Britain, France and Russia. It cannot be denied that the Anglo-French rapprochement had a most salutary, though incidental, effect upon the Far Eastern situation after the Russo-Japanese War—more particularly it anticipated our arrangement with France of the 10th June, 1907. This arrangement, entered into in order to eliminate from the relation of the two countries the causes of misunderstanding and thereby to consolidate them, provided in effect as follows: The Governments of Japan and France, being in agreement to respect the independence and integrity of China as well as the principle of equality of treatment in that country concerning the commerce, subjects or citizens of all nations, and having a special interest in seeing the order and peaceful state of things firmly established in regions of the Chinese Empire in the neighbourhood of territories where they have the rights of sovereignty, protection, or occupation, engage themselves for mutual support to insure peace and security in those regions, with a view to maintain the respective positions and territorial rights of the two Contracting Parties on the Continent of Asia. The arrangement was accompanied by a declaration relative to French Indo-China, where the functionaries and subjects of Japan were to be accorded, until the expiration of the Treaty of Com-

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merce and Navigation between France and Japan of August, 1896, most favoured nation treatment in so far as concerned their persons and property. Conversely, the same was to hold good in regard to the subjects and protégés of Indo-China. In August, 1911, a new Treaty of Commerce and Navigation was signed with France, and, pending its application to Indo-China, the declaration given above was to continue in force. As under the older treaty, this has had a peculiar result: for, in the absence of any treaty stipulations, our export merchandise was charged, and has remained charged, with the highest duties in that French colony. Accordingly the Japanese Ambassador at Paris was instructed in April, 1924, after so many years' abeyance, to propose to the French Government the revision of the treaty of 1911 and the extension of its scope so as to remedy this abnormal situation. The proposal was followed by a friendly visit of the Governor-General of Indo-China, M. Merlin, to Japan in May of the same year, and by the despatch of our Special Mission headed by Prince Yamagata to return the courtesy to Indo-China in February, 1925. Subsequently it was suggested by the French Government that the question should be dealt with independently from that of the revision of the existing treaty; in this suggestion the Japanese Government concurred. Negotiations, therefore, were opened at Paris, but so far no agreement on the points at issue appears to have been reached.

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES

For many years after the conclusion in 1854 of the first treaty of amity between Japan and the United States, which was the first of its kind ever signed by this country with a Western Power, the relations between the two countries were characterised by exceptional amity and friendliness. Indeed, the contributions that have been made by the United States to progress in Japan of politics, education, industry, diplomacy, etc. since Japan opened her doors to foreign intercourse are too many to enumerate here. Further, the traditional good will shown to this country by Mr. Townsend Harris and other succeeding American representatives here told most eloquently of the cordial friendship of the American people towards Japan. In recent years, however, these exemplary friendly relations have been marred by divers unpleasant complications and it is undeniable that the feelings of the two nations towards one another are not so cordial as in bygone days. A difference of opinion first arose in connection with an incident that took place in October, 1906. It related to the action of the School Board of San Francisco which, at the instigation of certain agitators opposed to the Japanese and Korean laborers, passed a resolution excluding the children of those nationalities from the public schools under its supervision. After futile attempts to obtain justice from the local authorities, our Ambassador at Washington laid the matter before the Federal Government and was assured of its willingness to endeavor to effect an equitable adjustment of the difficulty. But the anti-Japanese elements in California prevailed upon President Roosevelt to promise that he would prohibit the influx of Japanese laborers from Hawaii and secure the restriction of Japanese immigration to the United States, provided that the segregation order of the San Francisco School Board were withdrawn. As a

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result, the question was settled on the lines indicated by the American Executive. Then, an understanding was reached between the Japanese and American Governments whereby Japan voluntarily engaged herself to restrain the emigration of laborers to the United States. This was the well-known "Gentlemen's Agreement" of 1907. In order, however, to avoid any future misapprehension on the subject, Japan succeeded in deleting from her Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with the United States of 1911 Article II of the treaty of 1894, which provided that "the laws, ordinances, and regulations with regard to trade, the immigration of laborers, police and public security, which are in force or may hereafter be enacted in either of the countries" were unaffected by its stipulations. By the exclusion of this article, it was understood, at least by Japan, that neither of the Contracting Parties to the treaty would resort to legislation for the regulation of immigration. At the same time a declaration was made on the part of the Japanese Government to the effect that it was prepared to maintain with equal effectiveness the limitation and control exercised by it for the past three years in regulating the emigration of laborers to the United States. It was thought that these agreements or understandings definitely put an end to the question that had caused so much uneasiness and irritation on both sides. But that was not the case. In May, 1913, the California legislature passed an Alien Land Act depriving Japanese of the right to own real property, as well as narrowly circumscribing their right to lease land for agricultural purposes. Upon the passage of this discriminatory legislation, the Japanese Government lodged a formal protest with the Government of the United States and entered into negotiations with it in the hope that some arrangement safeguarding the rights of resident Japanese might be made. Unfortunately, no result attended these negotiations. On the other hand the "Japanese Exclusion League of California," which was not satisfied with the legislation just mentioned, sponsored and continued to campaign for a movement to appeal to the people directly for the enactment of a more stringent law in relation to land tenure. The "initiative" measure so submitted to the Californians over the head of the legislature was passed on November 2, 1920, and became operative on December 9. In addition to re-enacting the provisions of 1913, this law not only took away the right of Japanese to lease agricultural lands, but further disqualified them, in so far as the ownership of real property was in question, from being the guardians of their own children. In other words, it deprived the minors of Japanese descent, who were American citizens by virtue of their birth in America, of the benefit of their parents' guardianship concerning any landed property of which they might come into possession. A law of similar import was also passed by the State of Washington in March, 1921. Furthermore, it was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1922 that a Japanese could not be naturalized under Section 2169 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. This anti-Japanese movement in the Pacific states of the United States frequently gave rise to rumors of the imminence of war between Japan and America, but the tension between both nations was greatly relieved by the conclusion of agreements respecting the limitation of naval armament and various other Pacific problems through frank and friendly pourparlers between the Japanese and American delegates at the Washington Conference. It will be per-

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ceived, however, that the reason which actuated Japan in concluding the "Gentlemen's Agreement" of 1907 and making the declaration of 1911 was none other than her desire to relieve the United States from the embarrassing position of giving offence to the sensibilities and self-respect of a friendly Power. In fact, the American Government was fully aware of this and tacitly engaged on both occasions that it would not countenance any discrimination against the Japanese people. Notwithstanding this, it seems that the confidence of Japan that no such law would be made by the United States as a whole was unwarranted. On May 15, 1924, a bill containing a clause particularly directed against Japanese immigrants was passed by the two Houses of Congress and approved by President Coolidge eleven days later. Such legislation is tantamount to an open declaration that the Japanese, no matter what their individual merits might be, were, as such, inadmissible into the United States. Accordingly the Japanese Ambassador at Washington pointed out in his protest to the American Government, which had never questioned the efficacy of the "Gentlemen's Agreement," the injustice and unsavoury character of these measures. The memorandum of the Japanese Ambassador to the American Government dated May 31, 1924, made it clear that what she has objected to was the exclusive feature of the law. In her view, international discriminations in any form and on any subject, even if based on purely economic reasons, were opposed to the principles of justice and fairness upon which the friendly intercourse between nations must, in its final analysis, depend. Still more "unwelcome" were discriminations based on race. "Accordingly"—the same memorandum therefore concluded, and the conclusion doubtless stands today—"the Japanese Government consider it their duty to maintain and to place on record their solemn protest against the discriminatory clause in Section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, and to request the American Government to take all possible and suitable measures for the removal of such discrimination."

It is true that resentment was felt throughout the country at the time when the bill was passed and even now is still felt in some quarters at this attitude of the United States towards Japan. However, the leaders of public opinion and thinkers in both countries who attach supreme importance to the Japanese-American relations and are greatly concerned about the friction caused by the unfortunate incident are striving to restore the relations between the two countries to the traditional relations of harmony and concord. The promulgation of the Ordinance of November 2, 1926, concerning the execution of the Alien Land Law, by which the ownership of land in this country by foreigners is actually recognized, is, it is generally believed, intended to help to remove a cause of dispute between the two countries that has existed for many years.

JAPAN AND THE WORLD WAR

Article II of the Third Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Alliance provided that if, by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any Power or Powers, either High Contracting Party should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests in the regions

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of Eastern Asia and of India—the other High Contracting Party would at once come to the assistance of its ally, and would conduct the war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with it. This being so, it was inevitable that Great Britain's declaration of war on Germany on August 5, 1914, should soon involve Japan in the great conflict. Apprehending such an eventuality, Japan had issued prior to this an announcement, stating that although she hoped for the restriction of the war to the areas already affected, it would be incumbent upon her to take all necessary steps in case the object of her alliance with Great Britain should be endangered. But the warning was not heeded by the Imperial German Government; and the activities of German warships in the Far East which menaced the allied overseas trade there, as well as the British request for assistance in order to cope with the situation, caused our Government to serve on Germany, on the 15th August, 1914, the following demands: (1) The German war-vessels should at once be withdrawn from the waters of the Japan and China Seas; those which could not be so withdrawn should be disarmed. (2) The German Government, with a view to its return to China, should hand over the leased territory in Kiaochow to the Japanese Government on or before September 15, 1914, without condition and without compensation. These demands were not complied with by Germany: in consequence Japan declared war on her on the 23rd of August, the last day on which her reply was to have been received. A few days later, relations between Japan and Austria-Hungary, Germany's ally, were also severed.

At first, Japan's participation in the struggle was limited to the Far East. The immediate object of her hostile operations was the reduction of the German stronghold in Tsingtao, and this she effected in November, 1914, with the co-operation of British troops. She next occupied the German South Sea islands north of the equator, and kept the highways of the Pacific and Indian Oceans free from German commerce raiders. Her fleet was then despatched as far as the Mediterranean, where it prosecuted the war in common with those of the allied Powers. Further, it largely devolved upon her to afford relief, in the summer of 1918, to the Czecho-Slovak troops in Siberia, and generally to withstand the great Russian percussion in Asia. These activities, in short, constituted her role in the World War.

Now we may turn to the Paris Peace Conference, which followed the conclusion in November, 1918, of an armistice between the allied and associated Powers on the one side and Germany and her allies on the other. The two claims made by Japan at the Conference were: (1) the adoption in the League of Nations Covenant of the principle of racial equality; and (2) the transfer by Germany of her former rights in Shangtung and the North Pacific. Regarding the first, our Delegation proposed an amendment to the draft Covenant to the effect that "the equality of nations being a basic principle of the League of Nations, the High Contracting Parties agree to accord, as soon as possible, to all alien nationals of States members of the League equal and just treatment in every respect, making no distinction, either in law or in fact, on account of their race or nationality." The amendment, whilst it secured a clear majority in its favor at a meeting in which it was discussed, was strenuously opposed by the representatives of the United States and the British Overseas Dominions; it was therefore withdrawn by Japan with the reservation

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that she would press for its adoption in future as a principle of the League of Nations. Concerning the second point, it was somewhat curiously contended by the Chinese Delegation that the German rights in Shantung 'automatically" reverted to China upon her declaration of war on Germany in August, 1917. But this contention was not sustainable especially in view of the Sino-Japanese treaty of May, 1915, wherein China, besides consenting to the extension of our lease of the Liaotung Peninsula, undertook "to give full assent to all matters upon which the Japanese Government may hereafter agree with the German Government relating to the disposition of all rights, interests and concessions which Germany, by way of treaties or otherwise possesses in relation to the Province of Shantung." The treaty of 1915—to which the Chinese Government latterly took exception as offering no quid pro quo—had become the basis of a new Sino-Japanese agreement, concluded at China's own instance in September, 1918, through which she obtained a loan from Japan for the purpose of developing her railways in Shantung. Moreover, Japan had the assurance that the claims in question would be supported by her allies in the war. They were accordingly upheld in the Versailles treaty, nothwithstanding China's objections.

The treaty of Versailles, which was signed on the 28th June, 1919, and which finally re-established peace between the warring nations, provided for the cession by Germany to Japan of all rights and privileges as to Kiaochow and of the railways, mines and cables acquired by the German treaty with China of March 6, 1898, and by other agreements in regard to Shantung. All German rights to the railway from Tsingtao to Tsinanfu, and all facilities and mining rights as well as rights of exploitation, were likewise ceded to Japan; and the cables from Tsingtao to Shanghai and Chefoo (the cables free of all charges). Japan also acquired by the same treaty a mandate over the former German north equatorial possessions in the Pacific, including the Island of Yap. Afterwards the United States claimed that the disposition of this island had been reserved for future consideration, so that some agreement might be reached by the allied and associated Powers to place it under international control. The question, however, was settled by a mutual compromise. By the agreement arrived at in September, 1921, the United States recognized Japan's mandatory rights over these islands, while Japan, on her part, admitted the American right to erect a wireless station in Yap and the right, also, to land and use submarine cables there.

The effect of Japan's participation in the World War is far more significant in its moral influence than in its material advantages. As a result of her prudent and dignified attitude and activities at the peace conference as one of the five principal Allied and Associated Powers, her international position has been so greatly enhanced that she has now attained full recognition as a World Power in dealing with not only with Oriental questions but also purely European or American affairs.

The World War, indeed, proved an epoch-making event in Japan's international relations. The most conspicuous of all its consequences was the active co-operation of the Japanese delegates to the League of Nations with the delegates of other Powers for the stabilization and promotion of peace in Europe. Not only as a leading Asiatic nation but also as one of the foremost World Powers, Japan has played, since the inception of the League, a

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most impartial and important role in the solution of the multifarious complicated problems of the European Continent. Further, as a result of the conclusion of the Versailles Peace Treaty, Japan's diplomatic relations with Germany and the pre-war friendly intercourse between the two nations have been resumed, attended by the gradual revival of their association, intellectual and otherwise. Incidentally, the normal commercial relations have been in course of restoration between both countries, and, now that understanding has been reached between the Japanese and the German authorities concerning the question of the dye-stuff trade, which had caused a deadlock in the negotiations for a commercial treaty, it is expected that the conclusion of such a pact between the two countries will be realised in the near future.

A notable phase in the post-war developments of Japan's international relations is that, in a peaceful and liberty-loving spirit, she is doing her utmost to promote commercial and cultural relations with various countries, to cultivate new fields for her trade expansion which have hitherto been neglected. For instance, following the conclusion of the Lausanne Treaty, Japan entered into relations of amity with Turkey and opened an embassy in Constantinople in March, 1925. Addressing the 51st session of the Imperial Diet, the Foreign Minister Baron Shidehara said of the Turco-Japanese relations: "For the first time in history, Japan inaugurated in the course of last year (1925), an exchange of Ambassadors with Turkey. Determined as we are to remain an independent and disinterested third party in face of the tangled problem of Europe in the Near East, we indulge in the confident hope that the sentiments of good will fostered between the Turkish people and ours since the "Ertogrul" affair of 1891 will gain in strength and solidity and that a new field of enterprise for Japanese industry and commerce will be opened in Turkey and in the neighbouring regions." In 1926, Japan also established a consulate-general in Alexandria, Egypt, which was followed by the opening of a regular line to the east coast of Africa by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha (Osaka Mercantile S.S. Co.). Quite recently, she despatched a diplomatic representative to Persia with a view to open diplomatic relations with that country.

All these activities must be taken as indications of the recent trend of Japan's diplomacy, which, while the tide of liberalism is now rising over militarism in her national life, is also perfectly in line with the above-mentioned amelioration of her policy vis-à-vis China.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

Shortly after the termination of the World War, the aspirations and endeavors of American statesmen and thinkers were directed to secure a lasting peace of the world, particularly in the Pacific region.

In July, 1921, the American Government approached the Japanese Government with an inquiry as to whether it was agreeable to Japan to receive an invitation to take part in a conference to be held at Washington with a view to discussing, with the United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy, the question of the limitation of armaments. It was suggested at the same time that the discussion should embrace the Pacific and Far Eastern problems which, in the opinion of the American

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Government, were closely related to that question. The object of the proposed conference tallying with its own desire, the Japanese Government at once replied in the affirmative, although it thought it more expedient, in order to facilitate its attainment, to define the nature and scope of the problems falling under the second category. The fact was duly brought to the knowledge of the American Government and an understanding regarding the matter was reached between the two. After these preliminaries, Japan participated in the conference which was formally convoked by the President of the United States on November 11, 1921, and whose session lasted till early in February, 1922.

The Conference of Washington adopted a series of important treaties, bearing on the Powers' relations with one another. These were: (1) The Treaty between the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan relating to the Limitation of Naval Armament. By this treaty Japan agreed, among other things, to limit her capital ships to 10 ships of 315,000 tons, and to maintain the status quo regarding the fortifications and naval bases in her insular territories and possessions in the Pacific, including the Kurile Islands, the Bonin Islands, Amami-Oshima, the Loochoo Islands, Formosa, and the Pescadores. (2) The Treaty between the same Powers respecting the Use of Submarines and Noxious Gases in Warfare. (3) The Treaty between the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan, except Italy, concerning their Insular Possessions and Insular Dominions in the Region of the Pacific Ocean. This treaty, which, as has already been noted above, replaced our treaty of alliance with Great Britain of the 13th July, 1911, and by which the Signatories undertake mutually to respect each other's rights in relation to their insular possessions and dominions in the Pacific, provides for a joint conference in case any Pacific question involving the said rights is not satisfactorily settled by diplomacy; and in case they are threatened by the aggressive action of any other Power, the High Contracting Parties are to communicate with each other as to measures to be taken, jointly or separately, to meet the exigencies of the situation. It is also explicitly stipulated in a supplementary treaty that the term "insular possessions and insular dominions" signifies, in its application to Japan, only the Japanese portion of Saghalien, Formosa, the Pescadores, and the Islands under mandate to Japan. (4) The Treaty between the United States, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, and Portugal relating to Principles and Policies concerning China. Thereby, the Powers agreed to respect the sovereignty and independence and the territorial and administrative integrity of China, and to use their influence for the purpose of effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout that country. They agreed, in addition, to refrain from taking advantage of conditions in China in order to seek special rights or privileges which would abridge the rights of subjects or citizens of friendly States, and from countenancing any action inimical to the security of such States. (5) The treaty between the same Powers respecting the Chinese Customs Tariff, whereby the Powers other than China consented to making such customs duties equivalent to an effective 5 per cent, ad valorem, in accordance with the existing treaties concluded by the latter with other nations. Beside these treaties, the follow-

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ing resolutions were adopted at Washington: A Resolution establishing a Commission of Jurists. A Resolution regarding the Sale of Ships before the Ratification of the Treaty limiting Naval Armament. A Resolution establishing a Board of Reference for the Far Eastern Question. A Resolution regarding Extraterritoriality in China. A Resolution regarding Foreign Armed Forces in China. A Resolution regarding Radio Stations in China. A Resolution regarding the Unification of Railways in China. A Resolution regarding the Reduction of Chinese Military Forces. A Resolution regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway, adopted by the Powers including China. A Resolution regarding the same, adopted by the Powers other than China.

Further, the Conference of Washington was instrumental in solving the so-called "Shantung" question. It has already been seen that the Treaty of Versailles confirmed the title of Japan to the former German leasehold in Kiaochow and such other rights and privileges which Germany had possessed in Shantung prior to the war of 1914-18. This the Japanese Government proposed, without delay, to restore to China by direct negotiations; but the proposal was for one reason or another not accepted by the Chinese Government. At length, however, the question was disposed of at Washington, largely through the good offices of the American and British representatives, by an agreement between the Governments concerned. The agreement, which was signed on February 4, 1922, provided for the restitution of the leased territory to China; the withdrawal of the Japanese troops stationed along the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway and its branches; and the transfer to China of the railways, together with all the properties appurtenant thereto, including wharves, warehouses and other similar utilities. For this, China was to reimburse to Japan the sum of 53,406,141 gold Marks (this being the assessed value of the former German properties), plus the actual amount expended by Japan for permanent improvements or additions. Likewise the agreement provided for the transfer of the mines and other concessions which the treaty of peace with Germany had vested in Japan. Its provisions, by the way, were fully carried out by a Sino-Japanese Joint Commission before the end of 1922. The amount of compensation to be paid by China for the railways in Shantung was fixed at ¥40,000,000, and the rate of interest at 6 per cent. per annum. Thus, the outstanding controversy between the two neighboring countries known as the Shantung Question has been amicably settled and, as a result, the ill-feeling which had been created among the Chinese people by the dispute has considerably subsided. Hence the Washington Conference, in a sense, may be called a turning-point in Sino-Japanese relations, which are now seeking better understanding and closer intimacy.

RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET RUSSIA

Before proceeding on Japan's relations with Russia during and after the World War, we may recur to the Treaty of Portsmouth which restored peace between the two Powers. The opening article of this historic document read: "There shall henceforth be peace and amity between Their Majesties the Emperor of Japan and the Emperor of all the Russias and between Their respective States and Subjects." And paradoxical as it may

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appear, the Russians became more appreciative of Japan and the Japanese people after the War of 1904-5 than before it, insomuch that within a month after the conclusion of the Franco-Japanese convention of 1907, a similar convention promoting good neighborliness between them was concluded. In this convention they engaged mutually to respect each other's territorial integrity and rights with special reference to China; and promised to recognize the independence and territorial integrity of China and maintain and defend by all pacific means at their disposal the status quo and the doctrine of equal opportunity there for the commerce and industry of all nations. The agreement was somewhat amplified in 1910 by a new convention, according to which they were to co-operate for the improvement of their railway service in Manchuria and to avoid all competition detrimental to the realization of that end and to respect the maintenance of the status quo in Manchuria and to consult each other as to measures to be taken therefor. Such being the friendly sentiments subsisting between the two Empires, it was only natural that Japan should go the length of extending, during the early stage of the World War, financial and other assistance to her co-belligerent and ally. In 1916, moreover, they concluded yet a third convention, providing in effect that neither of them would be a party to any arrangement or political combination directed against the other; and that, in case their duly recognized territorial rights and special interests in the Far East should be menaced, they would concert on measures required for the safeguarding and defence of those rights and interests. Nevertheless, the Russian revolution of the following year and the events transpiring in the sequel made it necessary for Japan to take cognizance of the situation so created by the de facto authorities of Russia. It was on account of this that Japan undertook in August, 1918, after complete accord had been reached with the allied and associated Powers, the task of rescuing the Czecho-Slovaks stranded in Siberia. This task Japan and the allied Powers accomplished; and the latter withdrew their expeditionary forces in the course of the year 1920. Then occurred an incident which stirred the people of Japan very deeply. It was the wholesale massacre at Nikolaievsk of more than seven hundred Japanese, including women and children, as well as the Japanese Consul, his family and official staff. Considering the unsettled state of affairs in Russia, there appeared to be no alternative for Japan but to occupy, as a measure of reprisal and till she could obtain redress from a responsible Government, certain points in the Russian portion of Saghalien. Not only this, but the incident urgently called for the protection of Japanese lives and property in various parts of Siberia. Again, the chaos obtaining there was taken advantage of by the outlaw Koreans in the districts around Vladivostok and Nikolsk to threaten the security of the Korean frontier, and to commit acts of conspiracy against the constituted authorities of their native land. These considerations obliged Japan also to maintain, regardless of the large expenditure it entailed, an adequate force in Siberia in self-protection; and it was more than two years after the allied evacuation of the country that she was enabled to withdraw the last of her troops in the Maritime Province.

Consequently Japan endeavored as soon as an opportunity was offered to readjust her relations with the Soviet Russia. With a view to this, but in vain, negotiations were conducted at

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Dairen, Changchun, and Tokyo at various dates between 1921-23. It is not doubted that the Japanese efforts in this direction paved the way for the eventual conference of the Soviet-Japanese representatives at Peking, where at last they succeeded in signing on January 20, 1925, a convention embodying the basic rules of their future relations. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics acknowledges in the present convention—which established diplomatic connections between the two countries—that "the treaty of Portsmouth of September 5, 1905, shall remain in full force." Besides, it was agreed by the Governments of the High Contracting Parties that the Fishery Convention of 1907, based on Article XI of the Treaty of Portsmouth, might be revised; that a treaty of commerce and navigation should be concluded in conformity with the following principles, which, pending the conclusion of such a treaty, should also regulate the general intercourse between the two countries, to wit: (1) The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall, in accordance with the law of the country, have full liberty (a) to enter, travel and reside in the territories of the other, and (b) to enjoy constant and complete protection for the safety of their lives and property. (2) Each of the High Contracting Parties shall in accordance with the law of the country accord in its territories to the subjects or citizens of the other, "to the widest possible extent and on condition of reciprocity, the right of private ownership and the liberty to engage in commerce, navigation, industries, and other peaceful pursuits." (3) Without prejudice to the rights of each Contracting Party to regulate by its own laws the system of international trade in its domains, it is understood that neither Contracting Party shall apply in discrimination against the other Party any measures of prohibition, restriction or impost which may tend to hamper the growth of the intercourse, economic or otherwise, between them, it being the intention of both Parties to place the commerce, navigation and industry of each, as far as possible, on the footing of the most favored nation. Article V of the convention stipulates: "The High Contracting Parties solemnly affirm their desire and intention to live in peace and amity with each other, scrupulously to respect the undoubted right of a State, to order its own life within its own jurisdiction in its own way, to refrain and restrain all persons in any governmental service for them, and all organizations in receipt of any financial assistance from them, from any act, overt or covert, liable in any way whatever to endanger the order and security in any part of the territories of Japan or the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. It is further agreed that neither Contracting Party shall permit the presence in the territories under its jurisdiction—(a) of organizations or groups pretending to be the Government for any part of the territories of the other Party, or (b) of alien subjects or citizens who may be found to be actually carrying on political activities for such organizations or groups." Two protocols have been appended to the convention: The Protocol (A) reserves for adjustment at subsequent negotiation between the High Contracting Parties "all questions of debts due to the Government or subjects of Japan on account of public loans and Treasury bills issued by the former Tsarist Government of Russia and the Provisional Government which succeeded it," provided that in adjusting such questions the former shall not, all other conditions being equal, be placed in any position less favorable than that which

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the Government of the Soviet Union may accord to any other Government or nationals on similar questions; and contains a declaration that there exists between them "no treaty or agreement of military alliance or any other secret agreement which either of them has entered into with any third Party and which constitutes an infringement upon, or menace to the sovereignty, territorial rights or national safety of the other Contracting Party." It also provides, and the provision has already been executed by Japan early in May, 1925, for the evacuation by her troops of North Saghalien. In turn, the Plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union tenders to the Government of Japan, in a note annexed to the Convention of January 20th, "an expression of sincere regrets for the Nikolaievsk incident of 1920." In the Protocol (B) the Government of the Soviet Union agrees to grant to Japanese concerns certain privileges "for the exploitation of minerals, forests and other resources" (details as to these have been left for subsequent arrangement) to waive the right to charge import and export duties on "any articles, minerals or products needed for or obtained from such enterprises," and not to collect from or impose on the latter "any such taxation or restriction as may in fact render their remunerative working impossible." Ratification of the convention above implies the ratification of these protocols. This Japan has effected on the 25th February, 1925.

RECENT RELATIONS WITH CHINA

It is true that in a certain period of the past Japan's method of treating China had been criticised as an exact copy of that of European Powers, which well deserved the criticism. The Shantung Question, for instance, showed the resentment young China had been feeling towards Japan's attitude, although she had ample justification in her contentions. In reality, however, our relations with China have for some time past been governed by a fixed and well-defined policy, of which a brief observation is now in order. This policy is based on what may be summed up as (1) non-interference in the domestic affairs of China, and (2) the safeguarding of our rights and interests there by such legitimate means as may be readily realized in view of the unsettled conditions prevailing within the Chinese borders, especially since 1922. In fact recent happenings in that country, in which the persons and property of foreigners have more than once been endangered, have fully sustained their application, in spite of unfriendly criticisms which have on many occasions been directed against Japan. Thus we assumed an attitude of neutrality during the civil war of 1924, between the Chihli and Fengtien forces. The position taken up by the Japanese Government then was consistent with its declared policy of non-intervention in the affairs of China and of strict impartiality towards each of the contending parties. The hostilities, however, appeared likely before long to embroil Manchuria and Mongolia, where Japan has, as is generally known, certain special rights and interests. The Government therefore issued on October 13th a warning to the contesting parties that Japan's own security largely depended upon the maintenance of law and order in those territories, and that she deemed it of "capital importance that these rights and interests, so essential to her, be fully respected and safely

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guarded." It is most unfortunate that the period of lull which followed the war came to an end within a few months; and the so-called Shanghai Affair of May 30, 1925, gave rise to anti-foreign riots in various parts of China. As regards the settlement of the international questions raised by these disturbances, our Government has communicated with the Government at Peking as well as with the local authorities of China, either jointly or separately with those of other interested Powers, and has succeeded in adjusting satisfactorily some of the issues involved. What, however, was of still more serious concern to Japan was the outbreak during the same year of a new civil war —this time between the Fengtien faction and the allied forces of Chekiang, the Kuomingtung, and General Wu Pei-fu. To these were latterly added some 70,000 troops led by the Fengtien General Kuo Sung-ling, who suddenly rose against his chief, General Chang Tso-lin, and began to march on Mukden. This unexpected development caused grave anxiety in Japan, since a conflict near our railway zone in South Manchuria would jeopardize Japanese lives and property there and would seriously menace the railway itself. In these circumstances the Commander of the Japanese garrison in the Liaotung Peninsula apprized the opposing armies of the duty entrusted to him, and demanded that they refrain from any warlike acts within a certain distance of the railway zone. But the danger of such conflict having nevertheless become imminent, the Government decided on December 15th to reinstate the forces under his command (which had somewhat been depleted during the previous month) in their normal strength for the protection of Japanese lives and property. For this purpose, a detachment of 1,000 officers and men was sent from Korea and stationed along the railway until the arrival of the garrison forces. Meanwhile the battle of the Liaocho resulted in the victory of General Chang, and the restoration of peace in Manchuria rendered our emergency measures no longer necessary.

In this way, while Japan remains disinterested in China's affairs so long as they concern that country alone, she is determined to maintain her rights and interests therein at whatever cost. At the same time her Government and people have watched with sympathy and tolerance the great efforts put forth by China to carry out the work of reform in various branches of administration. It may be taken for granted, therefore, that in no case would they entertain any such suggestions as to place her railways or administrative organs under international control. Similarly it would be superfluous to say that they are willing to collaborate with China and the rest of the treaty Powers, without unduly prejudicing their vested rights and interests, in any undertaking that may be beneficial to China. This explains Japan's position respecting the two questions which are of such importance to her neighbor, and with which she herself had once to deal. One of these is the question of the customs tariff and the other that of exterritorial jurisdiction. Hence the Japanese Delegation to the Special Conference on Chinese Customs Tariff, which was assembled at Peking in October 1925 in pursuance of the provisions of the treaty concluded at Washington in 1922, were instructed to take up the former question in the light of her own experience and in close communication with the Delegations of the other Powers. So the manifold difficulties that had stood in the way of unanimous action were successfully overcome, and,

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on November 19th, at a meeting of one of the committees appointed at the Conference, a resolution accepting China's proposal was passed. Apart from the above Conference, which, pending the establishment of a more stable Government in China, was adjourned in July of the year 1926, there has also been in session there, with a view to consider and report on the question of the relinquishment of Consular jurisdiction by the Powers, the Commission on extraterritoriality in China. As already pointed out, Japan is sympathetically disposed towards the Chinese desire to recover judicial autonomy. Consequently she is looking forward with keen interest to the findings and recommendations of the Commission—which are now communicated to the Chinese Government at Peking but have not yet been made public.

Lastly, it may be noted that Japan is co-operating with China in the latter's "cultural" work. This has been made possible by the "Law Concerning the Special Account of the Cultural Work for China," which was put in force on the 21st April, 1923. The funds dealt with by this law comprise some ¥44,170,000 in Boxer indemnity debentures and ¥18,000,000 in Treasury bonds paid by China in compensation for the transfer of the railways and public property in Shantung. Of these funds, it was enacted that ¥3,000,000 out of the yearly accruing interest should be appropriated for the purposes stated, thus enabling the authorities concerned to finance the work on a permanent basis. For its due execution, the Government has opened the "Bureau of Cultural Work for China" (subsequently renamed the Cultural Work Department) at the Foreign Office, and has also organized an "Investigation Committee on Cultural Work for China" as a consultative body to assist the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The principal items of the work now being carried on are: (1) Subsidy to Chinese Students in Japan; (2) Improvement of Facilities for Preparatory Instruction of Chinese Students; (3) Exchange of Lectures between Japan and China, etc.; (4) Subsidization of Japanese "Cultural" Institutions in China. In addition, plans have been under way for the establishment of two research institutes and a library in China—the library and a cultural science institute to be located in Peking and a natural science institute in Shanghai. These institutions, the buildings of which require an expenditure of ¥5,350,000, are now in course of construction and are expected to be completed before 1929. A joint organization, composed of citizens of both countries and consisting of a general committee sitting at Peking and local committees at Peking and Shanghai, are constituted to decide upon matters relating to their management. The General Committee held its first meeting in October of the year 1925. Quite recently, a board of directors comprising 11 Chinese and 8 Japanese members has been established in Peking for the promotion of co-ordinated efforts between the two peoples.

DIPLOMATIC & CONSULAR SERVICE

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Secretary	Joseph Berryer.
Commercial Attache	Raoul Grenade.

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3rd Secretary	Edmundo Machado.

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Interpreter	Georges Bommarchant.
Secretary	Francois Guezennec.
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Eleve-Interpreter	Denis Joly.
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Military Attache	Lt.-Col. Renondeau.
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1st Secretary	von Pochhammer (absent).
1st Secretary	Dr. A. Czibulinski (absent).
3rd Secretary	Dr. Voss.
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1st Secretary ..... Georges Astahoff.
Japanese Secretary ..... Eugene Spalwingk.
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Turkey. (29, Higashi Shinano-machi, Yotsuya-ku; Tel. Yotsuya 4290)

Charge d'Affaires ..... Houloussi Fuad Bey.

United States of America. (Toyo Building, 1 Uchiyamashita-cho Itchome, Kojimachi-ku; Tel. Ginza 116)

Commercial Attaches Office. (8, Nakadori, Marunouchi)

Military Attaches Office. (32, Dotesambancho, Kojimachi-ku; Tel. Kudan 3050)

Naval Attaches Office. (13, Reinanzakamachi, Akasaka-ku)

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3rd Secretary ..... Robert Burgher.
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Military Attache ..... Lieut.-Col. Charles Burnett.
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Assist. Military Attache..... Major Edward F. Witsell.
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3rd Secretary	S. S. Tsien.
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Attache	H. L. Yang.
Attache	Founsu Wen.
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Chancellor	Houang Ke Louen.
Military Attache	Div. Gen. Yo Kai-hsien.
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Kobe and Osaka	H. W. A. Ouchterlony (Con.)
Nagasakix	F. E. Ringer (Acting Vice-Con.)
Dairen	W. H. Winning (Con.)
Shimonoseki & Mojix	R. McKenzie (Vice-Con.)
U. S. A.—Yokohama*	Max D. Kirjassoff (Con.)
Tokyo	Edwin L. Neville (Con.-Gen.)
Kobe	Erle R. Dickover (Con.)
Nagasakix	Irvin C. Correll (Vice-Con.)
Seoul	Ransford S. Miller (Con.-Gen.)
Dairen	J. W. Ballantine (Con.)
Taihoku	Henry B. Hitchcock (Con.)
Nagoya	Harry F. Hawley (Con.)
Venezuela.—Yokohama†	Isidore Biokart (Con.-Hon.)

Japanese Embassies Abroad

Belgium. (Embassy at Brussels)	
Ambassador	Dr. Mine-ichiro Adachi.
Counsellor	H. Kawai.
1st Secretary	S. Yano.
2nd Secretary	A. Amagi.
2nd Secretary	T. Haruma.
Junior Secretary	S. Takazawa.
Brazil. (Embassy at Rio de Janeiro)	
Ambassador	S. Tatsuki.
1st Secretary	S. Akamatsu.
1st Secretary	R. Noda.
2nd Secretary	K. Ichige.
2nd Secretary	T. Fukuma.
2nd Secretary	S. Hayao.
Naval Attache	Commander G. Sekine.
France. (Embassy at Paris)	
Ambassador	Viscount Kikujiro Ishii.
Counsellor	H. Matsushima.
Counsellor	T. Mayeda.
2nd Secretary	T. Mitani.
2nd Secretary	S. Matsushima.
2nd Secretary	U. Usami.
2nd Secretary	T. Miyakoshi.
3rd Secretary	I. Mizuno.
3rd Secretary	K. Yanagisawa.
3rd Secretary	K. Mori.

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Junior Secretary .....T. Tamaki.
Military Attache .....Col. A. Semba.
Naval Attache .....Com. Y. Ko.

Germany. (Embassy at Berlin)

Ambassador ..... Dr. S. Nagaoka.
Counsellor ..... M. Ono.
1st Secretary ..... J. Ito.
1st Secretary ..... T. Shiratori.
2nd Secretary ..... J. Nabeshima.
2nd Secretary ..... J. Matsumiya.
2nd Secretary ..... K. Ijuin.
3rd Secretary ..... E. Fukada.
Commercial Secretary ..... A. Nagai.
Military Attache ..... Major-Gen. R. Watanabe.
Naval Attache ..... Com. Viscount K. Inouye.

Great Britain. (Embassy at London)

Ambassador ..... Baron Keishiro Matsui.
Counsellor ..... I. Yoshida.
1st Secretary ..... T. Okamoto.
1st Secretary ..... K. Horiuchi.
1st Secretary ..... K. Murai.
1st Secretary ..... S. Tomii.
2nd Secretary ..... K. Yonezawa.
Commercial Secretary ..... S. Matsuyama.
Commercial Secretary ..... T. Wakamatsu.
Military Attache ..... Major-Gen. H. Ninomiya.
Naval Attache ..... Capt. T. Toyoda.

Italy. (Embassy at Rome)

Ambassador ..... Dr. D. Matsuda.
Counsellor ..... Y. Mori.
3rd Secretary ..... K. Chiba.
3rd Secretary ..... S. Tashiro.
1st Interpreter ..... S. Inouye.
Military Attache ..... Lt.-Col. T. Iida.
Naval Attache ..... Com. S. Kasuya.

Soviet Russia. (Embassy at Petrograd)

Ambassador ..... T. Tanaka.
Counsellor ..... J. Yamazaki.
Military Attache ..... Col. K. Mike.
Naval Attache ..... Com. K. Masaki.

Turkey. (Embassy at Constantinople)

Ambassador ..... T. Obata.
Counsellor ..... T. Hanaoka.
1st Secretary ..... H. Ashida.
2nd Secretary ..... I. Uchiyama.
3rd Secretary ..... N. Watanabe.
Junior Secretary ..... U. Munemura.
1st Interpreter ..... T. Naito.

U. S. A. (Embassy at Washington)

Ambassador ..... T. Matsudaira.
Counsellor ..... S. Sawada.
1st Secretary ..... S. Togo.
2nd Secretary ..... S. Okamoto.
2nd Secretary ..... G. Morishima.
3rd Secretary ..... Y. Miyajima.

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3rd Secretary	Y. Miura.
Commercial Secretary	M. Hara.
Commercial Secretary	Y. Sudo.
Military Attache	Col. N. Morita.
Naval Attache	Capt. I. Yamamoto.
Naval Attache	Capt. Y. Uyeda.

Japanese Legations Abroad

Argentine. (Legation at Buenos Aires)

Minister	S. Furuya.
2nd Secretary	K. Sakamoto.
Commercial Secretary	T. Ishii.
1st Interpreter	Y. Oya.
Military Attache	Major K. Imamura.

Austria and Hungary. (Legation at Vienna)

Minister	M. Ohno.
2nd Secretary	M. Otaka.
3rd Secretary	M. Arakawa.
3rd Secretary	D. Kato.
Military Attache	Lt.-Col. Y. Shinotsuka.

Czecho-Slovakia. (Legation at Prague)

Minister	Y. Kikuchi.
2nd Secretary	Y. Nagata.
2nd Secretary	M. Shichita.

Chili and Bolivia. (Legation at Santiago)

Minister	N. Sakenobu.
3rd Secretary	A. Omi.
1st Interpreter	Y. Kitazawa.
Military Attache	Maj. S. Fujita.
Naval Attache	Lt.-Com. K. Ikeda.

China. (Legation at Peking)

Minister	K. Yoshizawa.
Counsellor	Y. Hori.
1st Secretary	A. Shigemitsu.
1st Secretary	S. Kato.
1st Secretary	A. Sawada.
2nd Secretary	E. Kishida.
2nd Secretary	N. Iwamura.
2nd Secretary	K. Nishida.
3rd Secretary	Y. Okuma.
Commercial Secretary	H. Yokotake.
Junior Secretary	Y. Shimizu.
Junior Secretary	M. Seino.
1st Interpreter	K. Hayashida.
Military Attache	M. Orino.
1st Interpreter	Maj.-Gen. S. Honjo.
Naval Attache	Capt. S. Tsuda.
Naval Attache	Com. S. Nagajima.

Greece. (Legation at Athens)

Minister	S. Kawashima.
1st Secretary ..... (Charge d'Affaires)	S. Kurusu.

Mexico. (Legation at Mexico City)

Minister	A. Aoki.

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1st Secretary	S. Koshida.
2nd Interpreter	M. Yodogawa.
Military Attache	Maj. S. Tanaka.
Naval Attache	Com. T. Eto.

Netherlands. (Legation at Hague)

Minister	K. Hirota.
1st Secretary	T. Miyake.
2nd Secretary	A. Minagawa.
2nd Secretary	T. Suwa.

Peru. (Legation at Lima)

Minister	K. Yamazaki.
1st Secretary	K. Arai.
1st Secretary	S. Endo.

Poland. (Legation at Warsaw)

Minister	——
1st Secretary ..... (Charge d'Affaires)	H. Futagame.
Military Attache	Major H. Higuchi.

Roumania and Yugoslavia (Serb-Cloate-Slovene). (Legation at Bukharest)

Minister	Viscount K. Mushakoji.
1st Secretary	A. Kasama.
2nd Secretary	K. Minetomo.
3rd Secretary	N. Ogawa.

Siam. (Legation at Bangkok)

Minister	K. Hayashi.
3rd Secretary	K. Gunji.

Spain and Portugal. (Legation at Madrid)

Minister	T. Ota.
1st Secretary	Z. Amari.
2nd Secretary	N. Kurozawa.
3rd Secretary	M. Omori.
1st Interpreter	T. Wakabayashi.

Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Finland. (Legation at Stockholm)

Minister	M. Nagai.
1st Secretary	S. Uyeda.
2nd Secretary	S. Saegusa.
2nd Secretary	K. Nagai.
1st Interpreter	M. Hirata.
Military Attache	Col. K. Mike.
Naval Attache	Com. S. Inouye.

Switzerland. (Legation at Berne)

Minister	A. Ariyoshi.
1st Secretary	M. Kitada.
2nd Secretary	K. Miura.
3rd Secretary	S. Kato.
Military Attache	Maj. T. Nagata.

Representatives to the League of Nations

Japanese Office of the League of Nations.

Chief	Min. Plen. Y. Sugimura.
Secretary	3rd Emb. Sec. S. Sato.

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Secretary ..... Attache K. Suzuki.

Japanese Office of the International Labor Organization.

Dir. of Int. Labor Board..... T. Maeda.
Secretary ..... Y. Sakurai.

Japanese Representatives to the League of Nations.

Consultative Committee for Army, Navy and Air Problems.
Army and Air..... Maj.-Gen. N. Shioden.
Navy ..... Captain T. Hori.

Japanese Consulates Abroad

China.
Amoy.....K. Inouye.
Antung .....Y. Nishizawa.
Canton .....(G) K. Morita.
Chang-Chia-Kou S. Yamazaki.
Changchun .....T. Kurihara.
Changsha ...(...ev)Y. Kusuya.
Chefoo...(V) K. Beppu (act.)
Chengchiatun
(V) T. Nakano (act.)
Chengtu
(V) U. Kumematsu (act.)
Chientao.....(G) Y. Suzuki.
Chiefeng ....(G) N. Nakane.
Chungching
(V) R. Goto (act.)
Fuchou ....(V) S. Yoshizawa.
Hangchou.....C. Seino (act.)
Hankow.....T. Takao.
Harbin.....(G) E. Amaba.
Hunchun (Branch)
(C) S. Tanaka.
Ichang (V) M. Urakawa (act.)
Kirin.....(G) S. Kawagoye
Kiukiang.....(V) Y. Owaku.
Liaoyang .....Y. Yabuno.
Mukden.....(G) S. Yoshidu.
Nanking .....S. Morioka.
Newchwang.....K. Okada.
Peking .....(V) Y. Shimizu.
Shanghai.....(G) S. Yata.
Shashih...S. Ichikawa (act.)
Suchou.....E. Iwasaki.
Swatow..(V) G. Uchida (act.)
Tiehling.....S. Tanaka.
Tientsin.....(G) H. Arita.
Tsinan.....(G) E. Fujita.
Tsingtao.....(G) Y. Yatabe.
Titihar.....Y. Shimizu.
Wuhu.(V) T. Fujimura (act.)
Yunnan..(V) Y. Nakano (act)

British.
Capetown.....T. Imai.
Hongkong..(G) Y. Murakami.
Port Said (V) T. Kuroki (act.)
Singapore..(G) S. Nakajima.

French.
Haifong.....O. Nakamura.
Hanoi.....W. Suga.
Saigon.....H. Terajima.

Philippines.
Manila.....(G) E. Nuita.

Java.
Batavia.....(G) M Iida.
Sourabaya.....T. Motai (act.)

Siam.
Bangkok.....K. Gunji.

India.
Bombay.....K. Tamaki
Calcutta.....(V) H. Ichikawa (act.)
Colombo.....Y. Jo.
Rangoon .....K. Naito.

Australia.
Sydney....(G) I. Tokugawa.

Hawaii.
Honolulu..(G) K. Kuwajima.

Egypt.
Alexandria ....M. Yokoyama.

America N. & S.
New York.....(G) H. Saito.
San Francisco
(G) T. Taketomi
Seattle.....H. Kawamura.
Portland.....K. Mizusawa
Havana.....Y. Shibasaki.
Chicago.....T. Tamura.
Los Angeles .....T. Ohashi.
Ottawa...(G) N. Matsuhaga.
Vancouver.....T. Kawai.
New Orleans.....M. Yagi.
Panama
(V) Y. Shibazaki ((act.)
Bauru .....T. Tarama.
San Paulo..(G) S. Akamatsu.
Lima.....K. Arai.

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Mexico....(V) N. Yodokáwa.
Rio dé Janeiro S. Hayse (act.)
Buenos Aires...R. Sakamoto.

Europe.

London.....M. Sato (act.)
Liverpool.....N. Sasa.
Lyons (V) F. Wakatsuki (act.)
Marseilles.....T. Kumabe.
Antwerp....R. Suzuki (act.)
Hamburg (G) N. Kawashima.
Milan.....G. Kumabe.
Warsaw.....S. Sasaki.
Stockholm.....S. Sayegusa.
Odessa...S. Kamimura (act.)

Asiatic Russia.

Vladivostok (G) R. Watanabe.
Habarovsk (G) T. Kawatsuno.
Petropabrosk .....S. Ogata.
Manjuri.....(V) B. Tanaka.
Alexandrovsk.....S. Sasaki.
Bragoeschensk..H. Hiratsuka.
Novo Sivirsk....S. Shimada.

Japanese Honorary Consulates Abroad

Argentine.

San Juan.....Miguel Such.

Australia.

Broome.....Arthur Male.
Adelaide.....F. L. Parsons.
Melbourne....D. B. Fullarton.
P. J. Black (V).
Brisbane.....James Forsyth.

Austria.

Vienna..H. C. Zimmermann.

Belgium.

Brussels Alexander Halot (G).

Brazil.

Manaos..Leopoldo de Mattos.

Canada.

Toronto.....Sir E. Walker.

Hungary.

Budapest.....W. Prohle.

Italy.

Genoa....{C. E. Canali (G).
{L. Canali (V).
Livouorne
Comte G. de Chayes.
Naples
Marquis C. E. Capomazza.
Palermo.....Riccard Eollina.
Venice.....Angelo Gino Toso.
Luxemburg
Jean Pierre Arendt.

Mediterranean.

Amsterdam....H. L. Bekker.

Chili.

Iquique.....Don H. Mujica.

Columbia.

Bogota..Don Luis C. Corral.

Denmark.

Copenhagen..A. N. Peterson.

Ecuador.

Guayaquil...Pedro V. Miller.

France.

Bordeaux.....E. G. Faure.
Paris.....C. Laurent.

Germany.

Aachen.....W. A. Lieven.
Berlin Albert Schinzinger (G).
Bremen.....F. H. Noltenius.
Koln.....Heinrich Maus.
Leipzig.....Alfred Selter.
Muenchen
Aduard Schussel (G).
Stettin.....A. Kunstmann.
Algiers..Pierre Marie
Auguste Ferrat.

Great Britain.

Cardiff.....E. H. Trimby.
Glasgow....A. Scott Younger.
Gibralter.....W. H. Smith.
Middlesborough....W. Dixon.

Holland.

Rotterdam..H. P. Van Vliet.
Valleta.....Robert Howard.

Mexico.

Manzanilo.....Blas Ruiz.

New Zealand.

Auckland....A. B. Roberton.
Wellington.....A. Young.

Norway.

Oslo.....A. H. Mathiesen.

Portugal.

Lisbon.....Carlos Gomes.
Oporto...Jose Augusto Dias.

Spain.

Barcelona.....G. D. Lauger.

Sweden.

Gottenburg..Carl O. Kjelberg.

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Stockholm...S. G. Lindberg.

Switzerland.

Basel .....H. Madory.
Geneva.....Alfred Kern.
Zurich.....Ernest Voegeli.

Turkey.

Salonica...Edwin N. Saltiel.

U.S.A.

Boston.....E. S. Webster.
Galveston.....J. H. Langben.
Mobile.....H. H. Clark.
St. Louis.....J. E. Smith.
Oakland....
Arthur Ben Roberton.
Philadelphia J. F. MacFadden.
Juneau.....Emery Valentine.

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CHAPTER IX

THE ARMY, NAVY AND AVIATION

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Relative Position of Army and Navy

Till the time of the Russo-Japanese war the Army held a position of supreme importance as compared with the Navy. In the organization of the Imperial Headquarters on the occasion of the Japan-China war, for instance, the Chief of the General Staff, a General in the Army, controlled for strategical reasons the two wings of national defence, though they had been distinctly separated in 1893. In the Imperial Headquarters organized at the time of the Russo-Japanese war, the Chiefs of the two services were for the first time placed on equal status as to power, and were placed under the direct control of the Emperor. Since then, so far as expansion is concerned, the Navy has surpassed the Army in the amount voted by the Imperial Diet.

National Defence Program

Upon the restoration of peace after the Russo-Japanese war, Prince Yamagata memorialized the Throne, suggesting that the Army should be increased to twenty-five Divisions in the future, namely in the first term to nineteen Divisions and in the second term to twenty-five Divisions, while the Navy should be expanded to two Squadrons, each consisting of at least eight superior battleships, and of some cruiser squadrons. The project was sanctioned by his late Majesty, and the then Saionji Cabinet promised that the scheme would be carried out as far as the State finances allowed. The national defence program, however, has naturally been modified by the result of the Washington Conference, for which see later.

The Board of Marshals and Fleet Admirals

The Board of Marshals and Fleet Admirals was created in 1893 as the highest advisory body on military and naval matters to the Emperor. The present members are:

Admiral of Fleet Count Togo; Marshal Count Oku; Admiral of Fleet Visc. Inouye; H.I.H. Marshal Prince Kan-in; Marshal Visc. Uyehara.

The Supreme Council of War

This is a special war office that was created in the year 1887 and may be regarded as the Emperor's advisers and staff officers on all important matters pertaining to war. The members consist of those of above Office, Ministers of War and the Navy, Chiefs of the General Staff and of the Naval Staff Board, all

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as ex officio members, and also those specially nominated by the Emperor. At present the specially nominated members of the Council are:—

H.I.H. Gen. Prince Kuni; H.I.H. Gen. Prince Nashimoto; H.I.H. Adm. Prince Fushimi; Gen. Oba; Adm. Ide; Gen. Kikuchi; Adm. Yamashita; Adm. Takeshita; Gen. Shirakawa; Gen. Kanno; Lt.-Gen. Inouye; Lt.-Gen. Suzuki.

The Court-Martial Law

The new Court-Martial Law passed by the 44th session of the Diet in March 1921 which came into force on April 1st 1922 is improved in many respects, in keeping with the spirit of the times.

According to the provisions of the new law there are in the Army eight court-martials, i.e., the High, the Divisional and six other temporary ones, while the Navy has the High, the Tokyo, the Admiralty and four other temporary ones. In both services the court-martial is composed of judges (military or naval officers), law officers (civil) and clerks, the number of these varying according to the nature of the court.

The points of improvement effected in the new enactment are, (1) all offences committed by officers and men shall be tried in public, (2) and the accused are allowed to have the benefit of counsel in their defence. The defending lawyers are selected from among those appointed by the Minister of War. A way was opened for appeal against judgements. In the new law the examining body includes legal experts.

Two Notable Cases.—The first notable trial by court-martial under the new law was held at Kumamoto, (6th Army Division), Oct. 14 to 20, 1922, over the notorious wrongful disposal of Czech Arms at Vladivostok. Major J. Hara in charge of the arms at the time was found guilty and was sentenced to penal servitude for 1½ years. The second was the Osugi murder case by a Gendarmerie Captain at the time of the Sept. disaster 1923 in Tokyo.

SECTION I.—THE ARMY

1. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

From about seven centuries till the abolition of feudalism in 1868, military service was an exclusive privilege of samurai. With the advent of the resuscitated Imperial regime and, in consequence, the complete overhauling of national organizations, social, political and so forth, that privilege was converted into a burdensome duty of conscription service to which sons and brothers of all classes of people had to attend on reaching majority. Japan had adopted the Western system, that of a nation in arms. Of the Generals who rendered most distinguished service in thus organizing the military system of Japan, the names of the late Marshals Yamagata and Oyama and the late General Prince Katsura stand out prominent. The distinguished ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian Army carried out in 1884 minute investigations into the military systems of the leading Powers of Europe. As a result of this memorable tour of inspection the military organization of the country was remodelled on the Prussian system. The Marshal's suite contained

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the best talents of the time so far as military affairs were concerned and included the late General Kawakami, Chief of the General Staff, and the late Prince Katsura. It was by the General, who by the way died soon after the close of the Japan-China war in which he played the most distinguished part, that the staff service of the country was laid on the present basis of perfection and efficiency. On the other hand General Katsura did much to improve the administrative side of the service. In acclamatising the German method Japan owed much to the late General Meckel of the Prussian army who came to this country in 1885 as adviser to the Japanese army and took under his tutelage most of our distinguished Generals.

2. CONSCRIPTION

The conscription system, first elaborated in 1873, requires all able-bodied Japanese males of from full 17 to 40 years old to respond to the nation's call. In practice, that fundamental principle has never been put in force, and even on such an extraordinary occasion as that of the 1904-5 War the call did not extend beyond a portion of those on the second reserve.

The service is divided as follows:—**Jobi Hei-eki** (standing army) consisting of **gen-eki** (active service) and **yobi-eki** (1st reserve service); **kobi hei-eki** (2nd reserve service); **hoju hei-eki** (territorial army service). The youths at full 20 years of age are subject to examination for conscription. Those who pass it as class A or B are enrolled by lottery in the active service which extends 2 years (3 years legally, but in 1907 the two year system was adopted for infantry and later it was extended to other arms). Also a certain number of those recruits is placed on the conscript reserve list for 12 years and 4 months. The rest are all enrolled in the territorial army which receives no military training. Lads who finish the active service are placed on the 1st reserve list for 4 years and 4 months at the end of which they are transferred to the 2nd reserve for 10 years, and finally (after 17 years and 4 months of service) to the territorial army. Those who have gone through the period of conscript reserve also pass into the territorial army. Youths who are classed as C are at once enrolled in the territorial army.

Exemption and Postponement.—Those who are classed as D are exempted from service, while E class lads are to be examined again the following year and, if they remain in the same class, are exempted. Criminals and the only supporters of the family have their enlistment put off. Postponement of the period of service is allowed in favor of lads studying at schools, Government or private, which are recognized to be of a status at least equal to that of Middle Schools. The boys, according to the regulations revised in the 1919-20 Diet which came into force in 1920, are alike subject to conscription examination when they reach the age, but the period of service can be postponed till 25 years of age for students studying at schools with terms extending over 3 years, 26 for those at schools with terms of 5 years or over, and 27 for those at universities and schools with terms of over 6 years. This postponement is also applicable to those staying abroad except in near Asiatic countries, to the age of 37. On the other hand, a student living within the eligible limit is enrolled at once in the service without the favor of chance of exemption from active service incidental to the draw-

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ing of lots, as soon as he leaves a school placed under the postponement clause, or when he reaches the above ages. The alternative to avoid going through the regular service is to go through the one-year volunteer service which must also be applied for as soon as his eligibility has been ascertained.

One-year Volunteers:—Candidates must possess scholarship at least equal to graduates of the Middle Schools. After one year's service they are enrolled in the reserve or after examination appointed officers. They are required to pay the expense of the barracks, ¥240. The volunteers have to serve 3 months each in the two years following before they are enrolled in the territorial army list.

One-year Service for Teachers.—Created for the benefit of graduates of local normal schools intending to be primary school teachers, it has been extended to one year since 1921.

Examination for Conscription.—Lads of conscript age are classified into 5 grades as regards their physical examination, as, A. B1, B2, C, D, E, the percentage in 1919 being respectively 36.1; 14.7; 22.7; 21.7; 4.3; 0.5. Statistics on stature and weight ascertained through physical examination in the last 3 years makes the following showing:

Stature

	Above 5.6 shaku	5.3–5.6 shaku	5.0–5.3 shaku	Under 5.0 shaku	Disqualified	Average stature
1923	18,912	204,296	279,615	98,521	2,929	5.25
1924	19,249	201,367	254,865	83,370	2,991	5.26
1925	18,743	197,445	260,319	42,482	3,002	5.26

Weight

	Above 5.6 shaku Kwan	5.3–5.6 shaku Kwan	5.0–5.3 shaku Kwan	Under 5.0 shaku Kwan	Average weight Kwan
1923	15.970	14.847	13,433	12.090	13.926
1924	15.949	14.894	13.432	12.103	13.963
1925	15.821	14.705	12.971	12.022	13.827

The ratio of illiteracy was 4.28 per cent. in 1910, 3.44 in '11 and 2.17 in '15, but it was reduced to 0.93 in '22, 0.94 in '23 and 0.90 in '24.

Conscripts and Their Leave of Absence

In order to meet the convenience of the families of conscripts the military authorities have decided to adopt a new departure. According to this conscripts may return home to assist the business of their families at a convenient period, staying for the number of days representing their leave, but in no case for more than a fortnight. The proposal was carried into effect in 1919.

3. PERSONNEL OF ACTIVE SERVICE

Officers.—Infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineer and commissariat officers are appointed from among cadets trained at the Military Cadets' School, or non-commissioned officers. Technical officers, surgeons and veterinary surgeons are promoted from

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among probational officers who must be graduates of universities and technical or medical schools, while for paymasters officers of other arms are trained at the Paymasters' School. Officers can also volunteer for the gendarmerie when they are put to training at the Gendarmerie Training Institute.

Warrant officers.—These are special sergeant-majors.

Non-Commissioned officers.—Comprise sergeant-majors, sergeants and corporals, all to be promoted from the ranks of the privates.

Privates.—Are classified into senior, 1st and 2nd classes.

Promotion and Age-Limit of Officers

Rules for promotion of military officers in service in time of peace are as follows, this limit being reduced to ½ in time of war:

2 Years each from Sub-Lieutenant to Lieutenant and from the latter to Captain, 4 years to Major, 3 years to Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 years each to Colonel and next to Major-General, 3 years to Lieutenant-General. The promotion to full General and next to Marshal is left to the will of the Emperor.

Age-limit in the active service is,—for Sub-Lieutenant and Lieutenant 45, Captain 48, Major 50, Lieutenant-Colonel 53, Colonel 55, Major-General 58, Lieutenant-General 62, General 65, and no limit for Marshal.

Opening the Door of the Service

To induce non-commissioned officers to remain in the service, the military authorities devised in 1920 a special system by which the warrant officer of capability may be promoted to a special lieutenant after a short education, to be elevated according to merit to a higher post, even to the supreme Marshalship. On the other hand, to reinforce the Army with erudite officers, the graduates of universities in science or engineering can now be appointed by the Appointment Regulations of Technical Officers gazetted in August 1919, to Engineering or Artillery Lieutenants after 6 months' cadetship, while those graduated from the medical and agricultural colleges are likewise qualified to become Surgeon and Veterinary Lieutenants respectively.

No. of Officers on Active List

	Dec. 1924
Gen. to Maj-Gen. and ranking officers	236
Col. to Maj. and ranking officers	3,033
Cap. to Sub-Lieut. and ranking officers	11,061
Non-commissioned officers	3,698
Total	18,028
Do. for 1922	14,786
Do. for 1923	14,405

4. THE ARMY EDUCATION

Military education is organized as follows:—(1) The Military Preparatory Schools located at Tokyo, Hiroshima and Kumamoto are the lowest ladder in the scale of education for candidates aspiring to become officers. (2) The Military Cadets' School situated at Tokyo receives the graduates of the Prepa-

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ratory Schools and other candidates. (3) The Staff College gives the finishing polish to lieutenants and captains of promising ability and gives necessary training so as to qualify them to become staff officers.

Besides the above there are various schools to give special education connected with Army. These are:—the Artillery and Engineering School for 2nd lieutenants of the respective corps to receive necessary training; the Infantry School to instruct captains and lieutenants in tactics, etc.; the Toyama Military School to give officers and non-commissioned officers from two to seven months' training in gymnastics, and fencing, and also to train the Military Band; the Cavalry School to give eleven months' training to officers and non-commissioned officers of cavalry; the Heavy Artillery School; Field Artillery School; Gunnery Mechanic School; Paymaster School; Surgery School; Veterinary Surgery School; the Army Engineering School for training officers and non-commissioned officers in military engineering; the Military Communication School; the Military Motor Car School; the Military Aviation Schools (3); the Gendarmerie Training Institute.

Statistics for 1926 (July)

	Staff	Students	Graduates
Staff College	49	180	—
Art and Eng. School	60	216	209
Infantry School	38	141	175
Toyama School	45	370	459
Cavalry School	37	70	108
Field Art. School	80	90	89
Heavy Art. School	28	30	141
Cadets' School	227	1,255	465
Mil. Prep. Schools (3)	42	355	145
Gun. Mech. School	57	245	13
Paymaster School	20	110	96
Surgery School	35	150	219
Vet. Surg. School	19	73	76
Army Eng. School	39	31	55
Mil. Avi. Schools (3)	147	270	94
Mil. Motor Car School (est. '25)	110	60	59
Mil. Communication „ (est. '25)	11	30	—
Gendarmerie Training School..	17	65	74

5. DEVELOPMENT & REORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL CORPS

As a result of actual experience learned in the 1904-5 war and the World's war, special corps have been expanded or reorganized. The development is specially conspicuous in (1) Heavy Artillery, (2) Field and Mountain Artillery, (3) Machine Gun Companies, (4) Communication Corps, (5) Flying Corps, etc.

Heavy Artillery.—This is the new term adopted for the Fortress Artillery in the old system, the Fortress Artillery formerly stationed at the forts existing at various strategic places, as Bay of Tokyo, Shimonoseki, and others, having been exclusively

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defensive, and therefore unsuited for aggressive operations. The new terminological change, therefore, may be called bringing the thing up to date. At the same time some marked innovation has been adopted for this branch of the service as, for instance, the unification of organization of artillery corps in strength, whereas in the former Fortress Artillery the strength of a regiment or a battalion was different in a different fortress. Next, to strengthen the efficiency and mobile power of Heavy Artillery Corps, lighter guns were attached, to be made use of when quick work is required. The Heavy Artillery Corps is as follows according to the new system:—

Regiments:—Yokosuka; Miyama; Shimonoseki.
Battalions:—Hakodate; Maizuru; Keichi; Sasebo; Masan; Port Arthur; Keelung; Mako.

Field Artillery and Mountain Artillery.—(A) A field artillery regiment, composed of three battalions, is attached to each division with the exception of the 9th and 11th Divisions for each of which a mountain artillery regiment is provided.

(B) Besides there are four brigades of field heavy artillery, each of two regiments strength, distributed as follows:—

Brig. headquarters	Reg.	Brig. headquarters	Reg
1st (Mishima)	2nd. 3rd.	3rd (Konodai)	1st. 7th.
2nd (Kokura)	5th. 6th.	4th (Tokyo)	4th. 8th.

(C) Two independent mountain artillery regiments, each two battalions strong, are stationed at Sendai (1st) and Kurume (3rd).

Mounted Machine Guns.—It has been decided to attach a battery of mounted machine guns to each infantry regiment, the new organization having come into effect in August, 1922.

Balloon Corps.—A captive balloon corps that had existed prior to the 1904-5 War, is now stationed at Tokorozawa.

Railway Regiments—Two railway regiments are stationed at Narashino and Chiba, both in Chiba prefecture.

Telegraph Regiments.—The 1st in Tokyo, and the 2nd in Hiroshima.

Motor-car Corps and Subsidy.—Motor-car corps, which was created several years ago as a special unit of the Service Corps, was abolished in April '25, in connection with the army reorganization and instead an Army Motor-car School was established at Setagaya, Tokyo. In May 1918, a law for granting bounty to motors strong enough for purposes of transportation in time of need was enacted. Rate of bounty allowed to such motor-cars is as follows:—

Capacity of motor car	For construction Yen	Extra allowance Yen	For purchase Yen	For maintenance (yearly) Yen
A. ¾ mertic tons and over.	1,500	500	1,000	400
B. 1.0 met. tons and over..	2,000	500	1,000	500
C. 1.5 met. tons and over..	3,000	500	1,000	600
D. ¾ met. tons and over..	1,500	375	750	300
E. 1.0 met. tons and over..	2,000	375	750	400
F. 1.5 met. tons and over..	3,000	375	750	500

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N. B.—A, B and C are goods wagons while D, E and F are those whose bodies can easily be reconstructed into wagons.

The number of cars subsidized according to the Law amounted to 4 in 1918; 33 in 1919; 22 in 1920, totalling 59.

Military Air Corps.—At present there are eight flying regiments (two of them in course of organization), each consisting of 3 or 4 companies. The corps were made an independent service on June 1, '25, the former term "flying battalions" having been changed into "flying regiments" at the same time. (For further details vide Section on Aviation—Ed. J.Y.B.)

6. THE ARMS DEPOT AND MILITARY ARSENALS

The Arms Depot has its headquarters in Tokyo, and branches at Tokyo, Chiba, Osaka, Nagoya, Hiroshima and Kokura. They conduct the purchase, storing, maintenance, repairs, distribution, replacement, etc. of arms and ordnance, mounting of guns and similar work. The Military Arsenals are established at Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya and Oji (near Tokyo), each having a number of branch factories and powder magazines, with the headquarters at Koishikawa, Tokyo. They undertake the designing, planning and manufacture of arms, ordnance, munitions of war and powder required in the army, their repairs and inspection, and also undertake the manufacture of powder and arms for the navy and the public at their request. There is besides one ordnance manufactory at Kokura and another at Heijo. The results of the working at the arsenals in Tokyo and Osaka for the year ended March, 1919, were as follows:

	Expenses	Revenue from Manufacture	Revenue Miscellaneous
Tokyo	¥35,693,212	¥53,905,974	¥ 603,500
Osaka	29,850,606	35,398,768	1,360,343
Total	65,543,818	89,304,742	1,360,343

7. ARMY ON THE PEACE STANDING

Organization

A division is generally composed of 2 brigades of infantry, 1 regiment each of cavalry and artillery, 1 battalion each of engineers and army service corps. A regiment of infantry consists of 3 battalions, each 600 men, while a regiment of cavalry is composed of 3 or 4 squadrons, each 100 sabres. A regiment of field artillery consists of 6 batteries, each of 4 guns, while a battalion of engineers consists of 3 companies, each of 150 men, and that of army service corps of 300 men. There are also independent corps, as shown in the table of army distribution given in this chapter.

Peace-Footing and Expenditure

The policy of secrecy and aloofness in military affairs has been much relaxed in deference to the spirit of the times. In

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the 1919-20 Diet, General Tanaka, the then War Minister, for the first time took the public into confidence as to the number of officers and rank and file on peace-footing.

Average annual expenditure per capita in rank, much increased of late with higher price of commodities, stood as follows in Japan Proper in 1921-22:—

Sergeant-major, ¥633.994; sergeant, ¥430.707; corporal, ¥340.-707; superior private, ¥265.744; 1st and 2nd private, ¥254.944.

Strength of the Standing Force

As the result of the army adjustment and reorganization effected twice, in 1922 and 1925, has considerably decreased the strength of standing force, which consists at present of 17 divisions with approximately 198,800 officers and men (15,540 officers and 183,260 warrant officers and men). Classified according to different corps the figure stands as follows:—

Kind	No. of Regiments (or battalions)	No. of companies (squadrons or batteries)
Infantry	70 regiments	706 companies
Cavalry	25 regiments	70 squadrons
Field artillery	15 regiments	90 batteries
Mountain artillery	4 regs, 1 bat.	22 batteries
Mounted artillery	1 bat.	2 batteries
Field heavy artillery	8 regiments	44 batteries
Heavy artillery	3 regs. 8 independent bats.	34 batteries
Sappers	17 bats.	48 companies
Railway corps	2 regiments	16 companies
Telegraph corps	2 regiments	15 companies
Flying corps	8 regiments	26 companies
Balloon corps	1 corps	2 companies
Commissariats	15 battalions	30 companies
Motor-car corps	1 corps	1 company
Anti-air craft artillery	1 regiment	4 companies

Distribution (As revised in April 1925)

Divisional headquarters	Brigade, Regiment, Battalion, etc. of various corps and headquarters		Garrison or corps
Imperial Body Guard Division (Tokyo)	Infantry	Guard Brig. 1: Tokyo...	Guard Regs. 1, 2 — Tokyo
		Guard Brig. 2: Tokyo...	Guard Regs. 3, 4 — Tokyo
	Cavalry Brig. 1: Narashino ...		Guard Reg. ... — Tokyo
			Regs. 13, 14 ... — Narashino
	Field Heavy Art. Brig. 4 Tokyo		Guard Reg. ... — Tokyo
			Reg. 8 ... ... — Tokyo
			Reg. 4 ... ... — Shimoshizu
	Engineer Guard Bat.; Commissariat Guard Bat.; Telegraph Reg. 1		Tokyo
	Railway Reg.	1	Chiba
		2	Narashino
	Flying Reg. 5		Tachikawa
	Balloon Corps		Tokorozawa

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Divisional headquarters	Brigade, Regiment, Battalion, etc. of various corps and headquarters		Garrison of corps
1st Division (Tokyo)	Infantry — Brig. 1 : Tokyo	Reg. 49	Kofu
		Reg. 1	Tokyo
	Infantry — Brig. 2 : Tokyo	Reg. 3	Tokyo
		Reg. 57	Sakura
	Cavalry Brig. 2 : Narashino ...	Regs. 15, 16 ...	Narashino
		Reg. 1	Tokyo
	Field Heavy Art. Brig. 3; Konodai	Field Art. Reg. 1	Tokyo
		Field Art. Bat. 1	Konodai
		Field Heavy Art. Regs. 1, 7	Konodai
	Yokosuka Heavy Artillery Reg....		Yokosuka
	Eng. Bat. 1 ; Commissariat Bat. 1		Tokyo
2nd Division (Sendai)	Infantry — Brig. 3 : Sendai	Reg. 4	Sendai
		Reg. 29	Wakamatsu
	Infantry — Brig. 15 : Takata ...	Reg. 16, Bats. 1, 2	Shibata
		Reg. 16, Bat. 3 ...	Muramatsu
		Reg. 30	Takata
	Caval. Reg. 2 ; Field Art. Reg. 2 ; Eng. Bat. 2 ; Comt. Bat. 2		Sendai
	Independent Mountain Art. Reg. 1		Takata
3rd Division (Nagoya)	Infantry — Brig. 5 : Nagoya... ...	Reg. 6	Nagoya
		Reg. 68	Gifu
	Infantry — Brig. 29 : Shizuoka ...	Reg. 18, Bats. 1, 2	Toyohashi
		Reg. 18, Bat. 3	Hamamatsu
		Reg. 34	Shizuoka
	Caval. Brig. 4 : Toyohashi	Reg. 3	Nagoya
		Regs. 25, 26 ...	Toyohashi
	Field Heavy Art. Brig. 1 : Mishima	Field Art. Reg. 3	Nagoya
		Field Heavy Art. Regs. 2, 3	Mishima
	Comt. Bat. 3		Nagoya
	Anti-air Craft Art. Reg. 1		Toyohashi
	Eng. Bat. 3		Toyohashi
	Flying Regs. 1, 2...		Gifu
	Flying Reg. 7		Hamamatsu
4th Division (Osaka)	Infantry — Brig. 7 : Osaka	Reg. 8	Osaka
		Reg. 70	Sasayama
	Infantry — Brig. 32 : Wakayama...	Reg. 61	Wakayama
		Reg. 37	Osaka
	Caval. Reg. 4 ; Comt. Bat. 4		Osaka
	Field Artillery Reg. 4...		Shidayama
	Miyama Heavy Artillery		Miyama
	Engineer Bat. 4		Takatsuki
5th Division (Hiroshima)	Infantry — Brig. 9 : Hiroshima ...	Reg. 11	Hiroshima
		Reg. 41	Fukuyama
	Infantry — Brig. 21 : Yamaguchi...	Reg. 21	Hamada
		Reg. 42	Yamaguchi
	Caval. Reg. 5 ; Field Art. Reg. 5 ; Eng. Bat. 5 ; Comt. Bat. 5 ; Telegraph Reg. 2		Hiroshima
6th Division (Kumamoto)	Infantry — Brig. 11 : Kumamoto...	Reg. 13	Kumamoto
		Reg. 47	Oita
	Infantry — Brig. 36 : Kagoshima...	Reg. 23	Miyakonojo
		Reg. 45	Kagoshima
	Caval. Reg. 6 ; Field Art. Reg. 6 ; Eng. Bat. 6 ; Comt. Bat. 6		Kumamoto

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Divisional headquarters	Brigade, Regiment, Battalion, etc. of various corps and headquarters			Garrison or corps
7th Division (Asahikawa)	Infantry	Brig. 13 : Asahikawa...	Reg. 25	Sapporo.
			Reg. 26	Asahikawa
		Brig. 14 : Asahikawa...	Regs. 27, 28 ...	
	Caval. Reg. 7 ; Field Art. Reg. 7 ; Eng. Bat. 7 ; Comt. Bat. 7			
	Hakodate Heavy Art. Bat.			Hakodate
8th Division (Hirosaki)	Infantry	Brig. 4 : Hirosaki ...	Reg. 5	Aomori
			Reg. 31	Hirosaki
		Brig. 16 : Akita	Reg. 17	Akita
			Reg. 32	Yamagata
	Field Art Reg. 8 : Comt. Bat. 8			Hirosaki
	Cavalry Brig. 3 : Morioka		Reg. 8	Hirosaki
			Regs. 23, 24 ...	Morioka
	Eng. Bat. 8			Morioka
9th Division (Kanazawa)	Infantry	Brig. 6 : Kanazawa ...	Reg. 7	Kanazawa
			Reg. 35	Toyama
		Brig. 18 : Tsuruga ...	Reg. 19	Tsuruga
			Reg. 36	Sabae
	Caval. Reg. 9 : Mount. Art. Reg. 9 : Eng. Bat. 9 : Comt. Bat. 9			Kanazawa
10th Division (Himeji)	Infantry	Brig. 8 : Himeji	Reg. 39	Himeji
			Reg. 40	Tottori
		Brig. 33 : Okayama ...	Reg. 10	Okayama
			Reg. 63	Matsuye
	Caval. Reg. 10 ; Field Art. Reg. 10			Himeji
	Eng. Bat. 10			Okayama
	Comt. Bat. 10			Himeji
11th Division (Zentsuji)	Infantry	Brig. 10 : Zentsuji ...	Reg. 12	Zentsuji
			Reg. 22	Matsuyama
		Brig. 22 : Tokushima...	Reg. 43	Tokushima
			Reg. 44	Kochi
	Caval. Reg. 11 ; Mount. Art. Reg. 11 ; Eng. Bat. 11 ; Comt. Bat. 11			Zentsuji
12th Division (Kurume)	Infantry	Brig. 12 : Fukuoka ...	Reg. 14	Kokura
			Reg. 24	Fukuoka
		Brig. 24 : Kurume ...	Reg. 46	Omura
			Reg. 48, Bats. 1, 2	Kurume
			Reg. 48, Bat. 3	Saga
	Field Heavy Art. Brig. 2 : Kokura		Regs. 5, 6... ...	Kokura
	Field Art. Reg. 24 ; Independent Mountain Art. Reg. 3			Kurume
	Shimonoseki Heavy Art. Reg.			Shimonoseki
	Sasebo Heavy Art. Battalion			Sasebo
	Keichi Heavy Art. Battalion			Keichi
	Flying Regs. 4, 8			Tachiarai
	Caval. Reg. 12 ; Eng. Bat. 18 ; Comt. Bat. 18. Tank Corps. 1			Kurume
14th Division (Utsunomiya)	Infantry	Brig. 27: Utsunomiya ...	Reg. 2	Mito
			Reg. 59	Utsunomiya
		Brig. 28 : Takasaki ...	Reg. 15	Takasaki
			Reg. 50	Matsumoto
	Caval. Reg. 18 ; Field Art. Reg. 20 ; Comt. Bat. 14...			Utsunomiya
	Eng. Bat. 14			Mito

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Divisional headquarters	Brigade, Regiment, Battalion, etc. of various corps and headquarters			Garrison or corps
16th Division (Kyoto)	Infantry	Brig. 19 : Kyoto	Reg. 9, Bats. 1, 2	Kyoto
			Reg. 9, Bat. 3 ...	Otsu
			Reg. 20 ...	Fukuchiyama
		Brig. 30 : Tsu	Reg. 33	Tsu
			Reg. 38	Nara
	Caval. Reg. 20; Field Art. Reg. 22; Eng. Bat. 16; Comt. Bat. 16			Kyoto
	Flying Reg. 3			Yokaichi
	Maizuru Heavy Art. Bat.			Maizuru
19th Division (Ranan, Chosen)	Infantry	Brig. 37 : Kanko ...	Reg. 73	Ranan
			Reg. 74	Kanko
		Brig. 38 : Ranan ...	Reg. 75	Kainei
			Reg. 76	Ranan
	Caval. Reg. 27; Field Art. Reg. 25			Ranan
	Eng. Bat. 19...			Kainei
20th Division (Ryusan, Chosen)	Infantry	Brig. 39 : Heijo	Reg. 77	Heijo
			Reg. 78	Ryusan
		Brig. 40 : Ryusan ...	Reg. 79	Ryusan
			Reg. 80, Bats. 1, 2	Taikyu
			Reg. 80, Bat. 3	Taiden
	Caval. Reg. 28; Field Art. Reg. 26; Eng. Bat. 20 ...			Ryusan
	Flying Reg. 6			Heijo
	Masan Heavy Art. Bat.			Masan

13th Division at Takata, 15th Division at Toyohashi, 17th Division at Okayama and 18th Division at Kurume were abolished in April '25.

Note.—Figures show numbers of brigades or regiments, etc.; names of the headquarters are given either after colon or dot.

8. THE MILITARY LIMITATION PROGRAM

The general march of events in the world, especially after the Washington Conference, has induced our authorities to act up to what the signs of the times demand in the important problem of limitation. It was time that they should, from considerations both military and financial. Public opinion at home, chafing long under what it considered the exacting demands of the militarists in their appropriations and now encouraged by the Conference, began to insist that the Army should follow the example set by the Navy and be subjected to thorough process of curtailment. The cry became universal and finally took concrete shape as a representation of the House of Representatives passed undivided in the 1921-22 session of the Diet. It was to the effect that the army budget should be cut down by at least ¥40 millions a year and that the term of service of conscripts be reduced from two years to 1 year 4 months.

1st Curtailment.—The representation was received with a good grace by the Army, and 1800 officers (spread over two years for administrative convenience), 56,000 rank and file and 13,000 horses were eliminated, this corresponding to a reduction of about five Divisions on peace strength.

Among other important items on the readjustment program effected in 1923 were the curtailment by 40 days of the term of service in barracks and by 47 days in calls of reservists of foot-soldiers, 87 days in all; reduction of the barrack service from

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three months to two months for commissariat. There were also the abolition of the independent garrisons, the elimination of the higher officers' complement in Chosen, etc.

The retrenchment effected in the years 1923-24 amounted to ¥313 millions on ordinary account and ¥41 millions on extraordinary account, total ¥354 millions approximately.

2nd Curtailment.—In the second reduction carried out on May 1, 1925, four Army Divisions specified before were abolished, and the 12th Division hitherto stationed at Kokura (Kyushu) was removed to Kurume. The abolition of the four divisions affected 16 infantry regiments, 4 cavalry regiments, 4 field artillery regiments, 4 engineer battalions and 4 commissariat battalions, which were all disbanded, as also the motor-car battalion stationed at Setagaya in the suburbs of Tokyo. As the result of the abolition of four divisions, approximately 27,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and privates were discharged, the figure including about 1,180 officers and non-combatant officers. Besides these officers, about 300 officers were previously relieved of their duties during the previous year as the first curtailment connected with the division reduction, and more were discharged by the end of March 1926.

9. THE REORGANIZED ARMY SYSTEM

The new system, which was enforced in the summer of 1925, being based on the principle of quality than quantity, the authorities framed a program for new equipments to compensate for what was lost in the man-power. This new equipment includes the establishment of ten air companies, six anti-aircraft corps with 24 anti-aircraft guns, and two regiments of tank corps with forty tanks. At the same time redoubled efforts will be made to make research into poison gas and other chemical methods.

Of the two new tank corps, each with twenty tanks, one (1st tank corp) is to be stationed at Kurume and the other (2nd) at the infantry school, Chiba prefecture. A regiment of the anti-air craft corps to be named the 1st anti-air craft regiment is to be stationed at Toyohashi, another regiment at the field artillery school in Yotsukaido, Chiba prefecture, and a detachment of similar corps at Ryusan in Korea. A new air corps named the 7th air regiment will be stationed at Toyohashi, to be removed to some other suitable site later. Another additional air corps is to be organized and stationed at Tachiarai for the time being. An army communications school and an army motor-car school were created in Tokyo. The Manchurian independent garrison and the high (maximum) complement of the Korean army, which were to be discontinued in 1925 according to the previously determined program, are to be maintained for the present in view of the situation obtaining in Manchuria and Korea.

The proposal to reduce the period of active service of infantry men from 24 months to 18 months has caused the authorities to enforce a compulsory system of military training of the rising generation and especially the students of middle and higher schools. The education authorities introduced the particular item into the curriculum of those schools, commencing April

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1925, training being given by army officers in active service specially detailed by the Minister of War. Over 1,000 army officers have been selected from among all army divisions for this purpose and appointed instructors of military training in universities, colleges, other higher schools, middle schools, etc.

At the same time, the term of the active service for graduates of normal and other schools have been reduced. As the result thereof the system of one-year volunteer is to be discontinued after 1927 (for further details vide Chap. Education, Ed. J. Y. B.)

SECTION II. THE NAVY

1. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Before the Restoration

Absence of stimulus at first, and then the enforcement of a seclusion policy during the Tokugawa period, caused the maritime and naval activities of Japan to remain comparatively insignificant. The only noteworthy instances of naval operations deserving mention are a seafight at Dan-no-ura between the two clans of Genji and Heike in the 12th century, and the encounters at the time of Hideyoshi between Japanese and Korean fleets off the Korean coast, when the former was rather hard pressed by a Korean Admiral. So far as bold maritime adventurers are concerned, the predatory visits of Japanese piratical junks to the coast of southern China about the beginning of the 17th century may have been far more important in the maritime history of the country. It was about that time too that Japanese junks used to sail for commercial purposes to Korea, China, also to Java, the Philippines, Siam and India.

In the Meiji Era

Because of the isolation policy pursued by the Tokugawa Shogunate, Japan possessed not a single warship fit for service when European and American ships visited her shores in the middle of the 19th century to persuade her to open the country for foreign trade. The sight of these huge foreign men-of-war strongly impressed the whole nation with the necessity of sea armament. The Shogunate and some of the more powerful feudal princes, such as the Princes of Satsuma and Tosa, purchased or ordered war vessels. At the time of the Restoration (1868) Japan possessed not more than 10 such warships, of which eight that belonged to the Shogunate were sunk or destroyed in the battle off the port of Hakodate. When in 1870 a War Department was created by the new Government, the puny "fleet" in being was made subordinate to it, though two years later the two services were divided into the Army and Navy Departments, the latter having acquired in that short period 17 warships with an aggregate tonnage of 14,000 tons. This formed the nucleus of the Japanese Navy.

Gradually expanded in tonnage it had grown to 59,000 by the time of the Sino-Japanese War (1894) and to 260,000 on the occasion of the more formidable Russo-Japanese War (1904).

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The expansion subsequently made was so rapid that when the Washington Conference was opened in 1921 the Imperial fleet comprised 15 battleships, 7 battle-cruisers, about 50 cruisers, coast-defence ships, and gun-boats, including other auxiliary ships, 130 torpedo boat destroyers and torpedo boats and about 30 submarines, representing an aggregate tonnage of approximately 770,000 tons.

2. THE NAVAL PROGRAM

It should be remembered that at the time of the Washington Conference the Japanese Navy had on hand a program for the construction of the first 8-8 unit fleet as approved by the 1920 (41st) session of the Diet. The project was to have been completed by 1927. The 8-8 unit fleet, as originally decided upon after repeated postponement, consisted of a main force of 8 battleships armed with 16-inch guns (the Nagato and later ships), and 8 battle-cruisers (the Akagi and later ships), and auxiliaries of 26 cruisers, 94 torpedo-boat destroyers, and 93 submarines. This scheme had to be abandoned, in conformity with the Naval Treaty agreed upon at the Conference, only the Mutsu and the Nagato on the list being retained. The construction of 6 other battleships and 8 battle-cruisers was either suspended or given up, with the exception of the battle-cruisers Akagi and Amagi which, however, were retained to be rebuilt as aeroplane tenders. As the Conference did not come to any definite agreement in regard to cruisers and other auxiliary ships, excepting aeroplane carrier, the Japanese Navy decided to follow the prescribed program in this respect, though with some reduction. The program for these ships to be completed by 1927 was as follows before the earthquake of September 1, 1923, necessitated one year postponement.—

Kind of Ships		No.	Tonnage.
Cruisers (Tenryu built in 1919, and later ships)....		25	150,000
Of which	Completed or ordered by July '22....	17	82,000
	Not yet ordered	8	68,000
Destroyers (Built in 1918 and later).....		81	89,600
Of which	Completed or ordered by July '22...	57	56,000
	Not yet ordered	27	33,000
Submarines		67	68,536
Of which	Completed or ordered by July '22.....	47	28,166
	Not yet ordered	22	

By 1928 therefore, the strength of the Japanese Navy will be as follows:—

Capital ships	10	301,320
Battleships (Mutsu, Nagato, Hyuga, Ise, Yamashiro, Fuso)	6	191,320
Battle-cruisers (Kongo, Hiyei, Kirishima, Haruna)	4	110,000
Cruisers	25	157,706
Destroyers	81	89,000
Submarines	67	68,536

Besides the above there are at present about 40 cruisers, coast defence ships, gunboats, etc. of older type representing a tonnage of 150,000, and about 100 torpedo boat destroyers and torpedo boats, also of older type amounting to 27,000 tons.

The lesson taught by the Great War has persuaded Japan to slightly modify, strictly within the limit of the Washington

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Conference, the original 8-8 program, and to supersede the plan of building light cruisers of 5,500 ton class with one of 7,000 tons, and moreover to construct four 10,000 ton high-speed cruisers equipped with 8-inch guns. This preference for vessels of larger tonnage is also seen as regards destroyers and submarines, as Japan is to follow as far as possible the example set by the leading Naval powers of the world.

3. NAVAL EXPENDITURE

The Navy has suffered heavily from the seismic disaster of 1923. According to the statement made by the responsible Minister the direct losses sustained amounted to ¥91,500,000, consisting of ¥68,500,000 for Yokosuka and neighborhood, ¥20,000,000 for Tokyo and ¥3,000,000 for Hiratsuka. The same calamity has also caused slight delay in the prescribed period of the Naval program as revised in conformity to the Washington treaty. The proposed budget for the fiscal year 1923 amounted to ¥278 millions and that for 1924 to ¥279. both in round figures, but as both budgets failed to exist owing to the dissolution of the Diet, the working budget adopted as the only alternative left open in such cases demanded the reduction of ¥39 mil. for 1923 and ¥41 for '24, the total for the two years, therefore, standing at ¥239 and ¥238 respectively.

4. NAVAL PORTS

The coast of Japan is divided into three naval districts, each having its Naval Port, i.e., Yokosuka, Sasebo, and Kure. At each of these ports there is an Admiralty, with an arsenal, a marine corps and other provisions necessary for a naval base. Besides there are Strategic Ports at Maizuru, Ominato, and Chinkai (Korea).

5. NAVAL ARSENALS AND SHIPBUILDING

Each Admiralty has an arsenal provided with a shipbuilding yard and possesses a dry dock for accommodating large warships. The Yokosuka and Kure Arsenals have each two cradles, one capable of taking in superdreadnoughts of over 40,000 tons, but the Sasebo and Maizuru Arsenals are provided only with one cradle for building cruisers and lesser ships. Besides the above there are private establishments approved by the Navy. They are the Mitsubishi Shipyard at Nagasaki, Kawasaki Shipyard at Kobe and six others. The first two have capacity of building superdreadnoughts.

The first warship built in Japan was the Seiki of 870 tons launched at Yokosuka in 1875. Till 1903 the largest warship constructed at home was the cruiser Hashidate of 4,228 tons. The improvement effected since that time is demonstrated by the building of the battleships Kurama (14,600 tons) and Satsuma (19,300 tons) in 1909. The launching in Oct. 1910 at Yokosuka of the Kawachi (20,800 tons), the first dreadnought attempted at home, marks another stage in the progress of naval architecture in Japan.

Supply of Building Materials at Home

Japan is almost self-dependent as regards materials for war

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implements. Armor plates, rails, etc. are now turned out to the extent of about 190,000 tons a year at the Imperial Iron Works at Yawata, Kyushu, the plates being also produced at the Naval Yard belonging to the Kure Admiralty. A steel works established in 1908 at Muroran, Hokkaido, as a joint undertaking of the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co. and Armstrong and Vickers, with the countenance of the Navy, is devoted to casting guns and some commercial products.

In wood Siamese teak and Oregon pine are used for decks, while foreign oaks, maples, etc. are used for decorative parts. "Keyaki" (Obelicea serrata makino) erroneously known as Japanese "Zelkowa" oaks, etc. also serve for the latter purpose.

6. PERSONNEL OF THE SERVICE

Officers.—Besides the executive officers there are in the civil branch engineers, surgeons, pharmacists, hydrographers and construction, mechanical and ordnance officers. The executive officers, engineers, surgeons and paymasters are trained respectively at the Naval College, Engineering College, Surgery School and Paymasters School. The other non-combatant officers are appointed from among the candidates who should be graduates of universities or other schools of similar grade.

Petty and Warrant Officers.—The first are appointed by selection from among the 1st class seamen, and are of 1st to 3rd classes, while for the second the 1st class petty officers are eligible. Warrant officers of meritorious active service of not less than 5 years may be commissioned and gradually promoted as special service officers to the rank of Lieut.-Commander or even higher.

Officers and Men of the Service

The personnel of the service for the four years ending Dec. '24 was as follows:—

Year	Active service	Reserve (1st)	Reserve (2nd)	Total
1921	81,386	27,154	12,628	21,168
1922	71,954	12,658	12,564	97,176
1923	72,470	31,827	15,274	119,571
1924	72,470	32,827	15,274	119,571

Those on the active list numbered as follows at the end of 1925:—

	Active	Reserve	2nd Reserve	Total
Adm. to Rear-Adm. and ranking officers	148	179	69	396
Captains to Lieut.-Commanders and ranking officers	1,837	788	199	2,824
Lieutenants to 2nd Sub-Lieutenants and ranking officers....	2,752	186	74	3,012
Special service officers	997	418	223	1,638
Warrant officers	1,694	327	116	2,137
Petty officers	15,220	12,655	—	27,875
Midshipmen	400	—	—	400
Bluejackets	48,832	17,274	14,593	80,699
Cadets at schools	590	—	—	590
Total	72,470	31,827	15,274	119,571

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Volunteers and Conscripts

In the Navy the volunteer service is supplemented by conscription. The annual enlistment of men makes the following record for the five years ending December 1925:—

Year	Conscripts	Volunteers
1921	7,873	7,998
1922	4,385	6,430
1923	6,370	4,094
1924	6,526	5,549
1925	6,740	5,156

Limitation of Armaments and Elimination of Officers

The elimination of officers in accordance to the Limitation of Armaments was begun in Aug. '22 and completed in Mar. '24. The total eliminated was as follows:

Full Admirals	8	Vice-Admirals	52
Rear Admirals	99	Captains	290
Commanders	262	Lieut.-Com.	171
Lieutenants	115	Sub-Lieutenants	43
		Total	1,040

At the same time warrant and ranking officers were reduced by over 700 and petty officers and seamen by over 13,000.

Naval Officers' Promotion

Promotion by selection is the rule in the Japanese Navy. Candidates for special promotion are selected at the conference of the Admirals' Council. The time-limit for promotion is reduced to one half in time of war. The regular course of promotion for junior officers is as follows,—**Midshipmen,** 8 months' in a training ship, over one year's service; 2nd **Sub-Lnts.** over one year's service; 1st **Sub-Lnts,** over 18 months of which six months in Torpedo or Gunnery School; **Lnts.** of over 4 years in the service are promoted to Lieut.-Commanders.

Special service 1st **Sub-Lnts.** over two years' service; **Special service** 2nd **Sub-Lnts,** over three years' service; **Special service Lieutenants** (combatants, engineers and paymasters) may be promoted to Lieut.-Commander by special appointment.

Commanders.—Lieut.-Commanders of over two years' service.

Captains.—Commanders of over two years' service.

Rear-Admirals.—Captains of over two years' service.

Vice-Admirals.—Rear-Admirals of over three years' service.

Admirals.—Vice-Admirals who have seen much actual service or of special merits are promoted by Imperial order.

Age Limit of Officers in Active Service

Fleet Admiral	No limit
Admiral	Below 65
Non-Combatant Vice-Admiral	„ 62
Vice-Admiral and Engineer Vice-Admiral	„ 60
Non-Combatant Rear-Admiral	„ 58

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Rear-Admiral and Engineer Rear-Admiral	Below 56
Non-Combatant Captain	„ 54
Captain, Engineer Captain	„ 52
Non-Combatant Commander	„ 50
Commander, Engineer Commander, and 1st class Warrant Officer	„ 48
Non-Combatant Lieut.-Commander	„ 47
Lieut.-Commander and Engineer Lieut.-Commander	„ 45
Non-Combatant Lieutenant	„ 44
Lieutenant and Engineer Lieutenant	„ 43
Non-Combatant 1st and 2nd Sub-Lieutenant.....	„ 40
1st and 2nd Sub-Lieutenant and Engineer Sub-Lieutenant	„ 38

N. B.—1st class warrant officer or equivalent of over 6 years in the service may be promoted to 1st Lieutenant or equivalent.

7. NAVAL EDUCATION

The eight educational institutions are the Naval Staff College, Naval College (or Cadets School), Engineering College, Torpedo School, Gunnery School, Artificers School, Paymaster School and Surgery School, all thoroughly recast after the European War. In 1921 the Submarine School was established at Kure.

Statistics for 1926 (July)

	Staff	Students	Graduates
Naval Staff College	84	124	64
Naval College	57	408	70
Naval Engineering College....	58	1,083	1,715
Surgery School	15	124	52
Paymaster School	55	215	24
Gunnery School	55	1,160	1,729
Torpedo School	45	863	1,262
Submarine School	17	253	480

8. THE IMPERIAL FLEET

The Standing Fleet

The standing fleet as reorganized on December 1, 1924, consists of the following:

1st Squadron:—Commander-in-Chief Adm. K. Okada.
2nd Squadron:—Commander-in-Chief Vice-Adm. N. Taniguchi.
1st Overseas Squadron:—Commander Rear-Adm. S. Nagano.
3rd Battle Squadron:—Commander Rear-Adm. S. Furukawa.
2nd Torpedo Battle Squadron:—Commander Rear-Adm. S. Hakkaku.
5th Torpedo Battle Squadron:—Commander Rear-Adm. N. Nagasawa.
5th Battle Squadron:—Commander Vice-Adm. T. Torisu.
1st Submarine Battle Squadron:—Commander Vice-Adm. K. Kishii.

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2nd Submarine Battle Squadron:—Commander Vice-Adm. J. Araki.

Besides the above, some warships (usually two) form the training squadron for the training of naval cadets, while others are temporarily put on reserve list or despatched abroad on special commission. The aeroplane carrier Wakamiya is attached to the combined fleet. A fleet of smaller ships, consisting of one light cruiser and seven river gun boats and several destroyers is stationed at Woosung (Shanghai) and other places on the Yangtzekiang on the mission to attend the protection of the Japanese interests in different parts of China.

Classification of the Ships

According to the newly arranged classification in 1912 the ships are subdivided into:—(1) Battleships; (2) Battle cruisers; (3) 1st class cruisers (displacement over 7,000 tons); (4) 2nd class cruisers (displacement under 7,000 tons); (5) 1st class coast defence ships (displacement over 7,000 tons); (6) 2nd class coast defence ships (displacement under 7,000 tons); (7) 1st class gunboats (displacement over 800 tons); (8) 2nd class gunboats (displacement under 800 tons); (9) 1st class destroyers (displacement over 1,000 tons); (10) 2nd class destroyers (displacement 600-1,000 tons); (11) 3rd class destroyers (displacement under 600 tons); (12) 1st class torpedo boats (displacement over 120 tons); (13) 2nd class torpedo boats (displacement under 120 tons).

Torpedo boats were, however, abolished in 1924 and all dismantled and sold or otherwise disposed of.

Warships, Destroyers, Special Service Ships, etc. Extant on September 30, '26

	No.	Tonnage
Battleships	6	191,320
Battle-cruisers	4	110,000
1st class cruisers	2	14,200
2nd class cruisers	21	106,755
Seaplane carriers	3	15,375
Torpedo carriers	4	28,730
Mine Layers	3	19,685
1st class Defence Ships	7	63,098
2nd class Defence Ships	4	15,128
1st class Gun-boats	4	4,683
2nd class Gun-boats	9	3,308
(Total	67)	
1st class Destroyers	39	50,715
2nd class Destroyers	51	41,340
3rd class Destroyers	2	762
(Total	92)	
Sweepers	24	9,977
Submarines	57	35,201

Special Service Ships 28, including 3 training ships, 1 target boat, 4 surveying ships, 19 transports and 1 ice-breaker.

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LIST OF WARSHIPS (Sept. 1, 1925)

Battleships

Name	Displacement (tons)	Length (feet)	When launched	Nominal speed (knots)	Torpedo tubes	Armor at water line (inch.)	Main armament (Centimetre)	
Fuso	30,600	630	1914	22.5	6	28	36 (12);	15 (16)
Yamashiro	30,600	430	1915	22.5	6	28	„	„
Ise	31,260	640	1916	23.0	6	28	„	14 (20)
Hyuga	31,260	640	1917	23.0	6	28	„	„
Nagato	33,800	660	1919	23.0	8	30	40 (8);	„
Mutsu	33,800	660	1920	23.0	8	30	„	„

Battle Cruisers

Hiyei	27,500	653	1912	27.5	8	27	36 (8);	15 (16)
Kongo	27,500	653	1912	27.5	8	27	„	„
Kirishima ..	27,500	653	1913	27.5	8	27	„	„
Haruna	27,500	653	1912	27.5	8	27	„	„

First Class Cruisers

Kako	7,100	580	1925	33.0	12	14	20 (16)	
Furutaka ..	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	
Kinukasa ..	„	„	1926	„	„	„	„	
Aoba	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	
Myoko	10,000	„	„	„	„	„	„	
Nachi	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	
Ashigara ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	
Haguro	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	

Second Class Cruisers

Tone	4,100	360	1907	23.0	3	16	15 (2);	12 (10)
Chikuma ...	4,950	440	1911	26.0	„	„	„ (8);	8
Hirado	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	
Yahagi	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	
Tatsuta	3,500	„	1918	31.0	6	13	14 (4)	
Tenryu	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	
Kuma	5,500	500	1919	33.0	8	15	14 (7)	
Tama	„	„	1920	„	„	„	„	
Kitakami ..	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	
Oi	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	
Kiso	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	
Nagara	5,570	„	1921	„	„	„	„	
Natori	„	„	1922	„	„	„	„	
Isuzu	„	„	1921	„	„	„	„	
Yura	„	„	1922	„	„	„	„	
Kinu	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	
Abukuma ..	„	„	1923	„	„	„	„	
Yubari	3,100	435	„	„	4	11	„	
Sendai	5,595	500	„	„	8	15	„	
Naka	„	„	1925	„	„	„	„	
Jintsu	„	„	1923	„	„	„	„	

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First Class Coast Defence Ships

Name	Displacement (tons)	When launched	Speed (knots)	Main Armament
Asama	9,885	1898	21.25	20cm.(4); 15cm.(14)
Yakumo	9,735	1899	20,00	26cm.(4); „ (12)
Azuma	9,426	„	„	„ „ (14)
Iwate	9,826	1900	20.75	20cm.(4); „
Izumo	9,826	„	20.75	„ „
Nisshin	7,700	1903	20.00	20cm.(4); 15cm.(14)
Kasuga	7,700	1902	20.40	25cm.(1); 20cm.(2)

Second Class Coast Defence Ships

Name	Disp't (tons)	Launched	Speed (knots)	Armament	Name	Disp't (tons)	Launched	Speed (knots)	Armament
Chitose	4,992	1898	22.5	20cm.(2)	Akashi	2,800	1897	19.5	15cm.(2)
Manshu	3,916	—	17	8cm.(2)	Tsushima	3,420	1902	20	15cm.(6)

Sea-Plane Carriers

Wakamiya	5,875	—	11	8cm.(2)	Kaga	—	1921	—	——
Hosho	9,500	1921	25	14cm.(4)	Akagi	26,900	1925	28.5	20cm.(10)

First Class Gunboats

Chihaya	1,263	1900	21	12cm.(2)	Mogami	1,350	1908	23	12cm.(2)
Yodo	1,250	1907	22	„	Ataka	820	1922	16	„

Second Class Gunboats

Uji	620	1903	13	8cm.(4)	Hira	338	1923	16	8cm.(2)
Sumida	126	„	„	6cm.(2)	Hozu	„	„	„	„
Fushimi	180	1906	14	„	Seta	„	„	„	„
Toba	250	1911	15	8cm.(2)	Katada	„	„	„	„
Saga	780	1912	„	12cm.(1)					

First Class Destroyers

Name	Displacement (tons)	When launched	Name	Displacement (tons)	When launched
Amatsukaze	1,227	1916	Yukaze	1,345	1921
Isokaze	„	„	Hokaze	„	„
Hamakaze	„	„	Numakaze	„	1922
Tokitsukaze	„	„	Nokaze	„	1921
Umikaze	1,150	1910	Namikaze	„	1922
Yamakaze	„	1911	No. 1	1,400	„
Urakaze	907	1915	No. 3	„	„
Ekaze	1,300	1917	No. 5	„	„
Tanikaze	1,300	1918	No. 7	„	1923
Minekaze	1,345	1919	No. 9	„	1924
Sawakaze	„	„	No. 11	„	1924
Okikaze	„	„	No. 13	„	1925
Shimakaze	„	1920	No. 15	„	1924
Yakaze	„	„	No. 17	„	„
Hakaze	„	„	No. 19	1,445	„
Nadakaze	„	„	No. 21	„	1925
Akikaze	1,345	1920	No. 23	„	„
Shiokaze	„	„	No. 25	„	—
Tachikaze	„	1921	No. 27	„	1925

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Second Class Destroyers

Name	Displacement (tons)	When launched	Name	Displacement (tons)	When launched
Sakura	600	1911	Kaki	850	1919
Tachibana	„	1912	Nire	„	„
Matsu	665	1915	Kuri	„	1920
Kashiwa	„	„	Tsuga	„	„
Kaba	„	„	Kiku	„	„
Sakaki	„	„	Susuki	„	1921
Kayede	„	„	Awoi	„	1920
Kusunoki	„	„	Hagi	„	„
Ume	„	„	Fuji	„	„
Katsura	„	„	Tsuta	„	1921
Kiri	„	„	Ashi	„	„
Sugi	„	„	Hishi	„	„
Kashi	835	1916	Warabi	„	„
Hinoki	„	„	Hasu	„	„
Momo	„	„	Tade	„	1922
Yanagi	„	1917	Yomogi	„	„
Enoki	850	1918	Sumire	„	1921
Keyaki	„	„	No. 2	900	1922
Maki	„	1917	No. 4	„	„
Tsubaki	„	1918	No. 10	„	„
Kuwa	„	„	No. 16	„	„
Nara	„	1918	No. 6	„	1923
Kaya	„	1919	No. 8	„	„
Momi	„	„	No. 12	„	„
Take	„	„	No. 18	„	„
Nashi	„	„			

Third Class Destroyers

Name	Disp't (tons)	Laun-ched	Speed (knots)	Main Arm't	Name	Disp't (tons)	Laun-ched	Speed (knots)	Main Arm't
Shiratsuyu	381	1906	29	8cm.(6)	Mikazuki	381	1906	29	8cm.(6)

Mine Sweepers

Name	Displacement (tons)	Length (feet)	When launched	Nominal speed (knots)	Torpedo tubes	Armor at water line (feet)	Main Armament
No. 1	700	235	1923	20	—	7	12cm.(2)
No. 2	„	„	„	„	—	„	„
No. 3	„	„	„	„	—	„	„
No. 4	„	„	1924	„	—	„	„
No. 5	„	„	—	„	—	„	„
No. 6	„	„	—	„	—	„	„
Ushio	581	227	1905	29	2	6	8cm.(6)
Kamikaze ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Hatsushimo...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Nenohi	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Kisaragi	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Wakaba	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Asakaze	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Harukaze	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Hatsuyuki ...	„	„	1906	„	„	„	„

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Name	Displacement (tons)	Length (feet)	When launched	Nominal speed (knots)	Torpedo tubes	Armor at water line (feet)	Main Armament
Yugure	581	227	1905	29	2	6	8cm.(6)
Yudachi	"	"	1906	"	"	"	"
Hibiki	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Minatsuki ...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nagatsuki ...	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kikuzuki	"	"	1907	"	"	"	"
Uranami	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Isonami	"	"	1908	"	"	"	"
Ayanami	"	"	1909	"	"	"	"

Mine Layers

Name	Displacement (tons)	Length (feet)	When launched	Nominal Speed (knots)	Armor at water line (feet)	Main Armament
Tokiwa	9,885	408	1898	21.25	24	20cm.(4); 15cm.(14)
Aso	7,800	425	—	22	22	15cm.(8); 8cm.(14)
Shoriki	2,000	240	1916	13	13	12cm.(3)

Special Service Ships

Name	Displacement (tons)	Length (feet)	When launched	Nominal speed (knots)	Armor at water line (feet)	Main Armament
Asahi	—	400	1899	—	—	—
Shikishama ..	—	400	1898	—	—	—
Fuji	—	374	1896	18¼	—	—

Target Ship

Settsu	—	500	1911	—	—	—

Surveying Ships

Musashi	1,502	201	1886	14	15	8cm.(4)
Yamato	1,502	201	1885	14	15	"
Matsuye	2,550	237	1898	—	14	5cm.(2)
Koshu	2,270	252	1904	10.3	12	8cm.(2)

Transports

Takasaki	5,987	375	1902	10	15	8cm.(2)
Seito	8,300	241	1906	"	21	"
Tsurugisaki...	1,970	210	1917	9	14	"
Sunosaki	9,800	400	1918	14	23	12cm.(2); 8cm.(2)
Muroto	8,751	345	1918	12½	"	12cm.(2)
Nojima	"	"	1919	"	"	"
Noma 11,680		400	—	11½	25	14cm.(2); 8cm.(2)
Notoro 15,400		455	1920	12	26	12cm.(2)
Shiretoko ...	"	"	"	"	"	"
Yerimo	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sata	"	"	"	"	"	14cm.(2)
Tsurumi	"	"	1921	"	"	"
Shiriya	"	"	"	"	"	"

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Name	Displacement (tons)	Length (feet)	When launched	Nominal speed (knots)	Armor at water line (feet)	Main Armament
Iro	„	„	1922	„	„	„
Kamui 19,500		496	„	15	28	„
Ondo 15,400		455	„	12	26	„
Hayatomo ...	„	„	„	„	„	„
Naruto	„	„	1923	„	„	„
Mamiya 17,500		475	„	14	28	„

Ice Breaker

Otomari	2,830	200	1921	13	21	8cm.(1)

Torpedo Carriers

Name	Displacement	Launched	Speed (knots)	Main Arm't
Kanzaki	10,500	1896	—	8cm.(1)
Komahashi	1,230	1913	13.9	8cm.(2)
Jungei	8,500	1923	16.0	14cm.(4)
Chogei	„	1924	„	—

Submarines

The Navy possesses 57 submarines at present. Of these Nos. 1 to 18 are of smaller type and used for training purpose. The others are of 800 to 900 tons and all future ones will be over 1,000 tons. Three submarines have sunk by accident since Aug. '23.

SECTION III—AVIATION

1. MILITARY AVIATION

Two officers who were trained in France and returned home in 1911 were the first airmen in Japan, followed by two others in 1912 and three in 1913. In 1919, an aviation section was created in the War Office and the first military aviation school was opened at Tokorozawa, near Tokyo, in January, '20, to give training in the first year to about 100 students including both commissioned and non-commissioned officers, besides admitting a few civilians. In 1922, two military aviation schools were newly established, one at Shimoshidzu (Chiba Prefect.) and the other at Akeno (Miye Prefect.) Since 1917 the Army has yearly bought powerful machines from Europe, while at the same time efforts were made to produce them at home, with the result that machines of excellent make are now produced at government and private factories.

Japan sent an aviation mission to the Italian front during the European war in August, 1918, it consisting of 22 officers (1 died there) and over 70 artisans. They returned home in August, 1919. Equally noteworthy was the arrival in February, '19, of some 60 French army aviators including 17 officers headed by Col. Faure, for giving training to Japanese aviators. Another noteworthy fact was the participation with marked success of

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the aviators of the army and navy in the Tsingtao campaign of 1914.

On June 1, '25, the military aviation corps were made independent on equal footing as infantry, cavalry, field artillery, etc., and at the same time each air battalion was reorganized into an air regiment. Simultaneously with the independence of the air force two bombing regiments were newly added to the extant force.

Flying Regiments.—The military air force consists at present of 8 flying regiments and one balloon corps, organized with 3,098 officers and men (403 officers, 468 non-commissioned officers and 2,227 privates). The headquarters of the flying regiments are as follows:

1st Regiment (4 air companies) and 2nd Regiment (2 air companies) at Kagamigahara, Gifu Prefecture.

3rd Regiment (3 air companies) at Yokaichi, Shiga Prefecture.

4th Regiment (4 air companies) at Tachiarai, Fukuoka Prefecture.

5th Regiment (4 reconnoitring air companies) at Tachikawa, near Tokyo.

6th Regiment (3 air companies) at Heijo (Pingyang), Chosen.

7th Regiment (4 air companies) at Hamamatsu, Shizuoka Prefecture.

8th Regiment (2 air companies) at Tachiarai, Fukuoka Prefecture.

Balloon Corps (2 companies) at Tokorozawa, Saitama Prefecture, near Tokyo.

At Heijo, necessary equipments were completed in 1921 at an outlay of ¥2,500,000 and the battalions were brought to full strength by the end of 1925. The military air force is now equipped with 500 standing machines.

Expansion of Air Force.—To strengthen the air force to the status comparable to that of the Western powers, the Army authorities drew up in 1925 an expansion program which was put into execution the following year. The expansion involved the creation of 1 bombing battalion, 1 reconnoitring battalion and I fighting battalion, each consisting of 3 companies, as the first period expansion of the present air force. On principle, one air battalion is organized with 3 companies in ordinary time, each company being equipped with 12 machines for a fighting corps and 9 machines for reconnoitring. The 1st and 2nd battalions stationed at Kagamigahara received one additional company each, and the 4th battalion at Tachiarai also one. The remaining six companies, organized into two battalions, are stationed at Toyohashi and Tachiarai respectively. The name "battalion" was changed into "regiment" in April '25.

Military Aviation and Accidents

The Army Aviation Board has published the following figures showing the aviation record during the years 1924-25, No. of fliers being counted on the basis of one flier one cruise as one.

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		1925	1924
No. of cruise		67,199	64,825
Hours of flight		20,848	18,156
No. of fliers		97,880	93,123
No. of killed		6	9
No. of injured		13	7

		1925	1924
Machine damaged	Serious	79	63
	Slight	46	56
Motor damaged	Serious	35	57
	Slight	59	46

The percentage of accidents is worked out thus:—

Casualty per 10,000 cruises.	killed	0.86	1.31
	injured	1.93	1.17
" " " hours...	killed	2.87	4.96
	injured	6.24	3.86
" " " fliers...	killed	0.61	0.97
	injured	1.35	0.75
No. of cruise per 1 casualty.	killed	11,167	7,647
	injured	5,169	9,832
No. of flying hours per 1 casualty	killed	3,474	2,017
	injured	1,603	2,594
No. of fliers per 1 casualty.	killed	16,313	10,347
	injured	7,529	13,303
No. of accidents per 10,000 cruises: Machines	Serious	11.76	9.15
	Slight	6.85	8.14
No. of accidents per 10,000 cruises: Motors	Serious	4.76	8.42
	Slight	8.78	6.68
No. of accidents per 10,000 hours flight: Machines...	Serious	47.90	34.69
	Slight	22.07	30.84
No. of accidents per 10,000 hours flight: Motors.....	Serious	16.79	31.39
	Slight	28.29	25.34

2. NAVAL AVIATION

Naval aviation in Japan dates from 1912 when our officers trained in France and America returned home. It was not long before a training ground was established at Oppama near Yokosuka and an experimental course was started. From 1912 till 1917, the sum yearly disbursed for this service amounted to ¥3-400,000, to increase in 1918 to ¥1 million and to ¥2 millions in 1919, the total aggregating ¥5,800,000 in ten years. A new expansion program decided in 1920 was completed by March, 1923, bringing the strength of the existing naval air force up as follows:

Yokosuka	6 fleets of sea-planes, 48 machines, 1 tender squadron.
Kasumigaura	2½ fleets of sea-planes, 20 machines, 1 zeppelin corps.
Sasebo	½ fleet, 4 machines.

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Expansion Program

Further increase in the strength of the respective forces as follows by 1927 has had its completion postponed for one year owing to the earthquake:

Kasumigaura	7 fleets, 56 machines and 1 tender squadron.
Yokosuka	5 fleets, 40 machines and 1 zeppelin corps.
Sasebo	3 fleets, 24 machines.
Omura	2 fleets, 16 machines.
Chinkai	1 fleet, 8 machines.

When completed, the Navy will have 17 fleets and 136 machines. The annual allotment for the up-keep of this standing force is on ordinary account ¥16 millions, and 70 per cent. replacement policy is to be pursued. The existing strength of naval air force consists of 12½ fleets and 100 machines so far completed. Besides there is a certain number of sea-planes carried on board some tender ships, battleships, battle-cruisers, or other cruisers.

The Navy aviation is indebted to the assistance of the party of British flight officers for the marked progress it has attained, just as the Army air service owes its development to the training it received from the party of the French flight officers. From 1921 to 1922 the British naval experts led by Captain Senville gave thorough training at Kasumigaura to our flight officers whose efficiency in the operation has in consequence made striking improvement.

Navy Aviation and Accidents

		1923	1924
No. of cruise		27,231	47,535
Hours of flight		10,461	18,229
No. of fliers		52,757	86,374
Casualty per 10,000 cruises.	killed	1.84	1.89
	injured	7.67	4.42
" " " hours...	killed	4.78	4.94
	injured	20.07	11.52
" " " fliers...	killed	0.95	1.04
	injured	3.98	2.44
No. of cruise per 1 casualty.	killed	5,446	5,282
	injured	1,296	2,264
No. of flying hours per 1 casualty	killed	2,092.19	2,025.24
	injured	498.10	868.0
No. of fliers per 1 casualty.	killed	10,551	9,597
	injured	2,512	4,113
No. of accidents per 10,000 cruises: Machines	Serious	50.31	35.34
	Slight	206.38	358.05
No. of accidents per 10,000 cruises: Motors	Serious	60.59	61.03
	Slight	165.99	242.14
No. of accidents per 10,000 hours flight: Machines...	Serious	135.60	91.00
	Slight	536.70	933.30

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No. of accidents per 10,000 hours flight: Motors.....	Serious	157.60	158.00
	Slight	431.70	631.40

The figures for casualty and accidents do not include those of the balloon corps.

Aviation Toll of Death

From Oct. 1912 when the first fatal aviation accident befell our civilian aviator, at New York, till the middle of September '26, the toll of death demanded of our aviators numbered 159 besides three foreign fliers who were killed in Japan. Of the 159 the bulk were military or naval aviators and their assistants, the civilian martyrs numbering only 39.

3. CIVILIAN AVIATION

Though dating more than 10 years ago the progress of civilian aviation was very slow, chiefly owing to the scanty support extended by the general public to this newest means of communication and transport. The creation of the Aviation Bureau in Aug. '20 first as part of the Army and now under control of the Minister of Communications marks a new era in the history of general aviation in Japan. So marked has been the progress lately made that it is steadily emerging from the stage of curiosity and amusement to that of practical applications and business. As a means of transport, for instance, three or four regular flying services are conducted between Tokyo and Osaka, and between the latter place and Shikoku and Kyushu. The International Convention pertaining to Aerial Navigation that was signed at Paris in Oct. 1919 became effective in Japan in June 1922, and Japan issued in April '21 the Law relating to Aerial Navigation, though this still remains inoperative.

The Army Aviation Board at first controlled both military and civilian aviation, but with a view to developing the latter which was shamefully backward owing to lack of fund it was transferred to the Communication Department in April, '23. Here again the scarcity of funds has stood in the way of its proper development. At present the number of flying machines used in civilian aviation is only about 61, mostly supplied by the Army Aviation Board. The long pending scheme to create two aerial routes or landing stations was at last passed in the 50th session of the Diet, this new innovation involving an outlay of about ¥21,000,000. Of the aerial routes, one is between Tokorozawa and Mukden (Manchuria) via Hakone, Osaka, and Heijo (Pingyang), and the other is between Etorop (in the Kuriles) and Kagoshima via Kasumigaura and Kushimoto. The work is to be started from the current fiscal year and will be completed in five years hence. Another arrangement adopted by the Communication Department's Aviation Board for the benefit of the civilian aviation is to grant bounty for upkeep and repairs and also loss of planes, a sum of over ¥90,000 being appropriated for the purpose for the 1925-26 fiscal year. The bounty measure was put into operation in April '25.

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	No. of Fliers	No. of Flights	No. of Machines	Distance (kilo)	Hours (h.)
1922	74	2,465	25	149,628.8	1,211.14
1923	107	4,815	51	273,765.2	2,331.13
1924	128	7,858	53	404,920.7	2,523.36
1925	188	11,765	73	579,249.8	4,688.28
1926	234	—	82	—	—

N.B.—Figure for 1926 is up to September 30.

The Imperial Aviation Association.—Is the first organization of its kind created in Japan and was incorporated in 1914. It is presided over by H. H. Prince Kuni, Patron, while Lieut.-General Nagaoka and Baron Sakatani act as Vice-Presidents. The Association is maintained on donations from interested public and subscriptions paid in by the members, but the fund at its disposal is still very small. Among the notable donations so far made there are ¥500,000 from the Emperor, ¥100,000 each from Mitsui and Mitsubishi firms and ¥50,000 each from the Furukawa and Okura companies. The gift of ¥500,000 from a certain unknown American gentleman who entertains great hope for Japanese aviation should be noted also. In June 1919 the Association was formally admitted into the International Aviation Convention and sent its representatives to the general conferences held at Paris, London, etc.

Civilian Aviators.—As existing in August '26 civilian aviators possessing 1st and 2nd licenses numbered 127 while the machines judged fit for service totalled 54. During the year '24-25 the record of civilian aviation showed 3,952.13 hours' trip with the aggregate distance of 984,174.1 Km.

Training of Aviators.—Applicants for the training given at the expense of the Aviation Bureau must be single males of not less than 17 and not more than 20 years of age and who pass first the physical examination according to the Military standard and next examination on scholarship. The latter is modelled on the 3rd year course of the ordinary middle school.

The following shows the number of applicants, etc. from the beginning of this service.

	No. of aspirants	No. admitted	Graduates
1920	114	10	10
1921	136	10	9
1922	149	15	15
1923	141	12	12
1924	127	10	10

No. of Approved Machines and Licensed Operators

(M--Machines. O—Operators.)

	1st class		2nd		3rd		4th		Total	
	M	O	M	O	M	O	M	O	M	O
June 1921	5	5	2	3	2	3	2	—	11	11
June 1922	11	8	10	17	2	24	2	—	25	49
June 1923	28	18	16	24	3	37	4	—	51	79
June 1924	27	28	19	41	5	59	2	—	53	128
June 1925	38	52	13	46	3	79	13	—	67	177

Encouragement, Bounty, etc.—Besides giving special prizes

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to winners in flying contests, and also allowing, as mentioned elsewhere, one time bounty to those carrying on regular commercial air service, in April, 1923, the 2nd prize consisting of ¥3,000 in cash was awarded to the Shibaura Engineering Works for its high pressure magnetic motor and the 1st prize, ¥3,000, to the Japan Auto-car Co. for its paints for coating the wings. Also with similar object of encouragement, the Army either sells at nominal price or loans machines and motors useless to it. In April, 1923, sales of 100 machines and 350 motors and loan of 60 machines and 120 motors were made.

A Regular Air Mail Service.—Was inaugurated on April 20, '25, on the route between Tokyo and Osaka and between Osaka and Fukuoka, the service being thrice a week both routes, and is subsidized by the Government. The Tokyo-Osaka route is conducted by the Tozai Teiki Kokukai and other by the Japan Aviation Co. Regular air transport service is also maintained by the Nippon Kokuyuso Kenkyusho on the routes between Sakai and Imaharu (thrice a week) and Sakai and Tokushima (once a week).

Manufacture of Aeroplanes

Japan has at present over ten private factories for turning out aeroplanes and their parts and accessories. The Army and Navy arsenals also have a share in this work. The leading private manufactories are as follows:—

Nakajima Aeroplane Works (Factories at Ota-machi, Gumma pref. and Ogikubo, Tokyo).
Mitsubishi Internal Combustion Engine Works, Nagoya.
Kawasaki Dockyards (Hyogo Works), Hyogo, near Kobe.
Aichi Watch & Electricity Industrial Co., Nagoya.
Tokyo Gas & Electricity Industrial Co., Iriarai-machi, Tokyo.
Ishikawajima Aeroplane Factory, Ishikawajima, Tokyo.
Kawanishi Aeroplane Factory, Kobe.
Ito Aeroplane Factory, Tsudanuma, Chiba pref.
Nippon Gakki Seizo Kaisha, Hamamatsu, Shizuoka pref.
Fujikura Industrial Co., Osaki-machi, Tokyo.
Tokyo E. C. Industrial Co., Setagaya-machi, Tokyo.

Of the above manufactories, the first eight undertake manufacture of flying machines and parts and motors, while the Nippon Gakki Seizo Kaisha specializes in propellers only and the last two in balloons and accessories. There are also several other private establishments manufacturing parts of flying machines or various kinds of meters and gauges, etc., for use of aviators.

Aviation Activities in the Recent Years

Picked by successive visits of European and American aviators on their round-the-world-flight since 1924, Japanese aviators, both military and civilian, have shown remarkable activity in 1924-25. First to mention in this respect was the successful flight made by our navy aviators from Yokosuka to Peking in May 1925. For Japan this was a memorable event, being the first sea-plane navigation achieved to foreign land. Far more ambitious undertaking in this field was the aerial visit to Europe across Siberia carried out by the enterprising Osaka and Tokyo

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Asahi in the latter part of July, '25. The two Asahi planes, Hatsukaze and Kochikaze (home built and fitted with 400-h.p. Lorraine Dietrich engines) piloted by Army flight officers Abe and Kawachi respectively, safely reached Moscow in the latter part of August. They further proceeded on their way and visited Paris on September 27, then London on Oct. 12 and Rome Oct. 27. The time required in covering 9,656 kilometres between Yoyogi and Moscow was 66 h. 30 for the Hatsukaze and 67 h. for the Kochikaze, the aviators stopping 16 days at various points en route. Below is given a brief account of aviation activities in 1925-26:

Aviation Activities in 1925-26

A Flight round Lake Biwa.—Was held under the auspices of the Imperial Aviation Association on October 4 and 5, '25, at Yokaichiba aerodrome, Shiga prefecture. Prizes offered by Prince Yamashina were won by 1st-class aviator T. Endo and 3rd-class aviator K. Shibata.

A Night Flight between Kasumigaura and Sendai.—A long flight between Kasumigaura and Sendai (a distance of 130 sea miles) was carried out by two officers of the Kasumigaura navy air force on the night of Nov. 27, '25. Sub-Lieut. Saito safely reached Sendai and returned to Kasumigaura in the course of the night.

A National Aviators Flying Contest.—An aviation contest of civilian aviators was held on Apr. 4, '26 at Yoyogi military grounds, Tokyo, under the auspices of the Kwanto Aero Club. 1st-class aviator K. Suzuki won the first prize for the speed contest while 3rd-class aviator M. Iwata won the prize presented by Prince Yamashina.

An Aerial Pageant.—The 2nd aerial pageant was held on Apr. 11, '26, at Yoyogi military grounds under the auspices of the Imperial Aviation Association and the Kokumin Shimbun. Thirty-seven army planes, thirty-four navy planes, eighteen civilian aviators and other air craft participated.

A Flight to Peking.—Two flying boats of the Sasebo navy air force, manned by a crew of over twenty officers and men, under command of Lieut.-Commander Onishi, made a flight to Peking leaving Sasebo on May 8, '26. The party safely reached Peking and returned to Sasebo on May 12 covering a distance of 420 miles without a hitch.

A Regular Aerial Service between Osaka and Dairen.—The Japan Aerial Transport Co., of Osaka, inaugurated a regular aerial transport service between Osaka and Dairen in August '26, the service being held six times a year for the present. Eleven home-made machines are employed and twelve civilian aviators including 1st-class aviators Goto and Inui conduct the service. The distance of the route is 1,600 kilometres and the time required in covering the distance 10 hours 40 minutes.

Foreign Flying to Japan.—A Danish plane pilotted by Captain Bodoved visited Japan in May '26. He flew from Copenhagen for Tokyo on March 15 with another Danish aviator who was, however, compelled to abandon the trip on the way owing

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to an accident to his machine, and after flying a distance of about 20,000 kilometres via Berlin, Constantinople, Bombay, Peking and Chosen safely reached Tokorozawa on June 1, the number of days spent in the trip being 78. Then, Major Doisy, the French aviator, who flew between Paris and Tokyo in '24, started from Paris for Tokyo on his second visit to this country in June '26. Flying by way of Warsaw, Moscow, Irkutsk, Chita, and Mukden he reached Peking on June 18, covering 9,800 kilometres between Paris and Mukden in 7 days, the time actually spent in the flight being 58 h. 49 m. Owing to the spell of unfavourable weather condition after his arrival in Peking, however, he had to abandon further flight to this country and returned home from Peking.

Aviation Records

Principal records in altitude, speed, time, etc. established by the Japanese aviators excepting the Army aviation are given hereunder:

The Navy Aviation:

An altitude of 8,500 metres was reached by a navy aviator in a flight at Kasumigaura in July, '23, this being the highest on record.

A record speed of 130 miles per hour was established by a navy plane at Kasumigaura aerodrome in January, '22.

A record flight in respect of time and distance was created by a navy plane equipped with a 300 H.P. motor which covered a trip of 1,200 kilometres between Sasebo and Yokosuka, in 11.30 hours without stopping midway, in April, '20.

Another record long distance flight was successfully carried out by a bombing plane of the navy, which in Dec., '24, made a circuit flight from Kasumigaura to Morioka, Morioka to Kasumigaura, Kasumigaura to Omura (Kyushu), and Omura to Kasumigaura. Prior to this, in Sept., '22, a fleet of reconnoitring water planes built at Yokosuka Navy Arsenal carried out a flight between Sasebo and Dairen via Chosen and vice-versa covering the distance of 1,500 miles on both ways, stopping at Chosen.

(The Army does not make public the aviation records.)

The Civilian Aviation:

A record altitude of 5,900 metres was attained by Aviator Nojiri with a Shirado byplane on June 2, '22.

A time record was established by 1st-class Aviator Y. Goto in a round-Japan flight carried out between July 23 and 31, '24, on a water plane, in which the aviator made a continued flight of 33 hours 52 minutes. The same aviator also established a record in the non-stopping flight between Osaka and Kagoshima, in the same flight, covering the distance of 780 kilometres. The round-the-country flight made by the aviator covered altogether a distance of 4,395 kilometres, this being the longest distance flight ever made by the Japanese aviators.

A record speed of 67.22 metres per second was created by the late Civilian Aviator Nobuwo Takahashi at the second civilian aviators prize flight contest held on May 21, '20. The aviator

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used in the flight a Shirado byplane equipped with a 180 H.P. Ispano Suiza motor.

A record long distance flight was made by 1st-class Aviator S. Nakano who successfully carried out a non-stopping flight between Omura and Morioka (a distance of 1,530 kilometres) on a plane made at the Mitsubishi Internal Combustion Engine Works, equipped with a 450 H.P. Ispano Suiza motor, on May 25, '26.

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CHAPTER X

RELIGION AND RELIGIOUS WORKS

HISTORY

Confucianism.—In the history of religion and religious beliefs in Japan, the first to be recorded is the introduction of Confucianism, taking this as a form of religious belief, in 285 A. D. in the reign of Ojin Tenno, according to ancient chronicle, though some authorities put the probable date of its introduction some 120 years later. As a system of secular moral teaching with no aid from aggressive propaganda, Confucianism met with no opposition from Shintoism, the native cult of ancestor-worship, also singularly devoid of evangelical zeal. The two could well exist together.

Shintoism.—See later:

Buddhism.—The next notable event in our history was the present of an image of Buddha and the sacred texts to the Japanese Court by a Korean King in 552 A.D. in the reign of Kimmei Tenno. Not long after, Korea sent Buddhist priests and nuns, as well as engravers of images and temple builders, and a regular movement of propagandism was started. This evoked strong opposition from the adherents of Shintoism till at last the trouble even developed into bloody strife between them and those who went over to the subtler and deeper teaching of the strange faith. The influence of Buddhism steadily gained ground and in the reign of the Empress Suiko (593-628 A.D.) Buddhism was elevated to the status of the state religion at the instigation of the Prince Imperial Shotoku who was a devout convert. What contributed far more to the spread of the Buddhist doctrines was the ingenious adaptation by the great Buddhist reformers Saicho and Kukai of the transmigration theory of Hinduism to the Shinto tradition. They were both despatched by the Court to China in 804 and returning home founded new sects acceptable to the general masses, Tendai owing its origin to Saicho and Shingon to Kukai. The Shintoist prejudice overcome by this clever conception, the two rival faiths were brought into a state of alliance, and for more than one thousand years till soon after the restoration of the Imperial regime, a hybrid form of religion, partaking of both Shintoism and Buddhism, known as Ryobu-Shinto, was much in evidence throughout the land. Needless to state, the Buddhists managed to secure the lion's share in whatever benefit arose from this alliance.

Christianity.—Meanwhile, between 1549, when St. Francis Xavier landed at Kagoshima, and 1637 when the Shimabara rebellion was suppressed, Christianity as represented by the Roman Catholic missionaries had gained a great influence under the patronage of Nobunaga, the greatest military commander of the day, who tried by means of the newly introduced religion to curb the insolence of the powerful Buddhist communities entrenched on mountains standing near the Imperial seat of Kyoto.

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Nobunaga's successors, Hideyoshi and Iyeyasu, however, adopted the contrary policy of persecution and prohibition, deported the Jesuits and their native followers to Java, and thence-forward Christianity was forbidden under penalty of severe punishment till the country was thrown open to foreign intercourse about the middle of the 19th century.

The part which the three religions played in the history of civilization and intellectual development of Japan in earlier days demands a brief explanation. In this connection the influence which Buddhism exerted can never be exaggerated. It may truly be said that the rise of Buddhism in Japan is so closely interwoven with the history of her civilization that it is almost impossible to treat the two separately.

Relative number of followers in Japan proper at the end of 1922.

Shintoism, 16,216; Buddhism, 48,420; Christianity, 212, all in thousand. Confucianism has no figure, as it lacks organization.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL BY THE STATE

The State treats Shintoism, Buddhism and Christianity as they exist in Japan with equal tolerance and perfect fairness, strictly in conformity with the Constitution which guarantees absolute freedom of faith. The State therefore follows the policy of secular education. In administrative control also the same principle of indiscriminate fairness is acted upon and no difference is observed in the treatment of the three. However, the fact that Japan has not yet formulated special laws to deal with religious affairs is attended by some awkward consequences, though in practice this is more a matter of form than of substance. One of the most important points in this connection is that the Civil Code for allowing religious organizations to register themselves as a legal person does not cover Christianity though in point of fact this apparent discrimination is entirely immaterial, for the Code framers provided at the same time that the working of this provision would be determined by a Law of Religion, which still remains as a serious desideratum. A Shintoist or Buddhist temple, even when organized as a legal person has nothing to gain. On the other hand, Christian churches, as also other religious organizations, may participate in whatever benefit accruing from the acquisition of this particular legal status by having their boards of maintenance registered as a legal person. In 1919 Christian churches possessed 61 such persons, either as corporation or foundation, as against 71 for Buddhist and 4 for Shintoist. Then for administrative convenience official supervision is somewhat differentiated between the two older religions and their younger sister. A Shintoist or Buddhist sect is treated as a self-governing organization, for being constituted as a hierarchical entity it easily admits of such treatment, but Christian sects are entirely distinct in their constitution and preclude it. The consequence is that while the State leaves a duly elected patriarch, so to say, of such sect to take charge of its internal administration and requires him to draw up a constitution or to adopt other measures essential for self-government, in the case of a Christian sect what is required is simply to inform the local governor on matters relative to propagandism, such as appointing preachers and establishing churches or similar places for purposes of missionary activity.

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SHINTOISM

Shinto (The Way of the Gods), the indigenous cult of Japan that has existed from time immemorial, is essentially a system of nature-worship and ancestor-worship, with especial application to the rites and ceremonies performed to do homage to the Imperial ancestors among whom stands foremost the Sun-Goddess, the Great Ancestress of the Imperial House, and also to the spirits of warriors of worthy deeds and loyal subjects of renowned service. The ancestor-worship as practised by Shintoist devotees is confined to praying for the welfare of the Emperor, as they implicitly believe that the welfare of the Emperor is entirely identical with theirs. The idea comes from the orthodox tradition that as the Japanese nation is one huge family of homogeneous origin, the praying for its patriarchal chief the Emperor covers the whole people. Hence Shintoism is also called by some Mikadoism.

Cleanliness and Purity.—Purity and purification underlie all Shinto service, and hence with true Shinto believers cleanliness in body and heart is a cardinal article of faith. There are two purification ceremonies, one being *harai* or wind-purification and the other *misogi* or water purification. Washing of hands and, if possible, rinsing of the mouth, is thought necessary when one approaches a Shinto shrine for worship. Some zealots even carry this washing practice to the extent of bodily ablution. Death and blood are considered especially contaminating, hence Shinto priests formerly kept aloof from burial services. In the town of Yamada, the seat of the Great Shine of Ise, dead bodies had to be carried out stealthily under the cover of darkness.

The same idea of cleanliness underlies the *shimenawa*, a straw festoon hung in front of Shinto edifices and similar places of worship for averting, according to popular superstition, pestilence. Another common symbol is the *gohei*, a rod supporting a tuft of cut paper or other things, such pieces of paper being often suspended from the *shimenawa*. The Shinto emblems jealously preserved in the sanctum are a mirror, a sword and curved jewels, after the Sacred Treasures of the Imperial Court. Shinto votives consist of products of the soil and the sea, an evergreen, sake and sometimes woven cloth.

Theologically Shintoism is very simple, for the only thing worth mentioning in this connection is that it believes in immortality of souls. It is devoid of dogma in the religious sense, and hence Shintoism is treated by religious writers as a cult distinct from Buddhism or Christianity. However, during the period of its subordination to Buddhism for about one thousand years, Shintoism acquired religious guise. It has given rise to a number of sects, for instance, this sectarian movement being of modern origin, and active even to-day.

Two Forms of Shintoism.—For administrative expediency Shintoism exists in two forms, i.e. Shintoism embodied in shrines as sacred structures for worshipping the Shinto deities and standing aloof from all sects, and next, Shintoism existing as organized for a convenience of propagandism. The former is placed in charge of the Shrine Bureau of the Department of Home Affairs, while the latter comes under the Bureau of Religion, Department of Education.

The non-sectarian Shinto now forms an essential part of the general system of statecraft, and on all important occasions

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calling for august rites and ceremonies the service of Shinto priests is requisitioned. Of late Shintoism has grown quite liberal in its practices and it has become customary of late for Shinto priests to officiate in funeral services and also at marriage ceremonies.

SHINTO SHRINES AND THEIR "KEEPERS"

Classification of Shrines.—Shinto shrines are classified into seven grades, viz., the **Jingu** or the Great Shrine of Ise, **Kampei** or State shrines, **Kokuhei** or National Shrines, and **Fu** (prefectural), **Ken** (prefectural), **Go** (communal), **Son** (village) and **Mukaku** (unrecognized) shrines. The **Kampei** are subdivided into 1st class, 2nd class, 3rd class and special, and the **Kokuhei** into three classes. Of the 54 first class **Kampei** shrines the greater number are dedicated to the major deities of the age of gods and the rest to Emperors who generally figure on the pages of authentic history. The latest instance of the dedication of a 1st class Kampei-jinja is that of Taiwan-jinja founded in memory of Prince Kita-Shirakawa who died of disease in 1895 in Taiwan where he was sent to subjugate the rebellious natives, and the erection of Meiji-jingu in Tokyo in honor of the illustrious Emperor who died in 1912. It is interesting to note that all special **Kampei-jinja** are dedicated to loyal subjects though a certain two of them have a middle class shrine in their honor. There is no particular distinction between the Kampei and the other grade shrines as to the deities selected for worship, and some popular deities possess more than ten, 17 in the extreme case, **Kampei** or **Kokuhei** shrines maintained in their memory.

The **Kampei** and **Kokuhei** shrines form part of the regular mechanism of state, being maintained at the expense of the Treasury, but shrines of other ranks are under the care of local communities and parishioners. The offerings made on the occasion of regular festivals come from the Imperial Court in regard to the **Kampei**, and from the treasury for the **Kokuhei**.

Keepers and Priests.—It is decidedly inappropriate to regard those on service at shrines of these two higher grades in the same light as priests of Buddhist temples or churches. The Government use the term **shin-kan** or shinto officers for those on duty at the Great Shrine and **shin-shoku** or shinto-functionaries for others attending the **Kokuhei** and lesser shrines. The **shin-kan** are under the Civil Service Regulations, and they and the shin-shoku of the **Kokuhei** shrines are appointed by the Government, but for shrines of lower rank the parishioners make the choice, subject to the approval of the supervising authorities. These latter are under the special appointment regulations and are required, among other things, to possess a certain standard of knowledge in national literature and rites. Graduates of the National Literature Institutes, one in Tokyo and the other in Yamada, are qualified to become **shin-kan** or **shin-shoku**. The shin-shoku of Kokuhei-jinja, being treated as ranking government officials, receive emolument according to the special salary scale, but for those of humbler rank this question is to be arranged by the shrines they attend.

From what has been described above, it will be seen that those on service at non-sectarian Shinto shrines are quite different in their function from those at sectarian shrines. They

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are more properly ritualists whose business is to see to all matters relative to rites and festivals as well as the up-keep of their shrines. They keep proudly aloof from preaching and the work of propaganda which demand a deal of attention from the sectarian Shinto priests. Perhaps **shin-kan** and **shin-shoku** may better be called "keepers."

Shinto Sects

Thirteen officially recognized sects exist, and they all profess as a cardinal article of faith reverence to deities and observe precepts handed down by the "divine ancestors." The established Shinto sects are; Taisha (revived by Sompuku Senge, 1845-1918); Taisei (founded by Shosai Hiroyama, 1815-'90), Jikko (by Hanamori Shibata, 1809-'90); Kurozumi (by Munetada Kurozumi, 1780-1850); Shinseiha (by Kunimatsu Nitta, 1829-'20); Mitake; Misogi (by Masakane Inouye, 1790-'49); Konko (Daijin Konko, 1814-'83); Tenri (by Mrs. Miki Nakayama, 1798-1887).

Shrines and Priests

	Great Shrine	State Shrines	National Shrines	Prefectural	Communal	Village Shrines	Ungraded	Total
Shrines ..('25)	1	111	77	843	3,486	44,979	63,256	112,753
Priests ...('25)	73	457	238	1,185	3,230	8,469	929	14,581

BUDDHISM

Buddhism and Civilization.—The debt Japan owes to Buddhism, especially in early days, in the development of her civilization must be said to be incalculable. The study of the masterly specimens of sculpture, painting and architecture, as preserved in Nara and Kyoto, the treasures kept in Horyu-ji itself a splendid Buddhist structure, classical works of ancient writers, and so forth make one doubt whether without the help of Buddhism, accompanied as it was by the introduction of the material civilization prevailing in India, China and Korea, which were more advanced than Japan in those days, it would have been possible for Japan to attain such a high stage of refinement as she presented when she opened her doors to foreign intercourse. Further, Buddhism was a foster mother and guardian of learning when the country was torn by civil strife in the Kamakura and Ashikaga periods, supplied an inspiring factor in moulding the samurais' code of honor universally known as Bushido and has also deeply tinged our literature and art. The high priests of ancient days guided the people and furnished models in matters of social welfare, taught them how to build roads and bridges, and introduced useful plants from China and Korea, for driven by their fervent desire to study the doctrine they dared even to face the perils of the sea and crossed to China in frail craft.

Buddhism and the Imperial Court.—During the period of its ascendency Buddhism stood in high favor with the Court, reducing Shintoism and Confucianism to comparatively insignificant positions. Such close relation bound it with the Court prior to the Restoration, that Princes of the Blood were customarily installed as head priest at one or other noted monastery. At the time of the Restoration, the Prince-abbot of Ninna-ji, Kyoto, was ordered to return to secular life, and, as Prince Komatsu, was appointed a commander-in-chief of an Imperial army

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sent to subjugate the rebellious followers of the fallen Shogunate. Prince Kita-Shirakawa was also a Prince-abbot of Kan-ei-ji, Tokyo. It was in consideration of the past relation that the Court conferred titles of nobility on the chief abbots of the three head-quarters of the Shinshu sect, when the peerage was instituted in 1884.

Buddhist Sects

The earliest Buddhist sects in Japan were all introduced from China during the Nara period, and these are Sanron, Hosso, Jojitsu, Kusha, Ritsu and Kegon. Of these only Hosso, Kegon and Ritsu have survived, though more as a relic of historical interest than religious sects of living force. As classical models of our ancient Buddhist architecture introduced from China and Korea, the existing temples of these time-honored sects possess inestimable value, these being, as head-temples of the Hosso sect, the celebrated Horyu-ji near Nara, Kofuku-ji and Yakushi-ji in Nara, the Todai-ji in Nara for Kegon, and Toshodai-ji, Nara for Ritsu. The rise of Tendai and Shingon which tried to reconcile the Buddhist doctrine with the Shintoist prejudice marks the development of Buddhism as a popular religion.

For about four hundred years till the rise of a military regency in Kamakura, the two sects swayed not only matters of religious belief but even secular affairs. Their headquarters, one on Mt. Koya and the other on Mt. Hiyei, grew so powerful that they even defied the command of the central government. Corruption and degeneration soon followed and the two sects were reduced to a state of impotence and ineptitude. It was not long before the need for new faith was supplied by the rise of the Zen sect as introduced from China by Yeisai (1140-1215) and Dogen (1199-1253), and especially by the establishment of the Yuzu-nembutsu sect by Ryonin in 1117, the Jodo by Honen in 1174, the Shin by Shinran (1173-1262), the Nichiren or Hokke by Nichiren (1222-1281), and the Ji by Ippen (1239-1289). Of the above, the Zen stands apart as a doctrine that originated in China. It demands of its followers a certain form of bodily and mental discipline as a means of attaining enlightenment and found many zealous believers in those troubled days among warriors who were weary of a life of bloodshed and worldliness, and hence incidentally contributed to the development of Japanese knighthood commonly called **Bushido**. The Zen has three subsects, viz., Rinzai, Sodo and Obaku, the last of which was introduced by a naturalized Chinese priest Yingen in 1653. The popularizing movement of the abstruse Buddhist tenets started by Saicho and Kukai was carried still further by Honen and his more famous disciple Shinran and by the fiery Nichiren. The latter two so far modified the teaching of Sakyamuni to adapt it to Japanese needs that there is hardly any similarity between them and Continental Buddhism. Shinran was really a radical reformer and an arch iconoclast. He discarded all ascetic practices such as celibacy and meat eating, and also the worship of the Buddhist images, with the exception of his own as an interpreter of Buddhist truths for all his faithful followers, and finally he denounced the current superstitions about days, directions, and so forth. The four sects of Zen, Jodo, Shin, and Nichiren practically divided the Buddhist world of Japan for about four centuries till the Restoration of the Imperial Government in 1868, the two other sects being of local importance. The long

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period of undisputed supremacy which Buddhism exercised over the spiritual and intellectual world sapped its sound growth, while the policy which the Tokugawa shogunate adopted of encouraging the Confucian cult as a moral guide for the samurai class robbed it of healthy stimulus. Degeneration and decay followed, and when, with the advent of the Imperial restoration, Japan began to introduce with feverish hurry the civilization of the West, Buddhist priests found themselves left behind in the forced march of the times. They lost touch with the general tendency of the new era with its novel requirements and strange culture. It was only when Japan, after some decades of this hurried transformation, called a halt at the biddance of nationalistic reaction, that Buddhism, already roused from its long torpor and now busy to regain self-consclousness, could recover its lost position to some extent. The Zen, Nichiren and Shin sects are most notable in this respect, and they can count among their followers both clergymen and laymen, some of the ablest thinkers of the day.

Buddhist Temples and Priests

Based on the report of the Department of Education:—

Temples

	Tendai	Shingon	Jodo	Rinzai	Sodo	Obaku
1921	4,474	12,067	8,277	6,032	14,221	525
1922	4,517	12,116	8,312	5,980	14,207	523

	Shin	Nichiren	Ji	Yuzu	Hosso	Kegon	Total
1921	19,616	4,961	490	357	42	27	71,089
1922	19,945	5,022	492	357	41	27	71,288

Priests

	Tendai	Shingon	Jodo	Rinzai	Sodo	Obaku
1921	2,708	7,200	6,493	4,576	11,987	352
1922	2,761	7,333	6,508	4,594	12,036	380

	Shin	Nichiren	Ji	Yuzu	Hosso	Kegon	Total
1921	15,675	4,332	358	231	19	18	43,949
1922	15,739	4,220	364	231	19	18	54,203

CHRISTIANITY

Early Christianity.—In less than a century ending in 1637, the Christian doctrine spread with such marvellous rapidity among the feudal barons and their retainers in Kyushu, to be propagated in time among higher circles in middle Japan, that the number of churches is recorded to have grown to over 250 and believers to more than 300,000. The misguided zeal of the Jesuits who tried to meddle with secular affairs and the sinister information laid before the Government by the Dutch traders in Nagasaki against the Portuguese missionaries resulted in the expulsion of the Jesuit fathers and the issue of an edict in 1613 prohibiting Christianity on pain of death. But there still remained a large number of native converts who secretly kept their faith. (See the Catholic Church below). These joined by ex-retainers of the fallen clans, 35,000 strong altogether, at last broke out into open rebellion at Shimabara in 1637. It was suppressed in the following year, and with the extermination of the rebels the cause of Christianity fell to the ground. It was not till 1873 that the prohibition was revoked.

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The Revival.—It is interesting to note that Protestantism was the first to come into Japan after the seclusion policy had been given up. In the year following the ratification (1859) of the Treaty between Japan and America, the North Mission Board sent to Japan four pioneer missionaries, Brown and Hepburn in Kanagawa, Verbeck in Nagasaki, and Williams in Osaka. Soon they were followed by many others, including Drs. Thompson, Veeder, Greene and Davis.

Early Centers of Protestant Church.—The Brown's School at Yokohama, established by Rev. S. R. Brown, the Foreign Language School at Kumamoto in '73 by engaging Capt. Janes, U.S. A.; the Sapporo Agricultural College founded in 1876 by the Government by engaging President W. S. Clarke of Amherst Agricultural College, U.S.A.; the To-o-Gijuku School in charge of John Ing established about the same time at Hirosaki; the Fukui School under W. E. Griffis, and Mr. Keiu Nakamura's Dojinsha, Tokyo, which engaged Rev. G. Cochran, are reputed as having produced a large number of native Christians who have subsequently become celebrated in various fields of activity. The Doshisha founded in Kyoto by the late Rev. I. H. Niijima in 1875 played and still plays a prominent part in the propagation of the Protestant religion. In 1869 the first lady missionary in Japan was sent by the Dutch Reformed Church in the person of Miss Mary Kidder who opened a school for girls in Yokohama in 1870, the first institution of the kind in Japan.

In less than 30 years after the arrival of the American missions the Christian Church made a rapid progress, for though the effect of the suppression policy sternly pursued for more than two centuries could not be easily removed and the people at large still regarded Christianity with something of awe and horror, the trend of the times was on the whole propitious to the propagation of the Christian doctrines. The intellectual class, eager to introduce European civilization, was not slow to perceive the part which Christianity contributed in building it up. Even when not actually embracing it, these enlightened men were on the whole favorably inclined to its diffusion, and there were many eminent thinkers and politicians who were converted into the new faith.

The expansion suffered a check towards the latter part of the 19th century, and its effect is still felt to-day. Various causes combined to account for this arrested progress, and among them may be mentioned the intense controversy that arose among the Christian members themselves on points of theology, the nationalistic reaction that was stirred up by the repeated failures in the solution of the long pending problem of Treaty revision, the sceptical attitude shown by a section of the intellectual class and also by the Educational authorities towards the cosmopolitan principle of Christianity, this principle being considered inconsistent with nationalistic ideas. It was then that not a small number of the native eminent Christian teachers deserted the Church.

The translation of the New Testament into the vernacular was completed in 1879 and of the Old Testament in 1886. The work was undertaken chiefly by Drs. Brown, Verbeck, Greene and Maclay with a number of native assistants among whom may be mentioned T. Matsuyama, M. Okuno, M. Uyemura, K. Ibuka, and some others.

Though outwardly Christianity is now making but little pro-

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gress, there is no disputing the deep hold which its doctrine has upon the culture of the country. As Mr. K. Uchimura, one of the foremost non-church Christians of Japan, wrote in 1920, "There are scarcely any newspapers, magazines, stories or novels free from the influence of Christian thought. To say nothing of love and liberty, such ideas as humanitarianism and labor are derived either directly or indirectly from Christianity. It is clear that they are not derived from Buddhism or Confuclanism. Not only apostates, but also not a few earnest Christians are actually leading the world of Japanese thought. In this way Christian ideas have influenced and are influencing Japan through Christians both genuine and apostate, and no one can deny this influence." On education, especially the education of girls, Sunday-school endeavors, the systematic charity for reforming depraved children, protecting ex-convicts, as well as temperance and purity campaigns, and so on, the Christian Church has set an example for Buddhist and Shintoist sects to follow.

Roman Catholic Church.—It revived activity about the same time as the Protestant missions, for in 1859 France sent two priests each to Luchu, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama where in 1862 the first church was opened. When in 1865 another was established at Nagasaki a remarkable incident occurred. About a month after its opening some 3,700 villagers living near the city, who were secretly professing the faith as handed down from their forefathers, came to the church and openly declared themselves Christians, to the utter amazement of the local authorities, for the ban against the religion was still in force technically. This faithful group, thoroughly indigenous and intensely Catholic, formed the nucleus of the existing Catholic Church of Japan. Though less numerous than in the period before the great Tokugawa persecution, it is more completely organized and better equipped for all Christian activities than it was during the most flourishing days in the seventeenth century. The union with the Center of Christendom is emphasized by the presence of an Apostolic Delegate, at present the Most Reverend Archbishop Giardini, resident in Tokyo, while the hierarchy consists of the Archbishop of Tokyo, the Rev. Pierre Rey; the Bishop of Osaka, the Rev. J. B. Castanier; the Bishop of Hakodate, the Rev. A. Berlioz; the Bishop of Nagasaki, the Rev. J. Combaz; the Prefect Apostolic of Sapporo, the Rev. W. Kinold, O.F.M.; the Prefect Apostolic of Niigata and Nagoya, the Rev. J. Reiners, S.V.D.; and the Prefect Apostolic of Tokushima, the Rev. J. M. Alvarez, O.P.

Under this hierarchy, a carefully trained body of forty Japanese priests, cooperating with about five hundred Foreign Missionaries of both sexes, drawn from five European and two American nationalities, are carrying on the work of propagating and cultivating the faith planted in the 16th century. All parish priests employ the indispensable and invaluable aid of Lay Catechists for the Sunday School, as is the case the world over. Five Orders of religious men and six Orders of religious women (Sisters) maintain various works of charity and education. The first entirely Japanese Sisterhood in the Catholic Church has just begun educational work at Omori under the name of "Aikukai," or "Sisters of the Sacred Passion." The Leper Asylum at Koyama, maintained almost single-handed by the Rev. Drouart de Lezey of the Paris Foreign Mission Society

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and that near Kumamoto conducted by the Franciscan Missionary Sisters of Mary, are noteworthy. Dispensaries and day nurseries are conducted by Sisters in Tokyo and other cities; general hospitals are managed by Sisters in Kanagawa and Sapporo; orphanages in Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka and Nagasaki.

Christian education for girls was begun in 1873 by the Sisters of St. Maur, who now have large Academies in Tokyo, Yokohama and Shizuoka. They were followed in 1877 by the Sisters of the Infant Jesus who have schools at Osaka, Kobe, Tokyo, Nagasaki and Okayama; in 1878 by the Sisters of St. Paul of Chartres who have schools at Hakodate, Tokyo, Sendai, Morioka and Yatsushiro; by the Sisters of the Sacred Heart in 1908 who conduct an Academy and Normal School in Tokyo and by the Sisters of Charity of Nevers in 1921 who are opening a school in Osaka. The Sisters Servants of the Holy Ghost conduct a school of Domestic Science at Akita.

The education of boys was begun in an organized way in 1888 by the Marianists who have Middle Schools in Tokyo (1888), Nagasaki (1891); a Commercial School in Osaka (1898); a College for Foreign Boys in Yokohama (1901) and a Missionary Training School in Nagasaki (1888). Their students number in the aggregate more than three thousands.

The Catholic University was, at the instance of Pope Pius X, inaugurated in Tokyo by the Jesuits who returned to Japan on Oct. 17th 1908 after an absence of two hundred and seventy years. The traditional system of education has been modified for this institution to suit local conditions and the training is concluded with the course in Scholastic Philosophy characteristic of Jesuit Universities in Europe and America.

The contemplative life is represented in Japan by the monasteries of Trappists and Trappistines in Hokkaido where the Benedictine tradition "work and pray" offers an object lesson deeply appreciated by the Japanese to whom monastic ideals have been familiar ever since the introduction of Buddhism.

Catholic journalism is well represented by the "Koe" and the "Oshie no Sono" (Tokyo); the "Komyo" (Sapporo); similar publications in Osaka and Nagasaki; and the "Katorikku" (Tokyo), the organ of the Young Men's Catholic Association.

The total Catholic population of Japan is about 75,000; the number of candidates for baptism is a varying quantity of which no satisfactory estimate may be hazarded.

The appeal of Catholicity to the Japanese mind seems to be its thoroughly international and hence non-political character as evidenced by the above outline, its definite body of dogma with with clear-cut answers to the questions proposed by an inquiring mind and its compact and authoritative discipline.

Catholic work in the Pacific Islands subject to the Japanese Mandate has been in the hands of the Spanish Jesuits since the Japanese Government assumed the responsibility. These Missions have an Agent resident at the Catholic University in Tokyo who arranges for their temporal affairs and their relations with the Imperial Government. Propagada and education are the outstanding features of the work. Catholics there number about five thousand.

The Catholic Missions of Formosa are directed by the Spanish Dominicans who have eleven priests and six Sisters working there. Catholic population is 4,252.

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Korea has a hierarchy of Bishops with sees at Seoul, Taiku and Wonsan. There are 87,000 Catholics in the peninsula.

Statistics of Some Leading Churches in Japan for 1925

	Foreign workers	Japanese workers	Communicants	No. of chapels	Headquarters
Roman Catholic.....	157	40	77,191	194	Omori, near Tokyo.
Russian Orthodox...	1	148	14,206	114	Kanda, Tokyo.
Japan Christ	59	283	30,852	288	Akasaka, Tokyo.
Japan Congregational	23	138	20,885	133	Nakanoshima, Osaka.
Japan Episcopal	104	340	20,200	219	Ochiaimura, near Tokyo.
Japan Baptist	15	75	4,785	69	Kanda, Tokyo.
Japan Methodist ...	130	235	23.136	219	Aoyama, Tokyo.
Salvation Army	5	93	9,045	78	Kanda, Tokyo.
Total including others	620	1,599	219,860	1,568	

Besides there was in 1925 an enrolment of 246,790 in 4,146 Sunday Schools, the number of officers and teachers being 18,032.

CHRISTIAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT

A movement has recently appeared among Japanese Christian churches with the object of severing financial and other connection with the foreign mission boards, mostly British and American, and to take a free hand in their evangelistic work. This independence movement, it is significant to say, was voiced first immediately after the enforcement in 1924 of the new anti-Japanese immigration legislation in America, and has fast gained ground, meetings of influential Japanese Christians, exclusive of those of the Roman Catholic and Russian Orthodox churches, having since been held in Tokyo to discuss the ways and means for carrying the movement to realization.

Three of the four largest Japanese churches are altogether independent, they being the Nihon Kurisuto Kyokai (Japan Christ Church), the Kumiai (Congregational Church) and the Nihon Mesojisuto (Japan Methodist Church). There is a place for the missionaries in these churches, but not above that of their Japanese fellow workers. They are absolutely self-governing churches. But foreign mission boards are in some cases making annual grants of money to carry on the work of these churches, so that while the churches are self-governing they are not altogether self-supporting. Leaders in some of these churches have been working towards absolute financial independence also. The agitation regarding the anti-Japanese immigration legislation in America in 1924 has intensified this desire. In the Nihon Mesojisuto Kyokwai, for instance, the Dendokyoku of that church, which has been receiving an annual subsidy from the American churches, is planning, in consultation with the American missionary societies, to become financially independent organization, and the societies will give probably a farewell gift of ¥150,000 to the Dendokyoku to help its achieving this ambitious scheme. This will not change the relation of the missionary to the work; it

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simply means that the native churches would no longer be dependent upon direct monetary aid from abroad. The missionary, however, will be supported from abroad for his work, which will be complementary to that of the native churches. The present movement, as described, is approved by the missionaries and the mission boards they represent. It is essentially aimed at financial independence. There may be sporadic cases where the movement results in a separation of the individual church from its former mission relations, and there are, indeed, cases where financial stringency in a foreign mission board has caused the withdrawal of missionaries.

A similar movement has been started in Chosen recently, and already the American Presbyterian mission board has decided to discontinue sending its missionaries to Chosen, and to leave the evangelical work entirely to the Japanese and native workers there.

Young Men's Christian Association.—Planted first in 1880 at Tokyo, the Association has spread steadily and now there are 28 regular city Associations having a total membership of 10,846 and 82 student Associations with about 5,827 members. The secretarial force numbers 62 Japanese and 14 American and British. The current budgets of the local associations and of the National Committee aggregate ¥480,000 annually, nearly all of which is raised in Japan. The material equipment owned by the Association includes 23 student buildings, 14 city work buildings and a modern summer conference plant at Gotemba, the total value amounting to ¥1,222,125.

The Japanese associations are organized along lines similar to those in the United States, Canada and other lands. The work is divided into religious, educational, social, hostels, industrial, physical and employment departments. The chief divisions are students, city, boys' work and army, with affiliations with other organizations conducting similar work for railway men. The popularity of the Association work is attested to by a recent Imperial gift in recognition of the army work, another Imperial gift to the Tokyo City Association in recognition of its employment bureau service and a gift of ¥50,000 by the South Manchurian Railway Company for additional equipment for the Dairen City Association. There are about 8,000 students in the educational departments of the city associations which have united in a "United YMCA Schools" movement which has won deserved recognition from educational authorities.

The National Committee of the Association consists of 50 representative Christian laymen of whom one-third are prominent business men, one-third teachers and Association secretaries and one-third are undergraduate students of the colleges and universities of the country.

Young Women's Christian Association.—The National Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association of Japan was organized in 1904. At present there is a total membership of 6,500 belonging to 5 city Associations, 9 student Associations and 21 high school Associations. The National Committee owns and maintains a conference site at the foot of Mt. Fuji near Gotemba, where summer conferences are held during July and August, with an approximate registration of 600 for 1926. The official organ of the national organization is a monthly publication named the "Young Women of Japan" (Joshi Seinen Kai).

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The promotion of international understanding and good-will through the service called "friendly relations" is one of the activities of the National Committee, and is centered largely in Nitobe House in Tokyo. The City Associations are in Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kyoto and Kobe. Their activities are, in general, educational classes in English, Home Economics and Business; Bible classes and Religious work; Self-governing clubs among students, high school girls, girls in factories, shops and offices, girls of leisure and young married women; physical education, etc. Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka have boarding homes for Japanese girls. The Chairman of the National Committee is Mrs. Matsu Tsuji and the national headquarters are at 8 Nishiki-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo.

National Temperance League of Japan.—The temperance movement in Japan was first started in 1886 by S. Hayashi in Yokohama, K. Ito in Sapporo, T. Ando and S. Nemoto in Tokyo. In 1920 the present National Temperance League of Japan was formed by fusion of minor bodies. It is a rather loose federation. The league now comprises 283 local societies with an aggregate membership of some 25,000. Mr. Nemoto's Juvenile Temperance Bill introduced for the first time in the Diet in 1901 was at last approved in the 1921-22 session and promulgated as a law in April 1922. The Board of Directors consists of Messrs. H. Nagao (Chairman), S. Aoki, K. Ito and 12 others. (Headquarters, 10 Omote Sarugakucho, Kanda, Tokyo).

Women's Christian Temperance Union of Japan.—(Kirisuto-kyo Fujin Kyofu Kwai).—Organized in 1886, this body represents Japan's contribution to the work of the World's W.C.T.U. or White Ribbon Society. At the close of 1925 members numbered 7,500 with 154 societies throughout Japan. The W.C.T.U. has devoted itself eagerly to the work of social reform of women, and maintains the Woman's Home at Hyakuninmachi, Okubo, Tokyo, for the reform of abandoned women and girls. Besides working for the same cause there are 14 societies for young women with 700 members and 38 for juvenile with 18,000 members attached to the W.C.T.U. President is Mrs. Chiyo Kozaki. Office is at 360 Okubo Hyakuninmachi, Tokyo.

The Salvation Army.—The Salvation Army commenced its work in Japan in September 1895. The Corps & Societies now number 112. Many well established Social Service Institutions are doing a very much needed and useful work. These include 3 Women's Rescue Homes, 3 Workmen's Homes, 2 Discharged Prisoners' Homes (with which is incorporated a section for probationary offenders), a Night Shelter for Men, Children's Homes, a Sanatorium for Consumptives, a Social Settlement, 2 Slum Posts, a Day Nursery and a Dispensary with medical and dental clinic pending the erection of the new hospital to replace the one destroyed by the earthquake of 1923. Other agencies embrace Police Court and Prison Visitation, Free Cessation and Advisory Departments, Labor Bureau, Work for the Blind, Prevention of Cruelty to Children, &c. The late Emperor made an annual donation of ¥1,000 for a period of 10 years towards the Army's social work, while a donation of ¥3,000 was granted to the same funds in the joint names of the Emperor and the Empress. In connection with the Coronation Honors the Blue-Ribbon Medal was bestowed upon Lieut. Commissioner Yamamuro, the Chief Secretary, in recognition of the beneficent work of The Salvation

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Army, with which he has been connected as an Officer for about 50 years. The Empress Dowager sent her chamberlain to inspect The Army's Hospital for the Poor on her behalf. Government grants are also received towards the maintenance of several of the social agencies.

The Sanatorium for consumptives at Nakano, Tokyo, which was erected in 1916 as a memorial to the late founder of the Army, is regarded as one of the most efficient in Japan, it accommodating 170 patients. During the past three years the Army has rebuilt the old wards, and built and opened two modern and up-to-date wards and doctors quarters, thus greatly increasing the accommodation and efficiency. Toward the cost of increased accommodation the Imperial Government has since granted a considerable sum of money. The splendid organized relief work following upon the disastrous earthquake of 1923 served to emphasise not only the worth of the Army's work, but to exhibit its disinterested and unstinting love and care for the welfare of the people of all classes, but particularly the poor.

In the Officers' Training School nearly 50 young men and women are in residence preparing for Salvation Army officership, and all but 21 of over 370 Officers, Cadets and Employees are Japanese. Five captains, three male and two female, and one Lieutenant were sent to London for training in 1925.

The National Headquarters at Hitotsubashi-Dori, Kanda, Tokyo, which was completed in the autumn of 1920 at a cost of ¥225,000 and in which were the administrative offices and a large auditorium, was destroyed in the earthquake. A temporary building was erected at the site of the destroyed building after the disaster.

General William Bramwell Booth, eldest son of the Founder and present head of the Salvation Army, visited this country in 1926 and during his stay here Lieut. Commissioner Yamamuro was appointed by the General as the leader of the Salvation Army in Japan as successor to Commissioner Eadie. General Booth was, during his visit here, received in audience by the Prince Regent at the Akasaka Palace and afterwards was recipient of a substantial cheque for the Army's work from the Imperial Household.

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CHAPTER XI

EDUCATION

I. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

History.—Principal landmarks in the history of education in Japan prior to the Restoration of 1868 are the introduction of Chinese classics in 184 A.D., sending of scholars to China for study from 607 to about 900, publishing in 712 of the oldest book extant "Kojiki," introduction of the art of printing in 770, invention of the Japanese alphabet in 809, rise of vernacular literature in the Nara and Heian periods lady authors and poetesses taking conspicuous part, relegation during the feudal period of literature to position entirely secondary to martial arts and as an accomplishment fit only for priests, courtiers, and other non-military classes.

With the establishment of the Tokugawa Shogunate learning somewhat revived, but it was far from being universal, and of course the education of girls was left sadly neglected. The subjects taught to boys were Chinese classics, history, laws, mathematics and Japanese literature. The plebeian class was contented with acquiring the knowledge of the three R's.

It must be noted that the real educational system dates from the Restoration, when class distinction was abolished and equal opportunity opened to all classes. The Imperial Rescript promulgated in 1872 enjoined that "henceforward education shall be so diffused that there may not be a village with an ignorant family, nor a family with an ignorant member." The public school system put in force in the same year was based upon the French model and the whole country was divided into eight educational districts, each to establish one university, 32 middle schools and 6,720 primary schools. The plan was premature, and was recast in 1879 at the advice of Dr. David Murray, an American educationist who was adviser to the Ministry of Education from 1875 to '97. Space forbids to review the revision subsequently effected. It may be broadly stated that since the Japan-China war ('94-5) the question of girls' and technical education, relatively neglected up to that time, has come to the front, while the world war has democratized the educational system and principle.

Religion at Schools.—A secular system is strictly maintained at all public and Government establishments, though private schools are at liberty to include religion in their curriculum, and are moreover allowed to participate in the privilege of conscription service postponement, provided they are of a standing at least equal to the Middle Schools. When, however, such schools wish to participate in other privileges, such as eligibility to the junior civil service, or to style themselves Middle Schools they must strictly conform to the Middle School regulations in which religious teaching of all descriptions in the class room is excluded. Of late the authorities seem to have conceived the idea of bringing education and religion into closer contact. The

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transfer of the Religion Bureau from the control of the Home Office to that of the Department of Education is one of such signs.

Discipline at Schools.—The introduction of the Occidental system of learning and the displacing of the venerable teachers of the old system with younger teachers devoid of prestige have resulted in undermining the laudable custom of mutual confidence that formerly bound master with pupils. The consequence is lax discipline and repeated outbreaks of strikes chiefly on the alleged ground of incompetence of principals or teachers or on other plausible excuses. Happily these refractory occurrences are now gradually lessening.

Educational Reform and Expansion.—The reform effected in 1916 will remain memorable in the history of education. First it has shortened by one year the number of years boys had to spend to complete the university education and next, which is of far more consequence, it means the adoption of democratic principles and liberal spirit as regards the treatment of high and university institutions, both State and private schools being given practically the same status, etc. At the same time the Government decided with the approval of the Diet in 1919 to effect expansion so far as the finances of the State admitted. The measure included establishment of 10 high schools, 17 industrial and 2 special schools in 6 years beginning with 1919, as well as the expanding the scope of the existing schools. With the completion of the scheme the Government high schools increased to 25, higher industrial schools to 42, including 10 agricultural, 20 technical and 12 commercial schools. Of the Government special schools those specializing in medicine were all elevated to the status of university.

Co-education.—In the higher seats of learning it is only at the Tohoku and Kyushu Imperial Universities, the Tokyo Academy of Music, and Toyo University that the system receive regular, though still scanty, attention, owing to limited number of applicants. The Tokyo Imperial and Waseda Universities also admit a few women as hearers.

Military Training in Schools.—From the new academic year beginning April 1925 military training was introduced into the regular curriculum of secondary grade schools, the law for the purpose having been passed in the 50th session of the Diet. For universities or others of similar rank the measure is optional. Altogether over 1500 Government and public institutions come under the new system apart from ranking private schools for which it is left to free choice. The military drill is given 3 hours per week at Normal schools, 2 at Middle, High and Special schools, besides four or five days' field exercise. For those boys who pass the examination in practice the term in barracks will be shortened to five months for the Normal school boys, one year for Middle school boys, and ten months to those of High and Special schools. The educational authorities are contemplating to place boys in general under the same system. (Vide Chap. Army and Navy.—Ed. J. Y. B.)

General Statistics of Educational Institutions in Japan Proper for the Year 1922-23

	No.	Instructors	Enrolment	Graduates
Elementary Schools				
Government	4	86	2,392	472

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	No.	Instructors	Enrolments	Graduates
Public	25,439	194,272	8,986,720	1,598,227
Private	139	839	31,507	4,662
B. D. D. Schools				
Government	2	51	396	106
Public	13	156	1,610	249
Private	63	384	2,633	342
Normal Schools, Public	95	1,863	31,263	10,531
Higher Normal Sch., Govt.	2	179	1,502	278
Do. for Girls, Govt.	2	104	777	175
Teachers' Institutes, Govt.	5	142	599	40
Middle Schools				
Government	2	46	804	117
Public	334	6,968	169,455	20,173
Private	86	1,993	48,843	6,119
Girls' High and Domestic High Schools				
Government	3	58	1,241	317
Public	499	6,375	157,499	34,144
Private	116	2,106	48,124	9,775
High Schools, Government	21	793	11,841	2,957
Do. Private	1	12	80	—
Universities, Government	8	1,520	12,721	3,861
Do. Public	4	145	1,388	339
Do. Private	14	1,347	21,054	5,638
Special Schools (collegiate)				
Government	8	352	4,513	1,305
Public	3	86	514	282
Private	68	2,347	33,970	6,151
Technical Schools (collegiate)				
Government	30	1,095	9,938	2,583
Public	2	70	951	208
Private	4	154	1,114	280
Do. (secondary grade)				
Government	2	15	207	87
Public	644	4,797	136,076	32,555
Private	68	1,301	28,390	5,594
Supplementary Technical Schools				
Government	4	—	753	420
Public	14,758	6,881	1,001,832	286,404
Private	117	331	4,976	1,394
Training Institutes for Technical School Teachers, Govt.	4	—	318	118
Do. Public	29	35	728	627
"Other" Schools, Public	546	600	29,988	10,175
Do. Private	1,216	9,639	196,751	71,774
Total	44,355	249,142	10,984,468	2,118,478

Note 1.—Teaching at the Training Institutes of Technical School Teachers and at supplementary schools is undertaken by those of the higher schools they are generally attached to.

Note 2.—Schools and Colleges under control of Departments other than the Educational, i.e. Fishery Institute, various military and naval schools and colleges, Peers' School, Post and Telegraph Schools, are here excluded.

Note 3.—"Other" Schools include various schools and colleges that are not recognized by the Government as such.

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II. PRIMARY EDUCATION

A. ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Schools of this grade are divided into ordinary elementary schools and higher elementary schools, both being generally combined. The ordinary elementary school course extends six years and is compulsory and the higher elementary school course two or three years. The ordinary elementary school receives children of 6 to 14.

Besides ordinary subjects of study the curriculum includes English in the higher course for urban districts. Under the existing regulations text-books for most subjects are compiled by the Education Department and published by the appointed publishers.

In principle elementary education is gratuitous, but according to the local circumstances a small amount of tuition may be charged under special permission.

General Statistics of Elementary Schools (Mar. 1923)

No. of Schools	Gov't.	Pub.	Priv.	Total	Mar. 1922
Ordinary	—	9,290	110	9,400	9,987
Higher	—	207	—	207	226
Ord. & High Combined	4	15,942	29	15,975	15,349
Total	4	25,430	139	25,582	25,562
No. of Teachers	**Gov't.**	**Pub.**	**Priv.**	**Total**	**Mar. 1922**
Ordinary, Male	66	106,945	517	107,528	105,308
Do. Female	8	60,026	293	60,327	58,448
Higher, Male	9	124,082	24	24,115	22,623
Do. Female	3	3,219	5	3,227	3,097
Total	86	194,272	839	195,197	189,476
No. of Pupils	**Gov't.**	**Pub.**	**Priv.**	**Total**	**Mar. 1922**
Ordinary, Boys	1,138	4,055,084	15,698	4,071,920	4,031,853
Do. Girls	1,011	3,868,787	14,779	3,884,557	3,831,195
Higher, Boys	93	693,409	655	694,157	664,178
Do. Girls	150	369,460	375	369,985	344,280
Total	2,392	8,986,720	31,507	9,020,619	8,872,006
No. of Graduates	**Gov't.**	**Pub.**	**Priv.**	**Total**	**Mar. 1923**
Ordinary, Boys	172	615,834	2,177	618,183	606,652
Do. Girls	178	558,922	2,081	561,181	548,467
Higher, Boys	41	282,034	247	282,322	269,109
Do. Girls	81	141,437	157	141,675	130,892
Total	472	1,598,227	4,662	1,603,361	1,555,120

Number of Children of School Age under Obligation to attend School

End of March	Receiving the prescribed course of instruction			Not receiving the prescribed course of instruction		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1921	4,537,767	4,272,707	8,810,474	36,387	50,161	86,548
1922	4,633,480	4,374,559	9,008,039	32,441	32,997	75,438
1923	4,708,363	4,460,528	9,168,891	27,846	36,354	64,200

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Continued	Total (no. of children under obligation)			Percentage attending school		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1921	4,574,154	4,322,868	8,897,022	99.20	98.84	99.03
1922	4,665,921	4,417,556	9,083,477	99.30	99.03	99.17
1923	4,736,209	4,486,882	9,233,091	99.41	99.19	99.30

Blind, Deaf and Dumb of School-Age.—Blind or mute children of school-age and their ratio per 1,000 of normal children of the same age-limit are shown in this table.

End of March, 1923	Blind and mute of school-age			Receiving instruction at schools			Defectives per 1,000 normal children
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
Blind	1,534	1,430	2,964	175	101	276	0.279
Deaf & Mute	3,377	2,881	6,258	584	396	980	0.589

B. KINDERGARTENS

By the enforcement of new regulations in April 1926, kindergartens were legally separated from elementary schools and made an independent unit in the system of education. They admit children from 3 to 7 years of age and aim at supplementing home education of the little ones. The subjects taught are play, singing, observation, speaking and manual work. The new regulations create a certificate for conductors, and every establishment must have those qualified numbering more than half the staff. The enrolment is limited to 120 at one kindergarten, and to 200 when specially approved by the authorities. The number of pupils under the charge of a conductor should not exceed 40.

End of March, 1923	No. of kindergartens	No. of conductors	No. of children
Government	2	13	334
Public	268	957	32,739
Private	477	1,276	32,021
Total	747	2,246	65,094
Total, March 1922..	735	2,088	62,730

C. BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOLS

There are at present two government institutions and 76 public and private schools as mentioned elsewhere. In conducting public and private B. D. D. Schools the regulations relating to Elementary Schools should be applied mutatis mutandis. The two government schools are as follows:—

The Tokyo Blind School.—The school system is divided into three, ordinary, professional and normal courses. In the ordinary course instruction is given in the Japanese language, arithmetic, conversation and gymnastics, and in the professional course, music, acupuncture and massage.

The Tokyo Deaf and Dumb School.—The school system is also divided into ordinary, professional and normal courses. The ordinary course includes reading, writing, composition, arithmetic, written composition, written conversation; the industrial course, drawing, carving, joinery and sewing. Pupils in the ordinary course are allowed to study one or two subjects of the industrial course on the application of their parents.

The latest available data for this branch of education are given below:—

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End of March 1923	No. of Schools			Teachers	Pupils		Graduates	
	Blind	Mute	Comb'd		Blind	Mute	Blind	Mute
Government	1	1	—	51	187	209	62	44
Public	3	1	9	156	731	879	150	99
Private	35	2	26	384	1,695	938	257	85
Total	39	4	35	591	2,613	2,026	469	228
Total, March 1922		74		514	2,408	1,740	412	186

III. SECONDARY EDUCATION

A. MIDDLE SCHOOLS

A school of this grade teaches boys who are desirous of entering higher institutions or who are intended for active life. A graduate of a Middle School is privileged to become a clerk in the Government service without undergoing the civil service examination. The course of study extends five years and a boy who has finished six years of the primary school education is qualified, theoretically, to enter the school on diploma. But in practice, owing to the number of applicants the boys are obliged to undergo selective examination at most schools, only about 10 per cent. of the number of qualified applicants being admitted according to recent experience.

With the enactment of the new regulations for Universities and High Schools the course has been shortened practically by one year, for boys finishing the fourth year are now privileged, on examination, to enter the High School.

Restriction as to Number of Classes and School Days

The regulations restrict the number of boys in each Middle School to the maximum limit of 800, to be increased to 1,200 in 1921, and that of boys in each class to 50. School days must not fall below 220 days per annum, though for 5th year boys the number of days may be shortened to 200.

Reform of Language Teaching

The question of reform in the teaching of English in Japan is now being very seriously considered and there is a general feeling that the system now in force might be improved. Mr. H. E. Palmer, Lecturer in Spoken English, University College, London, and in Methods of Language Study, School of Oriental Studies, London, arrived in Japan in April 1922 and is attached to the Department of Education as Linguistic Adviser. He is a well known expert in Phonetics and modern methods of teaching spoken languages, and is now studying the situation with a view to elaborating a scheme of reform appropriate to the aims of English study in this country.

B. GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS

The course of study of high schools for girls extends over four years, but may be extended a year. In addition to general course, supplementary courses not exceeding two years may be provided. For the benefit of those desiring to study such arts as are necessary for females, a domestic course extending over not less than two and not more than four years may be established

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either in the curriculum or as a special school devoted to the same subject. A higher course of three years may also be provided for the benefit of those who having finished the general course desire to pursue further study. At present this course exists in First and Third Tokyo Prefectural Girls' High Schools, and five other prefectural and one private girls' high schools.

Statistics of Girls' High Schools

Number of girls attending the Girls' High Schools and Girls' Domestic High Schools is as follows for the year ended March 1923:—

	Regular course	Domestic course	Higher course	Post-graduate course	Elective course	Supplementary course
Government	834	249	—	151	—	7
Public	132,987	20,159	307	577	830	2,639
Private	41,411	5,631	42	554	43	443
Total	175,332	26,039	349	2,282	873	2,089

C. HIGH SCHOOLS

As originally constituted, High Schools are places primarily for giving special or professional education and secondary preparatory education for those desirous of entering Universities. The primary object has been lost sight of and at present High Schools are mostly institutions where students wishing to enter a University have to study for three years.

According to the new regulations for Universities and High Schools as enacted in April 1919, the High School consists of two courses, the Ordinary (4 years) and the Higher (3 years). The Higher course may admit those who have finished the 4th year of the Middle School, the 1st to 4th year course of this latter corresponding to the Ordinary course.

For reasons given above the government High Schools (except one) have only the Higher course, and those who have finished it are matriculated at the Imperial Universities.

The Higher course is divided into two departments, Literary and Scientific. The necessity of making the students learn two Occidental languages, English and German or French, having been judged disadvantageous, it was arranged in 1911 to make one language compulsory and the other optional, the choice being left to the students.

List of High Schools

(with latest available figures)

Government High Schools

	Director	Instructors	Students	Graduates	Admission
1st (Tokyo).....	T. Sugi	69	1,123	329	380
2nd (Sendai)....	Y. Okano	51	831	243	282
3rd (Kyoto).....	G. Mori	57	967	278	320
4th (Kanazawa)..T.	Muto	44	827	242	280
5th (Kumamoto)	S. Mizobuchi	52	927	274	320
6th (Okayama)..	B. Komatsu	46	853	254	280
7th (Kagoshima).	T. Yui	42	701	178	240
8th (Nagoya)....	T. Shibata	43	817	276	280

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Niigata	S. Hatta	34	453	131	160
Matsumoto	C. Owatari	34	467	130	160
Yamaguchi	T. Shimbo	32	492	144	160
Matsuyama	S. Hashimoto	33	487	162	160
Mito	M. Watanabe	36	574	181	200
Yamagata	M. Hayama	43	615	190	200
Saga	M. Ikoma	36	594	163	200
Hirosaki	T. Kurogane	47	581	145	200
Matsuye	K. Norisugi	40	560	170	200
Tokyo	M. Yuhara	45	311	—	60
Osaka	Y. Noda	51	577	179	200
Urawa	K. Yoshioka	37	607	188	200
Fukuoka	O. Akiyoshi	45	562	164	200
Shizuoka	M. Tsukahara	40	592	140	200
Kochi	U. Naito	38	589	160	200
Himeji	R. Komatsubara	39	569	—	200
Hiroshima	W. Totoki	40	555	—	200

Public High School

Toyama	T. Nannichi	40	400	—	40

Private High Schools

Musashi (near Tokyo)	K. Yamakawa	35	240	—	7
Konan (near Kobe)	T. Maruyama	28	190	43	3
Seikei (near Tokyo)	T. Asano	32	95	—	95
Seijo (near Tokyo)	M. Sawayanagi	34	300	—	60
Naniwa (near Osaka)	K. Miura	9	78	—	—

N.B.—The private universities as recognized by the new regulations have attached to them either a High School or a preparatory department which is exactly same as to course as a Government High School.

IV. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

The New Regulations for Universities

Among the important innovations effected by the new regulations that came into force on April 1st, 1919, there is the formal recognition extended for the first time by Government to private "universities," those previously existing being anomalous institutions under control of the Special School Regulations. Especially notable is the fact that the new Regulation has placed the State and private Universities on the same status. A single college university will also be recognized in future, and each college of a University is to establish a post-graduate course. The establishment of Universities by prefectures is also provided for.

In return for the advantage conferred on the private University a certain sum has to be deposited by it with the Government, ¥100,000 for one college, while the faculty shall have professors of whom more than one half are to be exclusively attached to the institution.

The second important change is the abolition of the annual examination system, those who attend 3 or 4 years being granted the diploma if they pass the final graduation examination. Those graduates receive the degree of "gakushi" corresponding to M.A.

Since the above enactment 32 State, public and private in-

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stitutions have been officially admitted to university rank and these added to the 6 Imperial universities make the number of regular universities 38 in total.

A. STATE UNIVERSITIES

Imperial Universities

There are six Imperial Universities, viz., at Tokyo, Kyoto, Sendai (Tohoku University), Fukuoka (Kyushu Univ.), Sapporo (Hokkaido Univ.), and Seoul (Keijo Univ.) as shown in the following tables. Graduates of Gov't High Schools are admitted on diploma in principle. To each University is attached the University Hall extending two years. The latest statistics are as follows:—

The Tokyo Imperial University

Est'ed April 1877. Locat. Tokyo. Pres. Y. Kozai, D. Agr.

College	Dean	Staff	Students	Graduates
Law	T. Minobe, D.L.	598	1,942	544
Medicine	H. Hayashi, D.M.		611	152
Engineering	Y. Tsukamoto, D. Eng.		952	236
Literature	U. Hattori, D. Litt.		1,092	180
Science	S. Goto, D. Sc.		349	92
Agriculture	S. Machida, D. Agr.		868	222
Economics	S. Kawazu, D.L.		868	211
Total (incl. those at the Univ. Hall)..			7,075	1,749

The Kyoto Imperial University

Est'ed June 1897. Locat. Kyoto. Pres. T. Araki, D.M.

Law	S. Sasaki, D.L.	374	772	997
Medicine	K. Morishima, D.M.		554	79
Engineering	T. Matsumura, D. Eng.		574	157
Literature	K. Sakaguchi, D. Litt.		574	70
Science	T. Ogawa, D. Sc.		285	50
Agriculture	M. Kambe, D.L.		833	255
Economics	D. Hashimoto		148	—
Total (incl. those at the Univ. Hall)..			4,135	782

The Tohoku Imperial University

Est'ed June 1907. Locat. Sendai. Pres. M. Ogawa, D.Sc.

Science	T. Majima, D. Sc.	219	313	48
Medicine	G. Fuse, D. Med.		210	58
Engineering	H. Yagi, D. Eng.		242	51
Law & Lit.	U. Sato, D.L.		401	—
Total (incl. those at the Univ. Hall)..			1,190	157

The Kyushu Imperial University

Est'ed Dec. 1910. Locat. Fukuoka. Pres. G. Daikubara, D. Agr.

College	Dean	Staff	Students	Graduates
Medicine	M. Ishihara, D.M.	178	441	91
Engineering	Y. Furiya, D. Eng.		304	93
Agriculture	M. Yukawa, D. Agr.		157	16
Law & Lit.	T. Minobe, D.C.L.		241	—
Total (incl. those at the Univ. Hall)..			1,179	210

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The Hokkaido Imperial University

In April 1918 the Agricultural Dept. of the Tohoku University was recognized and made an independent University.

Locat. Sapporo. Pres. S. Sato, D. Agr.

Agriculture.....T. Minami, D. Agr.....	180	473	123
Medicine.....Y. Kon, D.M.....		179	—
Engineering.....T. Yoshimachi, D. Eng..		94	—
Preparatory Dept..		889	264
Total		1,746	377

The Keijo Imperial University

Est'd April 1926. Locat. Seoul. Pres. U. Hattori, D. Litt.

Law and Lit..... Y. Abe	32	79	—
Medicine.....K. Shiga, D.M.....	17	66	—
Total	49	145	—

Average Age of Matriculation at Tokyo

Average age of new students matriculated recently in the Colleges of the Tokyo University is as follows:—

	1921–22 Y.m.	1922–23 Y.m.		1921–22 Y.m.	1922–23 Y.m.
Law	24.1	23.1	Science	23.4	22.8
Medicine	22.10	22.0	Agriculture	22.8	22.5
Engineering	21.7	22.1	Economics	23.11	22.8
Literature	24.1	22.1	Average	24.1	22.6

Profession of the University Graduates

The graduates of the Imperial Universities since the foundation to 1922-23 make the following record, as classified according to their condition in life, giving only those that are relatively numerous.

	Tokyo Univ.	Kyoto Univ.	Tohoku Univ.	Hokkaido Univ.	Kyushu Univ.
Studying at Univ. Halls.....	242	218	16	24	21
Administration officials	1,839	288	—	—	16
Judges, etc.	1,056	342	—	—	—
Government technical officials..	2,514	495	78	277	272
Medical officials	1,269	1,158	19	262	—
Professors and teachers.....	3,441		238	339	243
Barristers	876	239	—	—	—
Engineers in private concerns..	2,157	987	115	310	—
Banks and companies.....	4,193	1,088	—	—	266
Practising medicine	1,026	352	15	155	—
Other business	1,504	170	10	—	179
Unemployed or unknown.....	2,308	919	47	362	82
Died	2,155	352	13	96	107
Total with others.....	25,047	6,871	641	1,933	1,224

Figures for the Tohoku and Hokkaido Univ's do not include graduates of the Special Depts.

The Tokyo University of Commerce

This is the first institution of university standing with a single college, and elevated from a Commercial School with the

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enforcement of the new regulations. It was established in 1875 and as the Tokyo Higher Commercial School it existed for more than twenty years until it was made a university in March 1920.

President, Z. Sano, D.L.

	Staff	Students	Graduates
College of Commerce.....	56	860	204
Preparatory Department	67	670	201
Commercial Department	86	638	192
Teachers' Train'g Ins'te.....	—	105	29
Total (incl. those at Post-graduate course)	209	2,273	626

Universities of Medicine

These were formerly Government medical schools. The first two were made universities with a single college in April 1922, and the others in the following year.

Name	Location	Pres.	Staff	Students	Grad.
Okayama Univ. of Med.	Okayama	F. Tanaka, D.M....	38	202	23
Niigata „ „ „	Niigata	K. Sawada, D.M...	34	200	180
Chiba „ „ „	Chiba	K. Matsumoto, D.M.	40	209	—
Kanazawa „ „ „	Kanazawa	K. Sudo, D.M.....	41	164	—
Nagasaki „ „ „	Nagasaki	I. Hayashi, D.M...	38	175	—

The last three combine each a pharmaceutical department.

B. PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES

There are four public or prefectural universities, i.e., the Osaka, the Aichi (at Nagoya), the Kyoto, and the Kumamoto University of Medicine. The last two were admitted to university rank on 25th May, 1922, up to which time they were prefectural medical schools. They all have a preparatory department of their own. Their staff, students, etc. are as follows:—

Name	Location	Pres.	Staff	Students	Grad.
Osaka Univ. of Med.	Osaka	C. Kusumoto, D.M.	69	691	87
Aichi „ „ „	Nagoya	C. Oguchi, D.M...	40	303	68
Kyoto Prefect. „	Kyoto	S. Ogawa, D.M...	32	218	—
Kumamoto „ „	Kumamoto	M. Yamazaki, D.M.	156	190	—

C. PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES

Since the enforcement of the University Regulations in 1919 as mentioned at the beginning of this chapter, altogether 17 private universities have been raised to the same official status as the Government institutions. They had formerly been placed under Special School Regulations as the other private institutions of collegiate standing are. Of the 16, four, i.e., the Ryukoku, Otani, Senshu, and Rikkyo Universities were officially recognized on May 25, 1922, and other four, i.e., the Toyokyokai, Ritsumeikan, and Kwansai Universities and the Jikeikai University of Medicine on June 6 the same year. The latest available figures are given below:—

Keio University

Est'ed 1856. Locat. Tokyo. Pres. K. Hayashi, D.L.

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College	Dean	Staff	Students	Graduates
Economics	K. Kiga, D.L.	271	6,324	705
Law	T. Kambe, D.L.			
Literature	T. Kawai, D. Litt.			
Medicine	S. Kitazato, D.M.			
Preparatory Dept	—			

The University also combines a middle and a business school.

Waseda University

Est'd 1882. Locat. Tokyo. Pres. S. Takata, D.L.

College	Dean	Staff	Students	Graduates
Pol. Economy	S. Shiozawa, D.L.	45	622	150
Law	M. Terao	36	324	54
Literature	T. Igarashi, D. Litt.	76	408	109
Commerce	S. Hiranuma, D.L.	83	803	245
Engineering	T. Yamamoto, D. Eng.	107	555	106
Special Dept.	S. Sakamoto, D. Jur.	87	2,150	729
High.Norm.Dept.	K. Nakagiri	52	769	150
High School (1st)	K. Nonomura	107	2,150	631
„ „ (2nd)	K. Utsunomiya	65	1,081	496

There is also a technical school attached to the university with a staff of 127 and an enrolment of 3,791.

Other Private Universities

	Location	Est.	College	Staff	Students
Doshisha Univ.	Kyoto	1874	Law, Lit.	69	517
Hosei Univ.	Tokyo	1879	Econ., Law & Lit.	103	750
Meiji Univ.	Tokyo	1881	Law, Com., Econ.	63	1,244
Chuo Univ.	Tokyo	1885	Law, Com., Econ.	98	642
Nihon Univ.	Tokyo	1889	Law, Lit., Com.	189	693
Kokugakuin Univ.	Tokyo	1890	Lit., High. Norm.	85	854
Jikeikai Univ. of Med.	Tokyo	1881	Med.	40	563
Rikkyo Univ.	Tokyo	1874	Lit., Com.	72	394
Ryukoku Univ.	Kyoto	1638	Lit.	63	185
Otani Univ.	Kyoto	1665	Lit.	58	177
Toyo Kyokai Univ.	Tokyo	1900	Com.	53	326
Kansai Univ.	Osaka	1886	Law, Com.	55	420
Ritsumeikan Univ.	Kyoto	1900	Law, Econ.	20	480
Senshu Univ.	Tokyo	1880	Econ., Law	67	990
Rissho Univ.	Tokyo	1904	Rel., Lit.	69	654
Tokyo Agr. Univ.	Tokyo	1925	Agriculture	57	386
Komazawa Univ.	Tokyo	1882	Rel., Lit.	63	600
Nihon Univ. of Med.	Tokyo	1912	Med.	41	138
Taisho Univ.	Tokyo	1907	Rel., Lit.	95	665
Koyasan Univ.	Koyasan	1886	Rel.	32	127

D. ACADEMIC TITLES

Besides the titles conferred by both State and private universities on their graduates, there is a special title called Hakushi granted by them with the approval of the Minister of Education. With the enactment of the new university regulations in 1919, the regulations regarding the conferment of the highest academic degree hakushi or hakase, corresponding to Doctor (of Science,

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Civil Law, etc. as the case may be), has been revised and democratized. The privilege of conferring it is no longer reserved for the Imperial Universities and the Council of Hakushi; the Presidents of all the Government, public and private Universities are equally given the same privilege, subject to the approbation of the Education Minister. The title is of eleven kinds, as:—

July 1929	Law	Medicine	Pharmacy	Engineering	Literature	Science	Agriculture	Dendrology	Veterinary	Commerce	Economics	Total
Living	182	1,960	40	378	156	201	149	39	22	4	8	3,140
Died	55	112	11	75	56	39	19	3	6	0	0	375
Total	237	2,072	51	453	212	240	167	42	28	4	8	*3,515

Notes:—* Including twelve which distinguish the same men

V. TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

A. GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS OF HIGHER GRADE

Under the direct control of the Department of Education there are 46 Technical and Special (professional) Schools of higher grade, which give instruction to those desiring to pursue some practical business or profession, such as industry, agriculture, commerce, medicine, etc. There are also schools for similar purposes maintained by prefectures or private persons which are given the same status as the above. (Vide VI.)

The development of this branch of education has been quite phenomenal recently. Graduates of Middle Schools (Girls' High Schools for females) are eligible, but as the applicants for the Government schools of this grade outnumber the available accommodation, they are taken partly on diploma and partly on examination.

The course extends three or four years, and some of the schools are provided with a post-graduate course. Of the Government schools only the Academy of Music admits girls also.

List of Government Technical Schools

(With latest available figures)

Higher Agricultural and Forestry Schools

Location	Director	Staff	Students	Graduates
Morioka	Y. Kagami	45	365	117
Kagoshima	K. Yoshimura	33	380	102
Tottori	G. Yamada	29	215	61
Miye	T. Uyehara	36	325	100
Utsunomiya	Y. Sato	46	346	72
Gifu	E. Kusaba	30	264	—
Miyazaki	T. Miyahara	28	192	—

Higher Sericultural Schools

Uyeda	O. Harizuka	29	215	69
Tokyo	I. Honda	46	322	127
Kyoto	T. Yamada	32	243	116

Higher Commercial Schools

Kobe	S. Tazaki	71	1,208	237

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Location	Director	Staff	Students	Graduates
Nagasaki	S. Kimura	38	629	167
Yamaguchi	K. Washio	37	571	120
Otaru	F. Ban	40	527	141
Nagoya	R. Watanabe	39	658	209
Oita	Y. Yamazaki	24	466	138
Fukushima	Y. Gamo	28	472	162
Hikone	K. Nakamura	34	438	131
Wakayama	I. Okamoto	34	481	138
Takamatsu	S. Kumamoto	37	461	—
Yokohama	T. Tajiri	34	423	—
Takaoka	T. Tadami	24	315	—
Higher Technical Schools				
Tokyo	K. Nakamura	109	942	247
Tokyo, Shiba	H. Matsuoka	57	369	96
Osaka	M. Tsutsumi	69	609	175
Kyoto	U. Murakami	32	281	58
Nagoya	H. Mori	48	447	142
Kumamoto	N. Miura	43	431	139
Yonezawa	S. Shibata	43	330	72
Kiryu	H. Nishida	46	243	70
Yokohama	T. Suzuki	49	406	101
Hiroshima	T. Kawaguchi	42	360	92
Kanazawa	N. Aoto	35	390	92
Sendai	T. Shimbo	43	358	92
Kobe	S. Hirota	44	371	98
Hamamatsu	T. Kawaguchi	41	359	120
Tokushima	S. Komizo	38	326	77
Nagaoka	T. Fukuda	34	292	—
Fukui	S. Seki	29	290	—
Meiji (Fukuoka)	S. Oba	55	354	81
Yamanashi	J. Yamazaki	26	228	—
Mining School				
Akita	M. Hiraoka	34	179	52
Higher Mercantile Marine Schools				
Kobe	B. Shimaya	61	779	193
Tokyo	S. Ozeki	47	816	64
List of Government Special Schools				
Pharmaceutical Schools				
Toyama	R. Takahashi	22	243	82
Kumamoto	G. Yasuka	27	274	94
Foreign Language Schools				
Tokyo	J. Nagaya	85	1,032	248
Osaka	K. Nakame	63	955	269
Fine Art Academy				
Tokyo	N. Masaki	74	812	109
Academy of Music				
Tokyo	N. Murakami	65	704	85

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B. PUBLIC & PRIVATE TECHNICAL & BUSINESS SCHOOLS OF SECONDARY GRADE

These are divided into three grades, (A) the Middle School grade for 14-17 year boys, (B) the Higher elementary school standing for 12-15 boys and (C) the Continuation (or supplementary) grade for 12-13 or older boys and girls. They are granted a small aid from the State for 2 years at a time, the total sum disbursed on this account averaging ¥356,852 in five years according to recent statistics. The latest available data (March 1923) are shown below:—

	No.	Technical	Agricultural	Fishery	Commercial	Nautical	Others	Total
A	Schools ...	67	132	10	138	11	—	358
	Teachers ..	1,302	1,590	84	2,597	143	—	5,716
	Pupils	17,453	26,130	956	64,251	2,611	—	111,401
	Graduates.	3,535	7,608	182	8,579	681	—	20,385
B	Schools ...	33	192	2	49	—	78	354
	Teachers ..	261	1,107	5	365	—	644	2,382
	Pupils	3,842	24,089	173	10,355	—	15,608	54,067
	Graduates..	1,120	7,716	7	3,103	—	5,618	17,564
C	Schools ...	120	11,506	192	420	2	2,635	14,875
	Teachers ..	238	4,254	62	335	1	2,322	7,212
	Pupils	11,051	724,505	9,054	32,102	191	229,904	1,006,608
	Graduates..	6,078	190,816	2,515	12,889	35	75,465	287,798

VI. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF HIGHER GRADE

Quite a large number of public and private institutions of collegiate standing exist. Many of them give technical or professional education, and there are some which style themselves 'Universities,' though they are not officially recognized as such but are placed under the Special School Regulations. They are anomalous, being in reality liberal education institutions.

Their course sometimes extends five or six years according to the length of the preparatory course which extends two or three years. As shown in the ensuing list there are several institutions for women.

Statistics of Public & Private Collegiate Institutions

(March 1923)

	No. Schools	Staff	Students	Graduates
Public	5	156	1,465	490
Private	72	2,501	35,034	6,431
Total	77	2,657	36,499	6,921

Public Collegiate Institutions (1926)

Name	Location	Founded	Subjects taught	Staff	Students
Chiba Horticultural Sch.	Chiba	1909	Hort're	19	149
Kyoto Sch. of Pict. Art	Kyoto	1909	Painting ...	16	274
Osaka High Com. Sch.	Osaka	1879	Com.	32	922

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Name	Location	Founded	Subject taught	Staff	Students
Fukuoka Girls' Coll.	Fukuoka	1922	Lit., Dom. Science ..	38	325
Osaka Girls' Coll.	Osaka	1924	Lit., Dom. Science ..	35	250

Principal Private Collegiate institutions (1926)

Aoyama Gakuin, Div. Dept.	Tokyo	1879	Theology	130	2,100
Aoyama Gakuin, High. Course	Tokyo		Eng. Lang. & Lit.		
Aoyama Jogakuin, Eng. Lang. Dept.	Tokyo	1879	Eng. Lang. & Lit.	10	25
Baika Women's Coll.	Osaka	1922	„	19	111
Bukkyo Semmon Gakko	Kyoto	1912	Buddhism ..	24	108
Butoku-kai Sch. of Martial Arts	Kyoto	1912	Fencing, Judo	33	108
Buzan Univ.	Tokyo	1912	Buddhism ..	33	90
Daito Bunka Gakuin	Tokyo	1923	Jap. & Chin. Classics ..	23	177
Doshisha Girls High Sch., High. Course	Kyoto	1912	Eng. Lit. & Dom. Sc'ce	61	630
Japan Women's Univ.	Tokyo	1901	Dom. Sc'ce, Jap. & Eng. Lit.	85	1,338
Jochi Univ.	Tokyo	1913	Lit. Com. ..	31	250
Joshi Eigakujuku	Tokyo	1900	Eng. Lang. & Lit.	30	411
Kwansai Gakuin	Hyogo	1889	Theology, Lit. & Com. ..	77	926
Kyoto Univ. of Shingon Sect	Kyoto	1898	Buddhism ..	20	55
Kyoto Women's Col.	Kyoto	1920	Dom. Sc'ce, Lit.	72	515
Kyushu Dental Col.	Fukuoka	1913	Dentistry ..	28	319
Meiji Gakuin, Div. Dept.	Tokyo	1887	Theology ...	13	60
High. Course			Eng. Lit. ..	36	450
Nihon Dental Col.	Tokyo	1909	Dentistry ..	43	685
Okura High Com. Sch.	Tokyo	1900	Commerce .	32	461
Osaka Dental Col.	Osaka	1917	Dentistry ..	43	627
Osaka Pharmac. Sch.	Osaka	1917	Pharmacy ..	21	385
Rinzai Sect Univ.	Kyoto	1886	Buddhism ..	32	74
Seikei High Com. Sch.	Tokyo	1916	Com.	13	89
Takachiho Higher Com. Sch.	Tokyo	1912	Com.	20	204
Teikoku Women's Col.	Tokyo	1910	Jap. Lit., Dom. Sc'ce	41	320
Tendai Sect Univ.	Tokyo	1897	Buddhism ..	16	59
Tohoku Gakuin	Sendai	1886	Lit., Theol..	38	314

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Name	Location	Founded	Subjects taught	Staff	Students
Tokyo Gakuin	Tokyo	1905	Eng. Lit. & Theol.	19	50
Tokyo Dental Col.	Tokyo	1889	Dentistry ..	38	600
Tokyo Trinity Sch.	Tokyo	1885	Theology ..	18	35
Tokyo Women's Med. Col.	Tokyo	1900	Medicine ...	42	630
Tokyo Women's Univ.	Tokyo	1918	Dom. Sc'ce, Lit., etc...	42	249

N.B.—The above lists do not include those public and private institutions which have been given the same status as the Gov't Univ. since the enforcement of the new Univ. Regulations in April 1919.

VII. TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR TEACHERS

Each prefecture has one or more Normal Schools for preparing teachers for primary education, while there are four State Higher Normal Schools to train teachers for Middle, Normal, and Girls' High Schools. For this latter purpose some private universities and schools of collegiate grade maintain Higher Normal Departments.

A. PREFECTURAL NORMAL SCHOOLS

Each locality is under obligation to maintain at least one normal school, with an elementary school attached to it to give practical training to the students in the method of instruction. In April 1925 an important revision was effected in the regulations for normal schools with a view to turning out better and more efficient teachers. The regular course was lengthened from 4 to 5 years, while the preparatory course which formerly might be added according to the local circumstances was abolished. At the same time improvements were carried out in the subjects of study. Law and economics were newly introduced in the curriculum and English was made compulsory for male students.

The instructors, students and graduates classified as to sexes are as follows:—

	Schools for			Instructors		Students		Graduates	
	Male	Female	Mixed	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1920-21 ..	48	37	9	1,530	236	17,734	8,817	6,162	3,303
1921-22 ..	48	37	9	1,582	236	18,344	8,998	5,193	2,836
1922-23 ..	49	37	9	1,620	243	19,735	9,631	5,508	3,235

B. HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOLS

The Higher Normal Schools are State institutions and consist of the Tokyo Higher Normal School and the Hiroshima Higher Normal School, and the Women's Higher Normal Schools in Tokyo and Nara. Schools of secondary and primary grades are attached to each of these schools to provide opportunities of practical teaching to the students. A kindergarten is also attached to each Higher Normal School for girls.

The existing Higher Normal Schools are generally divided into three courses, i.e. a principal, and a post-graduate course, besides a special course and an elective course. The principal course is divided into five sections, Japanese and Chinese literature, Eng-

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lish language, geography and history, mathematics and physics, chemistry and natural history. The course of study in the main school extends over 3 years in the principal, and from one to two years in the post-graduate course.

The Women's Higher Normal Schools

The School in Tokyo comprises literature, science and art course, also a special course (mathematics, physics, chemistry, household management, Japanese language and gymnastics). The course of study extends four years in literature, science, and art, and two years in the special course.

The Nara School comprises Japanese and Chinese, history and geography, mathematics, physics and chemistry, and natural science.

Statistics of the Higher Normal Schools

		Instructors	Students	Graduates	Applicants	Admission
Tokyo.....	1920-21	105	798	146	937	269
	1921-22	104	842	193	245	—
	1922-23	116	903	172	1,103	296
Hiroshima.....	1920-21	65	495	120	457	200
	1921-22	73	533	114	199	—
	1922-23	60	599	106	582	212
Tokyo(Women's)	1920-21	81	444	103	579	148
	1921-22	74	472	127	135	—
	1922-23	66	440	107	709	128
Nara (Women's)	1920-21	45	322	77	270	105
	1921-22	40	329	90	105	—
	1922-23	38	337	68	395	106

C. SPECIAL INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING TEACHERS

The institute was specially organised for the purpose of training qualified teachers for normal schools, middle schools, and girls' high schools and so to supplement the work of regular training institutions for teachers. It was first opened at the beginning of the year 1902-3, but has been rearranged and at present there remains only one institute for girls in charge of the Tokyo Women's Higher Normal School, which is provided with a course of housekeeping and sewing.

Besides the above the Tokyo University of Commerce, Agricultural College of Tokyo Imperial University and the Tokyo Higher Technical School have each an institute for training teachers of commercial, agricultural and technical schools of secondary grade.

VIII. SCHOOLS UNDER CONTROL OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT

There are several schools which are not governed by the Education Minister and these are described below. Besides, the Army, Navy, Government Railways and Communications Department have respectively institutions for training or instructing their officers and employees.

The Peers' School ("Gakushu-In")

Founded in 1877 as a private institution and maintained by

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the Peerage with a subsidy from the Imperial Household Department since 1884, the school consists of boys' and girls' department, each covering primary and secondary education grade, with a High School course for the former. The graduates of the course are admitted without examination to the Imperial Universities, in case there is accommodation available. Children of humbler classes are admitted to the school within a certain limit. In Aug. 1926 the Boys' Dept. had 843 boys and Girls' Dept. 824 attendants.

Fishery Institute

Founded in 1899 by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, it gives instructions in the theory and practice of the aquatic products industry, and is divided into Regular Course (catching, manufacture & rearing), Pelagic Fishery, Post-graduate and Special Courses, the first two extending over three years. In Aug. 1926 the teaching staff comprised 77 and enrolment 294. Location; Etchujima, Tokyo. Pres. K Okamura, Dr. Sc.

The Jingu Kogakkan

Founded in 1881 as an institution of higher grade for giving instruction in the Shinto classics, it is under control of the Ise Grand Shrine Office. Its course extends over four years and there is besides a special course of two years for training Shinto priests. In May 1924 the instructors numbered 24 and the student roll 260 for regular and special courses. Location; Uji-Yamada, Miye Pref. Pres. M. Morita.

IX. SOCIETIES AND COUNCILS

The Imperial Academy of Japan

This institution corresponds to the Royal Society of Great Britain or the Académie Française. It was established in 1879 for the promotion of science and art, with the view to exercising a beneficial influence on culture in general, and its members are selected from amongst seniors of learning. In 1906 it joined the International Academic Union.

The officials of the Academy consist of one pesident, manager, and two sectional chiefs, (1) Literature and Social affairs and (2) Sciences. The full number of members was formerly 60, but it was increased to 100 in May 1925, to be appointed by H.M. the Emperor. Members above 60 years old may receive an annuity. An Imperial edict was announced in 1910 to grant ¥2,000 a year for 20 years, to encourage the work of the Academy. Barons Mitsui, Iwasaki and Sumitomo have each offered ¥1,000 a year for ten years respectively and the late Dr. Takamine and Baron Fujita, lump sums of ¥5.000 and ¥22,000 respectively. Several other funds have lately been added by private persons and corporations. In 1925 it has decided to publish proceedings in German, English and French besides those in the vernacular.

Chemical and Physical Research Institute

This is a laboratory founded in Tokyo in 1917 at the instance of the late Dr. J. Takamine to promote the fundamental development of industries through scientific researches. Its fund amounting to ¥6,300,000 consists of Imperial donation, State

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grants and contributions by leading businessmen.

The chief officials are:—President, Prince Fushimi; Vice-President, Viscount E. Shibusawa; Superintendent, Viscount Dr. M. Okochi; 12 directors and 23 research staff.

At present more than 300 persons (including four ladies) are engaged in researches and practical application of their results. The subjects of researches now undertaken number 137, while 49 patents have been acquired from foreign and home governments, and some of them form new industries.

Scientific Research Council

This was created in June 1919 under the control of the Educational Minister to unify researches in science and its application in foreign countries and Japan by keeping in connection with the International Scientific Research Council. It despatches representatives to the conferences of the International Research Council, answers inquiries and consultations of the State ministers concerned, and make suggestions about matters relating to science and its practical application.

It consists of the General Affairs Department and several research departments to which the members are attached according to their respective specialities. The members number less than 100 to be appointed by the Government at the Council's recommendation.

The chief officials and the scientific departments are as follows:—

Chairman—Baron K. Furuichi, Dr. Eng.
Vice-Chairman—J. Sakurai, Dr. Sc.

Departments	Membership*	Director
Astronomy	11	S. Hirayama, Dr. Sc.
Geodesy	13	A. Tanakadate, Dr. Sc.
Chemistry	15	T. Takamatsu, Dr. Eng.
Physics	15	H. Nagaoka, Dr. Sc.
Geology & Geography ..	7	N. Yamazaki, Dr. Sc.
Biology & Agriculture..	8	H. Ando, Dr. Agr.
Medicine	11	S. Sato, Dr. Med.
Engineering	23	Baron C. Shiba, Dr. Eng.
Mathematics	6	S. Takagi, Dr. Sc.

* The figures include those connected with two or more departments.

X. FINANCIAL MATTERS RELATING TO EDUCATION

The Educational Stock Fund

The sum of ¥10,000,000 set apart in 1899 out of the Chinese indemnity is the origin of this fund, being chiefly intended to promote the cause of national education by granting loans to civil corporations to be used for educational purposes. The accounts are as follows:—

End of March	Loans	Bonds	Deposits	Total sum existing
1920	¥4,714,369	119,256	1,407,681	6,241,306
1922	5,014,421	84,384	1,360,681	6,459,489
1923	5,269,803	82,150	1,203,551	6,565,504

Note.—The bonds are calculated on purchase price, fractions being cut off.

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Educational Expenses Paid out of Provincial and Communal Treasuries

	1918–19	1919–20	1921–22	1922–23
Elementary schools	¥90,542,229	¥135,812,270	¥204,557,546	¥217,547,768
Normal „	5,077,738	6,911,840	10,318,347	12,121,637
Middle „	8,008,790	10,796,979	18,639,614	23,735,302
Girls' High schools	4,297,669	7,071,627	14,393,520	20,575,026
Universities	—	—	1,583,669	3,433,596
Special schools ...	1,278,968	1,725,809	1,347,658	523,105
Technical schools..	9,921,519	14,820,438	26,088,162	32,966,857
Continuation schools	—	—	97,583	238,239
B.D.D. schools	72,627	109,845	143,618	213,288
Other schools	405,336	542,964	721,972	802,604
Kindergartens	564,636	580,136	913,011	922,048
Libraries	477,289	625,900	1,077,745	1,286,841
Others	8,956,456	13,189,619	23,315,477	29,730,566
Total	123,613,257	192,186,922	303,100,339	344,096,872

State Aide to Compulsory Education

The Treasury grants every year a sum of 40 million yen of which ¥4 millions is set apart for special local corporations, while one-third of the rest is distributed among poorer corporations and the remaining two-thirds, i.e. ¥24 millions among the other urban and rural corporations in proportion to the number of pupils and teachers. The rate of distribution for the last sum in the fiscal year 1925-26 was announced by the Education Minister as ¥65.18 per one teacher and ¥1.48 per one pupil.

XI. SCHOOL HYGIENE & COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION

Health of Male Students in Government Institutions

Health data of students in the Imperial Universities, High Schools and various Professional (collegiate) Schools are as follows:—

	No. of students examined	Constitution (percent)			Eye-sight (percent)	
		A	B	C	Normal	Abnormal
1921-22 ..	26,396	41.23	36.28	22.49	53.72	46.28
1922-23 ..	29,962	41.83	36.08	22.09	53.28	46.72

Health of Female Students in Government Institutions

Health data of girls in Higher Normal Schools, in Girls' High Schools attached thereto, and in other professional schools are:—

	No. of girls examined	Constitution (percent)			Eye-sight (percent)	
		A	B	C	Normal	Abnormal
1921-22 ...	1,015	39.41	46.60	13.99	79.12	20.88
1922-23 ...	982	40.73	42.87	16.40	81.37	18.63

Health of Pupils in Public and Private Schools

Health returns of boys for the 1919-20 year stand thus:—

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Schools	No. of pupils examined	Constitution (percent) A	B	C	Eye-sight (percent) Normal	Abnormal
Elementary	1,232,018	51.63	44.94	3.40	—	—
Middle	151,635	53.25	43.56	3.19	77.18	22.82
Normal	15,725	62.47	36.40	1.13	71.93	28.07
Technical	46,427	57.62	39.68	2.70	77.06	22.94
Special	2,492	44.06	54.94	1.00	60.71	39.29
Total or av...	1,448,297	52.09	44.58	3.33	76.58	23.42

The data for girls for the 1919-20 year are as follows:—

Schools	No. of pupils examined	Constitution (percent) A	B	C	Eye-sight (percent) Normal	Abnormal
Elementary	1,065,659	46.62	49.00	4.38	—	—
Girls' high	103,426	51.98	44.98	3.04	83.73	16.27
Normal	7,719	60.43	38.79	0.78	81.37	18.63
Special	206	53.40	46.60	—	73.79	26.21
Total or av...	1,770,010	47.18	48.58	4.24	83.55	16.45

The health data as regards height and weight of elementary school children for the 1922-23 year are given below:—

	Boys No. examined	Height (shaku)	Weight kan	Girls No. examined	Height (shaku)	Weight kan
7	141,180	3.54	4.704	135,179	3.49	4.538
10	139,817	4.01	6.244	129,799	3.96	6.001
13	51,414	4.42	8.056	34,528	4.45	8.193
16	471	4.81	10.231	165	4.68	10.223

N.B.—shaku=11.93 inches; kan=8.75 kg.

Competitive Entrance Examination

The steadily growing number of aspirants to schools of higher and university grade compels the authorities to erect the barrier of competitive examination, so that the rejected students, theoretically qualified to get admission on their diploma, have to shift themselves as best as circumstances admit. The admission ratio is very low in the 25 Government High Schools than that for institutions of similar or higher grade, as the following figures for the years 1924-25 and 1925-26 show:

Admission ratio of 25 Government High Schools

	Applicants to Lit. course	No. admitted	Applicants to Science c'se	No. admitted	percent of admission
1924-25	11,728	2,524	12,550	2,522	21.6
1925-26	25,012	2,538	16,057	2,574	20.7

The condition at the Government special schools is not much better, the record for 1926-27 admission being as follows:—

20 Technical and Mining schools.....	46%
10 Agr., Forestry and Sericulture schools.....	37%
12 Higher Commercial schools.....	48%

The congestion is much eased in the Government universities, the record for Tokyo, the mecca of Japanese students, reading thus for 1925-26:—

	Law	Economics	Medicine
Applicants	973	328	350
Admissions	650	258	150

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XII. LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

A. LIBRARIES

The number of libraries in March, 1925, totalled 4,511 comprising one govt. (Imp. Library), 3,250 public and 1,260 private establishments. There are also libraries belonging to the Imperial and other Universities. Of the above the Imperial Library and the Library belonging to the Tokyo Imperial University surpass the rest as to accommodation and so forth. The libraries of Kyoto Imp. University, of the Cabinet and of the Imperial Household Department are also worthy of mention.

	Mar. 1923		Mar. 1924		Mar. 1925	
No. of	Gov't & pub.	Priv.	Gov't & pub.	Priv.	Gov't & pub.	Priv.
Libraries	1,421	969	2,192	1,377	3,251	1,260
Volumes (1,000)..	3,549	2,390	3,885	2,409	5,389	2,424
Visitors (1,000) ..	14,828		17,530		23,174	

The Imperial Library

The Library in Uyeno Park, Tokyo, is the largest in Japan. Its recent statistics are as follows:—

End of March	No. of volumes			No. of days open during the year	No. of visitors	Aver. no. of visitors per day
	Jap. & Chi.	European	Total			
1922	278,395	83,755	362,150	324	261,494	807.1
1923	285,139	84,987	370,126	325	296,529	912.4
1924	283,446	86,739	370,115	295	280,003	949.2

The Imperial University Libraries

The number of volumes stored at the end of March, 1923 was as follows:—

	Jap. and Chin. books	European books	Total
Kyoto University	276,142	258,711	534,853
Tohoku University (Sendai).....	93,527	63,448	156,975
Hokkaido University (Sapporo)....	36,677	47,355	84,032

Reconstruction of the Tokyo Imperial University Library

The Tokyo Imp. University Library when fully restored will remain a lasting monument of the intellectual and cultural fraternity of the world. The Library with its 800,000 volumes, both Occidental and Oriental, was by far the biggest and the best in the Orient, and it was totally destroyed by the disastrous earthquake fire of Sept. 1, 1923. To effect its speedy restoration with the sympathetic cooperation of intellectual organizations, both at home and abroad, the University authorities sent in November of the year Mr. K. Takayanagi, Prof. of Law, to Europe and America. His mission was a complete success. In the United States he obtained, among other gifts, Mr. Rockefeller's donation of ¥4,000,000 unconditionally given, except that the sum is to be used for the construction of a model library building. Similar hearty response came to his appeal in Eng-

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land, France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Sweden, etc. Lord Balfour in England, M. Poincare in France, and Premier Mussolini in Italy actively assisted him for the success of his mission. The British Government appropriated £25,000 to help supplement the British book donation collected under the auspices of the British Academy. He brought home in March 1925 circa 300,000 books, collected either by purchase or as a gift. These foreign books, together with those got at home, will be housed in the big Library Building, with which Mr. Rockefeller's name will be forever associated, and will form the nucleus of this famous resort of learning in the Far East.

Public and Private Libraries

Public and private libraries present a far poorer show than the preceding two. In the provinces, the Osaka Library (Prefectural) possessing 140,000 books heads the list as to number. The Hibiya Library of the Tokyo Municipality added in 1921 2,000 new books published in U.S.A. and contributed to the city by the Carnegie Peace Commission. Among private libraries may be mentioned the Nanki Bunko founded by Marquis Tokugawa in 1921, the Ohashi Library founded in Tokyo in 1906 by Mr. Ohashi, the Nakanoshima Library in Osaka founded by the Sumitomo family, Shokado Bunko by the Iwasaki family, etc. Private universities, especially Waseda and Keio, have each a big one. Both Dr. Morrison's famous library acquired by Baron Iwasaki in 1917 for ¥350,000 and Mr. Kuhara's private library now in course of formation at an estimated cost of some ¥3,000,000 are also noteworthy. The former contains over 200,000 books on China and has been much enlarged and reorganized into a Seminary devoted to Oriental research, under the name of Toyo-Kenkyu-Sho, established in the grounds of Baron Iwasaki's residence, Tokyo.

B. MUSEUMS

The museums that exist in most important cities in the country are generally of limited scope and of commercial interest, as described elsewhere. The three museums that are under the control of the Imperial Household Department, in Tokyo, Kyoto and Nara, are more general in nature. The exhibits displayed are principally historical relics, specimens of arts and industry. Of these, the Tokyo Imperial Museum, the largest in Japan, was the first founded and dates from 1872. This museum has, among the articles exhibited, various costumes, utensils, &c., showing the customs and habits at different times and places, as also specimens of various natural productions. A zoological garden is attached to this museum. The Hyokei-Kwan, (erected in 1910 in commemoration of the wedding of the late Emperor and the Empress) makes a part of the Imp. Tokyo Museum, and is devoted to the display of objects of fine arts and art industry. The Tokyo Educational Museum formerly belonging to the Tokyo Higher Normal School has been opened to the public since 1914.

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XIII. MORAL EDUCATION AND PHYSICAL CULTURE

A. MORAL EDUCATION

The Imperial Rescript on Education (1890) is regarded as the cornerstone of moral education in Japan. Even little children under ten have to learn by heart the text of the Rescript, though they can hardly be expected to understand it, as it is couched in the grave Chinese classic style. At the same time it is supplemented with text-books on ethics in which stories of famous men and women are predominating features.

Secondary Schools.—The Department of Education enforces the following general directions about it.

"The teaching of morals must be based on the precepts of the Imperial Rescript on Education; its object is to foster the growth of moral ideas and sentiments, and to give the culture and character necessary for men of middle or higher standing, and to encourage and promote the practice of virtues. The teaching should be carried out by explaining essential points of morals in connection with the daily life of pupils, by means of good works or maxims and examples of good deeds; and be followed by a little more systematic exposition of the duties to self, to society, and to the State; elements of ethics may also be given."

The Higher Institutions.—The Minister of Education issued in 1909 an Institution with the object of having this neglected subject attended to regularly in schools of this grade, the text being as follows:—

"Education aims mainly at producing worthy men, and it requires no emphasizing that great importance should be always attached to the building up of character, whether it be at common or special schools. I am aware that for this reason the Government schools have never been slack in paying attention to the point. The students of those institutions are those who received a moral education while at the middle schools or lower stages; but they still lack firmness in their ethical ideas and are liable to fall victims to temptations of various kinds, while they are at a period of life when they are in need of moral culture. It is desirable that from now onward the Government schools devote more energy to the moral training of their students and foster and temper moral ideas in them, not only by giving lectures on ethics at stated intervals, but also by seizing every opportunity for the purpose, so that they may grow firm in their resolution to put in practice what they are taught. The principals, instructors and teachers of the schools are exhorted to make themselves with one mind and heart the centre of moral uplifting and personally influence their students and endeavor to the end that the Emperor's wishes contained in the Rescript on Education and also in the Imperial Message to the people (about thrift) may be carried out."

In the opinion of a competent foreign authority the present system of moral education in Japan is defective on account of the scarcity of hostels where students who are away from home may be placed under proper care, the compulsory and mechanical system of ethical education and absence of religious influence.

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B. PHYSICAL CULTURE

"Judo or "Jujutsu"

This manly art of self-defence which has become popular in both hemispheres owes its development to the reform effected by Mr. J. Kano who (see Who's Who) established for this purpose in 1886 a special training hall styled Kodokwan, now in Koishikawa, Tokyo. The reform consisted in eliminating the dangerous features from the various styles formerly in vogue and developing a new system suited both for the purpose of mental discipline and physical culture. By 1894 Mr. Kano's persevering efforts had begun to bear fruit, and branch halls were started in several provinces. The fame of the new style began to spread not only in Japan but even to foreign countries, especially after the Russo-Japanese War, and of Mr. Kano's pupils not a few went over to America and Europe to teach the art to foreigners. Several foreigners staying in Japan have been initiated in it. At present in almost all Japanese schools of secondary grade and above the exercise is practised as a method of physical culture. Private clubs and schools for the practice of "jujutsu" are to be found in all cities and towns. Some fifty thousands have been trained and in Mar. 1917 the graduates roll numbered over 20,000. The ancient custom, known as "cold practice" of going through the training before dawn during midwinter, presents a lively scene.

Fencing

In former days fencing and swordsmanship occupied the foremost place in the physical and mental training of the gentry classes. As practised today at schools, the art is merely a faint memory of the past greatness and importance. The practice sword is made of split bamboo, about four feet in length, with a hilt twelve inches in length for the double grasp. The points counted as effective hits are the head, both sides, the right hand and throat. The traditional method of the two-handed use of the sword is still preferred by the Japanese to the single grasp popular in Western countries. It is among policemen that the training is more actual and realistic than at schools, for these guardians of peace are required, from the nature of their duty, to practise fencing as a regular lesson and for actual purposes. The "cold practice" to encourage hardihood and endurance is also adopted in fencing as in "Jujutsu."

Physical Culture for Girls

Physical culture is no easy business for girls attending the secondary grade schools, not merely because active exercises by girls are still regarded with disfavor by some conservative mothers, but chiefly because Japanese female garments, though attractive to look at, are not well adapted for active movement. Nevertheless, physical culture is steadily gaining ground, and in the girls' higher schools the subject of gymnastics, 3 hours a week, is included, and girls are made to go through training in fancy steps and figure movements, some callisthenics, and so on. In the Female Higher Normal Schools the Swedish system and some other exercises are given. In the Japan Womens'

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University a hybrid system is in force, combining the halbert training which daughters of "samurai" had to acquire in former days with some forms of callisthenics.

Physical Education Research Institute

With the object of conducting scientific research into physical training at schools and training leaders in physical education, the Physical Education Research Institute was founded in December, 1924. It has eight research departments, with a suitable force of staff. The Departments are Anatomical, Physiological, Chemical, Hygienic, Pedagogics and Phylosophy, Drill and Gymnastics, Athletic and Budo (judo and fencing).

Associations for Physical Culture

The most conspicuous among associations for physical culture is the Military Arts Association, organized in 1898 in Kyoto for the purpose of promoting military arts and developing the military spirit. Its roll reaches 2,167,376 members with Admiral R. Yashiro as president. The gymnastics practised in the association are "jujutsu," fencing, archery and boating. Every year in May and August a tournament is held.

The National Physical Education Society, at Omori, Tokyo, was voted an annual subsidy of ¥30,000 by the Diet in 1893 for a period of five years. A large Imperial gift was also granted. Two gymnasia were established in Tokyo, one in Osaka and another in Hokkaido. The graduates are granted teaching certificates for all the common and higher schools of the country.

The Y.M.C.A. Gymnasium of Tokyo was destroyed in the quake-fire of September '23, but the skeleton left is judged available. It has therefore been decided to reconstruct it on the premises of the former structure practically in the same style as before, only slightly enlarged. A swimming-pool, bowling-alley, race-course (1-26 m.) and other sporting facilities will be provided as before. The work of construction is to be started in March '26 as soon as official permit is obtained, and will be finished in about 7 months.

Young Men's Training Institutes

With a view to training young men in general both physically and mentally to develop their citizenship regulations for the young men's training institutes were promulgated in April 1926, and the work was started in July. So popular is this undertaking that at the end of the month 15,130 institutes with the aggregate roll of 1,128,386 members existed throughout the land. Of the 12,064 autonomic corporations only 256 lacked this training organization. These institutes may also be established by private persons or bodies employing many young men, such as factories, mines and business houses. They train youths from 16 to 20 years of age free of charge, in the course of morals, civics, military drill and ordinary and technical subjects, for the period of four years. For those who finish the course with good record the regular conscription may be shortened. Each institute is supervised by a director to be appointed from among elementary school masters, and the training is conducted by leaders com-

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prising elementary school instructors, ex-service men and other persons judged competent for the work.

XIV. FOREIGN STUDENTS STUDYING IN JAPAN AND JAPANESE ABROAD

By "foreign students" are principally meant students coming to Japan from other countries for purposes of study. Of these the Chinese students are by far the most important both in number and other respects. It was some years after the close of the Japan-China war that they began to arrive in Japan to acquire modern learning. The first batch of the students arrived in 1900. After the Russo-Japanese war the number swelled at one time to 25,000 approximately. That was the high water-mark, for soon a reaction set in and the departures began to exceed new arrivals. Several reasons account for this decline, such as the unfavorable impression which the action of students gave to the Peking (then Imperial) Government, on account of the radical ideas they carried home, and also the fact that there is no longer, as there was at first, a promising field of employment for adventurous Chinese lads with a mere smattering of "new learning" acquired in Japan. A large number of these students has occupied ministerial and other high posts.

At the end of March 1922 foreign students studying in Japan totalled 3,475 consisting of 2,809 male and 666 female. Of the total number 353 were those attending universities and 736 various schools of higher grade.

Japanese Students Studying Abroad

The number of students of both sexes which Japan has sent to Europe and America since the opening of the country to foreign intercourse must reach enormous figures, especially when students who have gone abroad at their own expense are included. These foreign-going students are in most part selected nowadays from among those who have undertaken teaching at Government institutions for several years after they completed their academic courses. The allowance made differs according to the places of study and also subjects thereof. In general it is ¥4,320 for one in Europe or U.S.A. besides about ¥700 for "the outfit allowance." Up to March 1926, 2,026 were sent by the Education Department alone, of whom 375 were staying in various countries in July the same year. Other Govt. Departments have also their own students abroad.

XV. TEACHERS' & MEDICAL LICENSE EXAMINATION

Teachers' licenses examination and also the examination to grant licenses to those aspiring to become medical practitioners and pharmaceutists are annually held.

License for High School Teachers

In view of the sudden expansion of the Govt. and other educational organs demanding reinforcement of the required

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complement of the staff, the license examination of the higher grade was first carried out in the spring of 1920. Of 35 applicants for English and Mathematics 6 only (all English) passed it with success.

The total number of the licenses given stood as follows:—

Year ended March	License exam.	License without exam.	Total
1922	1	388	389
1923	9	323	332

License for Secondary School Teachers

This service to supplement the staff of qualified teachers for secondary grade schools, normal schools, middle schools and higher girls' schools was started in 1895. The Examination Committee also takes charge of grant of license without examination to graduates of higher institutions both Government and private. Figures for the last 3 years are as follows:—

Year ended March	License without exam.		License on exam.		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1921	391	307	461	104	1,263
1922	611	384	564	97	1,656
1923	1,446	749	799	179	3,173

XVI. SUNDRY TOPICS

The Boy Scouts Organization in Japan

This movement is still primitive in Japan, as it practically dates from the visit of our Crown Prince (the present Emperor) to Europe in 1921, when he received Gen. Baden-Powell in audience and inspected Boy Scouts of England. It is true Mr. Griffin of Yokohama organized about 1913 the foreign Boy Scouts and similar associations existed in Hokkaido, Shizuoka, etc., but these were insignificant. The formation of the Association of Boy Scouts of Japan in 1921 at a grand meeting held in Shizuoka led to the general activity of this movement, and today upwards of 280 bodies exist throughout the country. On the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit to Japan in 1922 all the different associations sent their representatives to Tokyo and for three days they conducted a Jamboree. The Association of Tokyo took active part on the occasion of the September disaster in the field education work for the benefit of child-sufferers. Though the Boy's organization in the modern sense is new, the spirit actuating it was pretty well represented by the juvenile bodies that formerly existed both among the masses and the two-sworded classes. For the latter the "Kenji-no-sha" (Association of Robust Boys) that existed more than two centuries ago in the clan of the Lord of Satsuma (Princely House of Shimazu) is most noteworthy. The essential aim of this feudal organization was to inculcate in the minds of samurais' boys, seven to twenty-five years, the spirit of Bushido or Japanese chivalry. The young men's societies among plebean classes, of the type that originated in the feudal period, numbered in 1921, according to the Department of Education, 1,557 with a total membership of over 200,000.

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The Badge of the Boy Scouts is designed upon the three ancient sacred treasures of the Imperial House, i.e. Mirror, Sword, and Jewels. The Association is presided over by Visc. Shimpei Goto, and its Board of Directors consists of Count Y. Futara, Vis. M. Mishima, Messrs. M. Ozaki, M. Oseko, etc. It sent its representatives to the world's Jamboree held at Copenhagen in the summer of 1924.

American Scholarship for Japanese Girls

To execute the proposal of the International Committee of the A.A.U.V., the Association of University Women was composed of English and American college women residing in Japan and Japanese women who have studied abroad. Already an offer of scholarship was made by the University of Michigan and Vassar College, and in 1925 a graduate of the Japan Women's College in Tokyo was recommended to the latter after examination by the above-mentioned association.

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CHAPTER XII

LABOR

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

The first organization of labor dates back to 1890 when printers organized themselves under the title of Doshikai. Seven years later an association came into existence for the introduction of labor union system in this country. But the forerunner of Japanese labor union in the real sense of the word is the Yuai-kai which was founded in 1912, chiefly through the effort of Mr. Bunji Suzuki, and its roll contained over 50,000 members. It was expanded in 1920 into the General Federation of Japanese Labor.

The following figures showing the number and membership of labor unions in Japan are based upon the investigation of the Social Affairs Bureau of the Home Office. Here the term "labor union" is used in its broader sense, including some friendly societies.

	End of 1923	May 1924	June 1925
No of unions.....	432	447	490
Membership	125,551	175,454	234,000

According to the same authorities the following representative organizations existed in May 1925 (the figures in brackets showing the component unions):—

Naval Workers' Union (5).....	42,800
General Federation of Japanese Labor (73).....	32,000
Japan Seamen's Union.....	32,000
General Federation of Workers in Gov't undertakings (10)	12,900
Union of the Tokyo Municipal Tramway Employees	8,500
Seamen's Association	6,800
Kaiyo Toitsu Kyokai (Mariners' Federation).....	5,100
Federation of Japanese Trade Unions (3).....	4,000
Federation of Miners in Ashio Copper Mine (7)..	3,300
Union of Workers in Printed Mousseline.....	3,100
Japan Marine Cooks' Union.....	3,100
Federation of Mechanics Unions (7).....	2,300
Shibaura Labor Union.....	2,200

Labor organizations in Japan have been given over to theory and liable to lean to the left, but the reverse tendency of similar bodies in Europe after the War and the situation in this country after the great earthquake calamity, especially the adoption of universal manhood suffrage in the 50th session of the Diet, conduced to draw their attention to practical aspects of the labor problem. This drift may be clearly perceived in the fact that the General Federation of Japanese Labor, the main current of the labor movement in Japan, recognized at its 13th annual meeting the International Labor Conference, which they had not before, and declared that it would avail itself of the extended

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franchise, at the same time appointing a committee to deliberate upon its policy towards the Diet. Further the formation of a proletariate party was planned by leading labor organizations and farmers' unions, and the Rodo-nomin-to (Laborers' and Farmers' Party) was brought into existence in March 1926. But it is still an unknown quantity in the political world (Vide Tenantry Disputes, Supplement).

The Central Federation of Japanese Labor

When the Yuai-kai was reformed as a Federation, its program was completely overhauled and a new one adopted, plainly tinged somewhat with radical thought. It replaced the harmonizing idea with the class-war principle. Mr. Suzuki still remains as honorary president, but the power of control is in charge of some executive committees elected from among the members. The autocratic method which Mr. Suzuki followed for several years has been given up by the Committees.

The resolution passed at the general meeting of the association in 1922 include the following items:—

(1) Adoption of 8-hour day or 48-hour week (6-hour day or 36-hour day week in the case of mine workers).
(2) Establishment of minimum wage scale.
(3) Abolition of night work.
(4) Abolition of the Public Safety and Order Police Regulations.
(5) Recognition of the Soviet Government.
(6) To make the Mayday a national holiday throughout the country.
(7) Cooperation of the whole nation in economic activities.

The Federation publishes a monthly organ, "Rodo" (Labor).

At the annual meeting held in Kobe in May, 1925, a trouble arose between the supporters of the executive members of the Federation and the anti-executive elements which represented a left faction. It ended in the following month in a rupture and the Kwanto Local Council, the exponent of the "anti's", as well as 26 unions supporting it, seceded from the Federation to organize a new body styled the National Council of Trade Unions.

NUMBER OF LABORERS

The latest figures on laborers are not yet available, pending completion of the statistics of the census taken in Oct. 1925. To sum up, therefore, the results of investigations made by various government departments in recent years, the total number of laborers in the country amounts to 9,608,448, without considering the difference of the dates of inquiry for convenience sake.

Laborers	No.	Date	Investigated by
Factory	1,806,164	End 1923	Social Bureau
Mine	314,642	Oct. 1, 1920	Agr. & Com. Dep't
Agricultural	3,117,582	„	„
Fishing	789,236	„	„
Forest	715,709	Mar. 31, 1921	„
Commercial	1,109,000	Est. from Census on Oct. 1, 1920	
Traffic	820,419	„ „ „ „ „	
Casual	810,647	End 1922	Home Dep't
Salt fields	46,564	End 1922	Monopoly Bureau
Total	9,608,448		

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DATA ON FACTORY LABOR

Factories and their Workers

At the end of 1909 there were 32,228 factories employing over 5 workmen. Taking the figure as 100, the index number decreased to 98 after five years, i.e. at the end of 1914. Then in 1919 it rose to 136, to increase in 1921 to 153, which proved the highest in recent years. For this remarkable growth of labor the rapid development of foreign trade and the prosperity of commerce and industry during the European War are responsible. The following shows the number of factories with over 5 workmen, and their operatives, as investigated by Com. & Ind. Dep't.:—

Year	No. of factories	No. of laborers		
		Male	Female	Total
1914	31,717	383,957	564,308	948,265
1919	43,949	741,193	870,797	1,611,990
1920	45,806	730,419	874,308	1,554,727
1921	49,380	757,345	878,466	1,635,811
1922	46,427	834,314	856,705	1,691,019
1923	47,786	838,197	926,936	1,765,133

Years	Index No.		Percentage of Laborers	
	Factories	Laborers	Male	Female
1914	100	100	40.5	59.5
1919	139	170	46.0	54.0
1920	144	164	47.0	53.0
1921	156	173	46.3	53.7
1922	146	178	49.3	50.7
1923	151	186	47.5	52.5

As a general rule the number of female operatives always exceeds that of the male. But the recent statistics show a tendency of decrease in the former and increase in the latter. This may be attributed to the growing predominance in recent years of machine and tool manufacture and chemical industry, which have to depend chiefly on male workers. It is noteworthy in this connection that over 80 per cent. of factory girls in Japan are employed in spinning and weaving mills.

No. of Workers as Classified by the Kinds of Factories (End of 1923)

Factories	No. of workers	Percentage
Textile	938,842	53.2
Machine and tool.....	312,095	17.7
Chemical	174,994	9.9
Food and drink	169,539	9.6
Miscellaneous	154,996	8.8
Special	14,667	0.8
Total	1,765,133	100.0

No. of Factory Laborers as Classified by Age

At the end of 1923 the total number of factory laborers amounted to 1,831,776, of which 1,765,133 or 96% were regular operatives and the others were employees chiefly consisting of

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sundry men. Of the regular operatives those under 16 years numbered only 268,959 or 15.42% of the whole laborers. Male operatives 16 years old or above claimed 94.69%, and female 75.78%. Only 5.31% of those under 16 were male, while the females occupied as much as 24.22%. This large percentage of girls under 16 is accounted for by the great number of females employed in filatures and cotton mills.

		Regular operatives (percent)			Other
	Total (percent)	16 & above	Under 16	Total	employees percent
Male	50.52	55.65	18.20	49.34	78.44
Female	49.48	44.35	81.80	50.66	21.56
Total....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Male	100.00	87.84	5.83	93.67	6.33
Female	100.00	71.48	26.74	98.22	1.78
Total....	100.00	79.75	16.17	95.92	4.08

Wages

According to the investigation made by the Bureau of Statistics, the average daily wages of factory workers stood at ¥1.68 in 1923 and ¥1.75 in 1924, to fall to ¥1.74 in 1925. Similar figures for male operatives were ¥1.89, ¥1.97, ¥1.94 respectively, while those for the female were ¥0.93 in 1923 and ¥0.96 in 1924 and ¥0.96 in 1925. The average for male workers in 1925 was ¥0.98 over that for the female. Below is given the average movement of daily wages in 1925 as classified by factories:—

	Jan.	Mar.	May	Jul.	Sep.	Nov.	Av.	Av. for 1924	Av. for 1923
Total Average									
Factories	681	685	670	665	659	659	670	680	582
Male .....¥	1.95	1.96	1.87	1.93	1.93	1.95	1.94	1.97	1.89
Female .....¥	0.97	0.95	0.93	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.96	0.96	0.93
Weaving and dyeing factories									
Factories	215	217	214	213	210	209	212	213	182
Male .....¥	1.48	1.46	1.44	1,44	1.46	1.45	1.45	1.41	1.33
Female .....¥	0.99	0.93	0.91	0.93	0.93	0.94	0.93	0.92	0.87
Machine and tool works									
Factories	152	150	148	146	146	146	148	150	132
Male .....¥	2.41	2.51	2.38	2.39	2.41	2.48	2.43	2.54	2.52
Female .....¥	1.14	1.16	1.14	1.17	1.20	1,16	1.17	1.09	1.03
Chemical works									
Factories	137	142	140	139	134	135	137	139	119
Male .....¥	1.96	1.94	1.94	1.99	1.99	2.04	1.98	1.90	1.80
Female .....¥	0.87	0.88	0.89	0.89	0.88	0.90	0.88	0.82	0.85
Food and drink factories									
Factories	81	78	75	73	76	77	78	80	68
Male .....¥	1.87	1.83	1.82	1.88	1.85	1.79	1.83	1.62	1.70
Female .....¥	0.95	0.87	0.89	0.91	0.89	0.87	0.88	0.89	0.83
Miscellaneous factories									
Factories	86	87	81	82	82	80	83	87	72
Male .....¥	1.83	1.94	1.93	1.84	1.81	1.88	1.87	1.94	1.86
Female .....¥	0.90	0.89	0.87	0.93	0.83	0.96	0.90	0.91	0.92
Special works									
Factories	10	11	12	12	11	12	11	9	9
Male .....¥	2.47	2.34	2.24	2.28	2.32	2.42	2.35	2.27	2.19
Female .....¥	1.14	1.12	1.14	1.14	1.15	1.18	1.17	1.10	1.08

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Working Hours

According to the investigation carried out by the same authorities, the average working hours at factories were 10.27 during the second half of 1924. The longest average hours worked were 11.21 by weaving and dyeing factories, of which filatures showed an average of 12.52. The shortest average 9.52, is recorded for machine and tool works.

Average working hours as classified by factories

Total average	10.27		
Weaving and dyeing factories	11.21		
Reeling	12.32	Cotton ginning	10.19
Spinning	11.38	Weaving	11.34
Machine and tool works	9.52		
Machine	9.44	Tool	10.00
Ship and rolling-stock	9.39	Metal working	10.00
Chemical works	10.32		
Pottery	10.13	Leather	8.45
Paper-milling	11.31	Rubber mfg.	10.21
Food and drink factories	10.37		
Brewing	10.39	Tea mfg.	10.21
Sugar mfg.	11.43	Confectionery	10.33
Miscellaneous	10.16		
Printing	9.47	Wood, bamboo and vine work	10.20
Paper work	10.58	Straw plait	11.30
Special works	10.23		
Electricity	10.18	Metal refining	9.44
Gas works	10.25		

Holidays

During the second half of 1924 the total average of holidays given to workers was 27.6 days. The average for special works was 28.1 days, followed by 28 days for food and drink factories, 27.4 days for chemical works and miscellaneous factories, 27 days for weaving and dyeing factories, and 26.7 days for machine and tool works.

Recess

In the same period the total average of recess per day stood at 1.3. As classified by factories the longest average was 1.24 for food and drink factories, followed by 1.7 for weaving and dyeing factories, 1.5 for special works, 1.4 for chemical works, 1 for miscellaneous factories and 0.46 for machine and tool works.

THE FACTORY LAW

The Factory Law, put in force on September 1st, 1916, was revised in March 1923 and carried into effect on July 1st, 1926. The main feature of the revision is the widened scope of application, and factories employing 10 workers are included as against the minimum limit of 15 in the old system, and also larger kinds of factories engaged in dangerous or unhealthy work.

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Working hours.—The maximum working hours are fixed at 11 hours (formerly 12), but this is applicable only to factories employing the protected workers, i.e. male operatives under 16 years of age (formerly 15) and female operatives, there being no restriction as regards those employing adult males. The factories enforcing 11 hour day or less must allow their workers at least 2 off-days every month, and when a day's work exceeds 6 hours over half an hour's recess must be given, and when 10 hours over 1 hour's.

Night work.—The protected workers must not be employed in night work, from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m. (former—4 a.m.), but the factories such as filatures where work is divided into two shifts or more may be exempted from this provision till the end of June, 1929. In case these factories employ protected workers by dividing work into day and night shifts, the workers must be given at least 4 off-days a month, and the shifts must be changed in less than ten days.

Women in Maternity.—Women must not be employed 4 weeks before and 6 weeks after child-birth. But 4 weeks after child-birth they may be employed, when so desired by them, in work judged harmless by the physician. Women with children less than one year old must be allowed to suckle them twice a work-day, each time not exceeding half an hour.

Workmen's compensation.—Workmen injured by accident, falling ill or killed while attending to their duty are entitled to compensation by the employers as follows:—

1. Allowances for medical treatment till cured.
2. Allowances for temporary disablement:—not less than 60% wage-rate daily from the first day till cured, but not less than 40% from 181st day.
3. Allowances for permanent disablement:—
   a. Invalidism for life.—not less than 540 times the daily wage-rate.
   b. Disablement for life.—not less than 360 times the daily wage-rate.
   c. Damaged working capacity, health permanently injured, or, in case of women, facial disfigurement.—180 times of the daily wage-rate.
   d. Permanent though slight disablement without damaging working capacity.—not less than 40 times the daily wage-rate.
4. Allowances for bereaved family.—not less than 360 times of the daily wage-rate of the deceased operative.
5. Funeral expenses.—20 times the daily wage-rate, but 20 yen when the sum amounts to less than 20 yen.

The investigation made by the Social Bureau, Home Department, puts the number of factories under the control of the old law at the end of 1924 at 27,073 with 1,493,811 workers, but the revision added 19,294 factories with 142,724 employees including 38,009 females and 2,800 males of protected age.

JAPAN IN THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE

In the first International Labor Conference held at Washington in Oct., 1919, Japan was represented by two Gov. delegates;

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Messrs. Minoru Oka (formerly Dir. of the Industrial Bureau, Department of Agr. & Com.), and Eikichi Kamada (ex-President of the Keio Univ., Mem. of House of Peers), and for the capitalists by Mr. Sanji Muto (Pres. of Kanegafuchi Cotton Mill) with Uhei Masumoto, Chief-Eng. of Toba Dockyards, for employees. As female adviser Government choice fell on Mrs. K. Tanaka. The preliminary conference held in Tokyo which was attended by seventy-five representatives from the various provinces and from the principal trade unions presented exciting scenes, the union men severely criticising the method followed by the Government for selecting the labor representatives.

Japan also participated in the second conference held in June, 1920, at Genoa and in the third held at Geneva in Oct. '21. In the 4th session at Geneva Mr. Y. Tazawa, manager of the Kyocho-kai (the Harmonization Association), was sent as workers' del., whom the Japanese Federation of Labor refused to recognize as its representative. He criticized the attitude of the Japanese Govt. toward the draft treaty passed at the Washington Conference, saying that its essential parts still remained unadopted by it. His proposal that the post of a national correspondent of the I. L. B. be created in Japan was approved. At the 5th conference held at Geneva in Oct. 1923, a protest was made as to the qualification of the Japanese labor delegate, Mr. R. Uno, of the Osaka Technical Education Association. In view of repeated troubles in connection with the selection of the labor delegates and their advisers the Government adopted a new method of electing them for the 6th international session in 1924. Representative labor unions with a membership of over 1,000 were entitled to cast one vote per every 1,000 of their members. Then the Government made appointment from the candidates elected, after taking into consideration the nature of the subjects of discussion at the session.

By this method Mr. B. Suzuki, Chairman of the General Federation of Japanese Labor, was elected labor representative to the 6th and 7th international conferences.

Among the treaties and advices adopted at the past conferences the following are now enforced or enacted in Japan:—(1st Conf.) part of the treaty relating to unemployment; treaty relating to minimum age of child labor in manufacturing industries; advice on the prohibition of the use of yellow phosphorus; advice on the protection of women and children from lead poisoning; (2nd Conf.) treaty relating to minimum age of child labor on the sea; treaty relating to seamen's labor exchange.

RECENT LABOR DISPUTES

In recent years, the troubles have grown more serious both in number and character. In 1919, there were 2,388 cases involving 335,225 workers, and of this number 497, affecting 63,137 workers, developed into strike. In 1920 there were 1,069 disputes, involving 127,491 workers, of which 282 developed into strikes and affected 36,371 workers. During 1921 there occurred 896 labor troubles involving 170,889 workers, of which 266 cases ended in strikes. In 1924 the troubles numbered 338 participated in by 54,526 workers. Since the panic in April 1920 contraction has been the ruling policy in business and industrial enterprises. In 1921-22 especially many workshops were closed

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down, followed by wholesale dismissal of workmen. Most labor disputes were mainly over the question of wages and dismissal allowance instead of over matters of principle such as collective bargaining and shop-committee. It also deserves mention that opposition to the lowering of wages gained a great force in 1922. This means among other things that in the troubles the position of laborers was one of self-defence. Among the more serious disputes that broke out during the year may be counted those at the Yokohama Dockyard Co. lasting from Feb. 21st to March 13th and involving 4,000 workers, at the Sumitomo Copper-rolling Works, Osaka, participated in by 2,000, and at the Osaka Electric Light Co., with 1,200 participants. They originated either directly or indirectly through dissatisfaction concerning dismissal allowances and the reduction of wages.

Data for Strikes

	Cases	Participants	Participants per cases	Strikes counted by number of days
1921	246	58,225	236.7	—
1922	250	41,503	166.0	—
1923	263	35,126	133.5	—
1924	333	54,526	163.7	—

Average Number of Strikers Per Case Classified by Occupations

(1914-1924)

	Cases	Strikers	Average per case
Mining	259	70,957	273
Spin. and weaving.....	258	44,950	174
Dyeing	246	35,047	142
Mech. and metal workers.	439	63,461	146
Ship-building	69	66,074	957
Chemical industry	273	32,278	118
Salt-fields	54	13,768	254
Total incl. others.....	2,925	437,956	149

Strikes Classified by Causes

	1922		1923		1924	
	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants
For higher wage.....	71	9,779	118	15,303	134	28,637
Against its decrease..	67	10,433	29	2,446	30	3,227
For better treatment.	56	17,072	59	9,832	100	21,818
Against foreman	23	1,982	18	1,105	15	1,431
Others	33	2,237	46	7,573	45	4,413
Total	250	41,503	270	36,259	333	54,526

Strikes Classified by Result

		Compromise effected	Demand accepted	Demand withdrawn	Demand refused	Total
1921	Cases	140	123	44	37	344
	Participants	24,522	3,166	20,180	10,152	58,020
1922	Cases	107	40	—	103	250
	Participants	21,076	4,971	—	15,456	41,503
1923	Cases	120	38	—	110	270
	Participants	14,379	6,908	—	14,937	36,259
1924	Cases	66	35	139	—	333
	Participants	11,608	19,707	23,211	—	54,526

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Strikers Arrested

	Sedition		Under Art. 17 Pub. Saf. & Ord. Police Reg.		Under other laws		Total	
	Cases	No.	Cases	No.	Cases	No.	Cases	No.
1923	4	148	6	21	19	68	29	237
1924	7	143	13	80	37	160	57	383
1925* ...	3	87	1	6	25	86	29	197

N.B.—* Figures by the end of October.

UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

It was after the economic panic of 1920 that the unemployment question came to arrest the keen attention of thinkers and the public in this country as one of the important social problems. The slump in the share market in March that year precipitated a general economic inactivity and plunged all lines of industry into a paralyzed condition. Factories had to close one after another, and a general curtailment of operations was resorted to, a large number of factory workers and other laborers being thrown out of employment in consequence thereof. Of all lines of industry that were affected then the worst was dyeing and weaving, followed by engineering, chemical industry, mining and others in the given order. The situation remained little improved in the following year, and in 1922 the situation was made worse on account of the naval armament reduction carried out in conformity with the navy treaty concluded at the Washington Conference, which resulted in the dismissal of a larger number of workmen in the navy and private dockyards. The large discharge of workers in the Government factories and navy arsenals on account of the army and navy adjustment, in March, 1923, followed next month by similar cashiering of Government officials and clerks, added further gravity to the unemployment question, the number of the unemployed at the end of April, 1923, footing up to 250,000. The disastrous earthquake that occurred in the Kwanto district on September 1 that year, when a large number of factories, large and small, were destroyed in the afflicted district, threw out of employment numberless workmen, thereby swelling the unemployment roll. 226 factories and mines dismissed workers through dull business in the course of that year while 333 others had to stop work on account of the seismic disaster. The number of those thrown out of work was roughly estimated at 60,000 all told.

In 1924, the situation remained dismal owing to a large dismissal in May at the Army and Navy arsenals and other factories and the Mint and of about 20,000 Government officials and clerks through the administrative and financial adjustment in November. There being no effective measures for mitigating the serious unemployment situation the outlook remains as gloomy as ever. The number of those without employment at the end of September, 1925, was roughly estimated at something like 450,000 throughout the country. The system of unemployment insurance does not exist in Japan and the unemployment relief work of the labor unions is still in undeveloped condition. The private petty employment agencies that exist since old time form the sole organ for the relief of unemployment, together with the employ-

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ment supply law or labor exchange regulations, put into force in June, 1921. In accordance with the said regulations a central labor exchange office was established in Tokyo and three local exchange offices at Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya, each local office with a number of branch offices, totalling 168. Recently, with a view to relieving the increasing gravity of the position in the labor market the Government is contemplating measures for facilitating the flotation of public loans in principal prefectures for raising funds for various public works.

The results of the services rendered by the above mentioned labor exchange offices during the five years ending 1925 is shown in the following statistics:

Year	Vacancies notified	Registrations	Engaged	Rate of Engaged per 100 registered
1921	338,054	312,783	151,304	48%
1922	450,729	453,267	199,962	44%
1923	817,427	720,438	312,550	43%
1924	1,095,567	979,346	444,382	45%
1925	853,950	877,982	283,598	32%

Census of Unemployed.—On October 1st, 1925, the Government took the census of unemployed in the principal industrial cities and their adjoining districts. The total population in the investigated areas amounted to 11,505,077, of which 2,355,096, or 20%, were subjected to investigation. These consisted of 634,412 salaried people (drawing less than 200 yen monthly), 1,502,954 workmen and 217,730 day-laborers, or 27%, 64% and 9% respectively of the number investigated. The total number of unemployed amounted to 105,595, Tokyo figuring on the list with 39,000 (37%), followed by Osaka with 18,380 (17%). The situation in the two cities is further given below:—

	Total unemployed	Tokyo	Osaka
Salaried men	20,178	8,367 (41%)	3,658 (18%)
Workmen	44,065	12,741 (29%)	10,391 (24%)
Day-laborers	41,352	17,998 (44%)	4,331 (10%)
Total	105,595	39,106 (37)%	18,380 (17%)

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CHAPTER XIII

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND FACTS

THE SITUATION

So far as the socialist movement is concerned, the two years of 1923 and 1924 were the most eventful in Japan. In June 1923 a communists' plot was revealed and many of them were arrested, while in September the same year the earthquake disaster gave rise to a reactionary movement which was accelerated by the rumor of Korean attacks. Then in December the so-called Tora-no-mon "lese majeste" affair caused a great shock to the whole nation. As a result the authorities began to exercise stricter control over secret societies and movements, until at last the Peace Preservation Law was enacted in the 50th session of the Diet. That the attitude of the authorities towards the "dangerous" thoughts is growing in severity may be inferred from the fact that in 1925 the Education Minister ordered the dissolution of the societies of university students for the study of social science, on the ground that they were liable to lead to practical movement. Some of the students were arrested on the charge of lese majeste.

DELIBERATIVE ORGANS

With the sudden development of social, especially labor, movements after the European War, various organs have been established to conduct researches and investigations into the subject. The principal ones now existing are as follows:—

The Kyocho-kai (Tokyo).—Organized in 1919 by Government authorities, university professors, business men, social workers, under the principle of the "harmonization of capital and labor." Carries on investigation of social problems and issues a monthly.

Ohara Social Research Institute (Osaka).—Established by Mr. Ohara, a millionaire in Okayama. Is one of the most important research organs for social problems in the country, with Dr. Takano as the chief and a number of able experts on the staff.

Kurashiki Institute for the Research of the Science of Labor (Kurashiki, Okayama Pref.)—Also founded by Mr. Ohara. Investigates the scientific aspects of the labor problem.

Industrial Labor Investigation Office (Tokyo).—Established in 1924, chiefly by representatives of labor organizations and scholars, to investigate political, economical and social affairs of the country, for the purpose of furnishing rational and fundamental data for the labor movement.

Arima's Agrarian Research Institute (Tokyo).—Established by Mr. R. Arima who is a member of a noble family and has the

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most advanced and democratic ideas. Is devoted to the study of agrarian problems, which are now growing in importance and attracting the serious attention of the public.

SOCIAL BUREAU AND NEW LAWS

To keep pace with the advance of the times the Govern ment created the Social Affairs Bureau under the control of the Home Office for the administration of labor and social works. In 1922 the Seamen's Labor Exchange Law and the Health Insurance Law were enacted. In the following year the Diet passed the Bill for the Minimum Age of Industrial Laborers and the Revision of the Factory Law.

In 1925 the regulations controlling the enlistment of laborers were enforced, while the following year marked a memorable period in the history of labor legislation in the country, for the 1st of July, 1926, saw the enforcement of the Health Insurance Law, Labor Dispute Conciliation Law, and regulations providing for the minimum age of industrial laborers; the revision of the Factory Law and Regulations for Miners' Compensation; and the abolition of the long-disputed Art. 17 of the Public Safety and Order Police Regulations penalizing the instigation of strikes.

TENANCY DISPUTES (Vide Supplement)

The tenancy disputes have become so wide and so serious that in not a few cases they even invited police intervention. According to the Home Office, the number grew from 408 in 1920 to 2,206 in 1925, and of the latter 1,380 came from floods and other natural disasters, 255 from the proposed increase of farm-rent, etc. In the number and nature of disputes, Osaka Prefecture headed the list, followed by Hyogo, Fukuoka, Aichi, Kagawa, Okayama, Gifu and Niigata Prefectures. As the number of disputes increased, tenants' unions also grew in number, amounting to 3,953 in June 1926. Many of them combine themselves into federations, of which the most notable are the Japan Farmers' Union, All-Japan Federation of Farmers' Unions, North Japan Association of Farmers' Unions, etc.

The Tenantry Arbitration Law came into force on December 1st, 1924. According to the Civil Affairs Bureau, Justice Department, the number of cases brought before the arbitrators was 1,857 in 1925, 894 from Jan. to May, 1926, out of which 1,160 and 431 respectively were successfully settled while 236 and 178 were withdrawn.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The co-operative societies in Japan were established under the Co-operative Societies Law enacted in 1909, the object being to supply to middle class producers, agricultural, industrial, etc. funds at a low rate of interest and without mortgage. The societies are juridical persons and are classed as Credit Societies, Sales Societies, Purchase Societies and Productive Societies. These different lines may be combined in one society, so that

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there are altogether eleven other kinds consisting of two to four different lines. In order to make a society easily accessible to people, it is provided that one subscription should not exceed ¥50, while to prevent aggrandizement one member is not allowed to own more than ten such shares. Special privileges are afforded to co-operate societies by the Government, as exemption of taxes on income and business, reduction of registration taxes, while the hypothec banks are permitted to advance funds without security and redeemable in five year instalments. At the end of 1925 there existed 14,260 societies with a total membership of over 3,000,000.

Mention must be made here of the "shohi-kumiai" (consumers' co-operative societies). These do not form an independent class in the Co-operative Societies Law, but come under the purchase society. They numbered about 260 out of the 425 independent purchase societies as existing at the end of 1923. There is an essential distinction between the consumers' co-operative societies and the other classes of co-operative societies. The one is merely a society for consumption, while the others are capitalistic organizations aiming at profit. At the time of the enactment of the Law there already existed a consumers' society organized by subordinate government officials, called the Kyodosha. Since then this special kind of co-operative society made but insignificant progress, but in 1918 and the following few years, when the sudden advance of the prices of commodities menaced the living of propertiless classes, considerable stimulus has been imparted to its development.

The investigation effected by the Ohara Social Research Institute puts the number of the societies at the end of 1922 at 282. The membership and percentage of 46 principal organizations as classified by the members' occupation were as follows:—

Occupation	Membership	Percentage
Agriculture and fishery.....	195	0.54
Commerce	5,516	15.11
Manufacturing and mining.....	11,162	30.58
Miscellaneous	19,255	52.75
Unknown	372	1.02
Total	36,501	100.00

MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATIONS OF WORKMEN

In almost all Government or private establishments of a large scope the mutual aid system of workmen or their families is in force. The following shows the summarised figures for 1923 for all associations, i.e. the Government Printing Bureau, Police (for 1920), Public Works Bureau, Monopoly Bureau (1922), Mint, Naval and Military workshops, Forestry Bureau (1922), Yawata Government Iron Foundry, Communications Department, Government Railways (1921):—

Total Membership	498,926
Receipts	
Fees	¥11,161,383
Government Grants	3,206,272
Others	2,659,447
Total	23,077,102

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Allowances	
Death	894,254
Wounded and sick	745,310
Continued service	1,218,103
Retirement	2,784,463
Medical treatment	1,056,261
Others	1,730,393
Total	8,656,514
Total No. of recipients	200,166

WOMEN PROBLEMS

Women in Politics

The 45th session of the Imperial Diet (1921-2) witnessed the repeal of Clause 2 of Article V of the Public Peace and Order Police Regulations prohibiting women from promoting or attending political meetings, this making a step towards the political emancipation of the Japanese women. The inclusion of law in the curriculum of some girls' schools—The Joshi Daigaku or Women's University (Vide Chap. Education), for instance,—the departure made by some private universities in Tokyo and elsewhere which have thrown open the lectures on law, political economy, sociology and other social or political science to the attendance of girl students and women—the Meiji University and the Nippon University, for instance,—are all proofs attesting the gradual awakening of Japanese women.

The woman's suffrage movement is gradually coming to the fore in Japan, though the positions for upholding the cause have received rather cool handling in the House of Representatives. There exist at present three bodies organized by "new women" and they are (1) the National Girl Students' League, (2) the Woman's Suffrage League, and (3) the National Female Teachers' League. The first named body has a membership roll of about 1,000 members, including those in Seoul (Korea). The second, Woman's Suffrage League, has 300 members, whilst the 3rd body is the largest of all with the membership roll of about 20,000 out of the total force of female teachers throughout the country of approximately 70,000.

The popularity known leaders of the woman's suffrage movement in Japan are Miss Raicho Hiratsuka, Mrs. Hatoyama, wife of Dr. I. Hatoyama, M.P., and Mr. Kumpei Matsumoto, also M.P. Some of the suffragettes have even had their names registered on the roll of membership of a political party.

These agitators are clamoring for the grant of a higher grade education to women and insist that college education for women should be speedily provided by the Government. Political meetings held by women were formerly unthinkable in Japan, but they are by no means rare now, the first gathering of the kind having been carried out in Kobe in May 1922.

Women as Bread Winners

With the recent expansion of their field of activity, the number of women clerks in Japan has considerably increased of late. While women are in great demand in this field, men

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for similar positions experience great difficulty in getting work. This fact is eloquently explained by the statistics filed at the labor exchanges, according to which during the year 1924, 270,000 men applied for employment and 240,000 vacancies were open, whereas the same year 17,000 women sought work and 41,000 were required. Women workers, including typists, conductresses and clerks, are in great demand, but the salaries offered them are still low, partly because of tha general economic depression and partly because women are willing to work for less amount than men, this latter fact accounting for the growing popularity of women workers.

The official returns taken in 1919, the latest available, shows that number of women as bread winners throughout Japan proper stood at 3,581,183, or about 13 per cent. of the total female population numbering approximately 27,000,000. Those engaged in manual labor claimed 2,720,500 and those in other work 860,600, the ratio being 75% to 25%. The detailed figures are as follows:

Agriculture	1,315,900
Commerce	400,000
Marine product industry.....	324,000
Factory and mine workers.....	980,000
Domestic service	91,100
Others	10,200
Other than manual work.....	429,544

Women Workers in Tokyo and Osaka

The returns for the two premier cities are not synchronous, the figures for the former city being based on the census of October 1920 while those for the other are as later as 1924. For lack of better available returns, however, they are used here to show the condition of women workers in leading urban districts. The returns of Osaka cover only 1,433 women clerks and are therefore less instructive than those of Tokyo.

Comparative figures for women workers in Tokyo and Osaka

Total No. of workers.....	137,373	—
% to total female pop.....	13.71	—
% of married workers.....	83.60	3

% of Workers in Principal Occupations in Tokyo Trade 39.3; Industry, 28.6; Office work, 21.0.

Earnings of Largest Working Occupation in Tokyo.

Occupation	Total No. workers	Monthly Earnings in yen		
		Maximum	Minimum	Average
Factory girls	53.814	70	15	26
House maids	35,000	20	10	15
Office clerks	15,000	75	30	35
Hair-dressers	9.180	700	80	150
Waitresses	5,000	200	20	70
Mid-wives	4.617	500	80	150
Restaurant, etc. maids.....	3,200	300	15	80
Primary school teachers....	1,598	100	45	70

The returns by the Social Bureau of Osaka give the average of ¥1.10 for daily earners and of ¥41.15 for those on monthly basis. As salaried women the foreign language typists get the maximum of ¥58.69 and the telephone girls the minimum of ¥35.65.

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LOCAL YOUNG MEN'S LEAGUE

These are young men's patriotic institutions derived in principle from the local young men's associations that were first created at Kamakura toward the end of the 12th century with the object of promoting and protecting the public welfare and the interests of different localities. To adopt themselves to the need of the times, the young men's leagues of today serve as something like auxiliary organs for helping the development of local autonomy. They are, for instance, doing various useful works such as attending to the promotion of the welfare and happiness of local people, spread of education and advancement of culture, relief of the poor, exploiting wild land, road-making and so forth. Encouragement and guidance have been extended them by the authorities, and stimulated by the strong patriotic sense which was the growth of the wars of 1884-5 and 1904-5 they have spread all over the realm. At the end of March '25 14,885 such leagues existed throughout the country with a total membership of 2,544,734, the year's estimated outlay amounting to ¥2,744,068. One thing noteworthy is that they are in close touch with the Imperial Court and the memory of Emperor Meiji. The Meiji Shrine's outer court has been placed at their disposal for erecting the "Nippon Seinen Kan" (Japan Young Men's Hall), while every autumn the League gives a grand national athletic meeting at the stadium in the same court.

THE "SPECIAL" CLASS PEOPLE

These special people are scattered all over Japan and are estimated to number somewhere about 1,200,000. They were placed on exactly the same legal status as ordinary people when the feudal regime was abolished in 1867, but long custom dies hard, and while ordinary people still treat the "newly emancipated" class as outcasts, the latter continue, perhaps obliged by force of circumstances, to live apart in their own community as before.

Ethnologically and physically they are indistinguishable from the ordinary people. They come of a mixed stock just as the other. To be more specific, they are supposed to be descendants of aborigines, refugees of civil wars, disgraced Samurai, escaped criminals and above all those of the "emibe" origin, the "uncleon family" who cared for the dead in the early stage of Japanese history. As we know, they were never a caste quite in the Indian sense, but the introduction of Buddhism has resulted in ostracizing those belonging to this class, who were engaged, as many of them are still now, in tanning and butchers' work considered unclean by Buddhists.

The Suihei-sha ("Equality" Society)

Inspired by the wide-spread spirit of social upheaval, these people have lately grown markedly self-assertive, even aggressive, as if to redress by their own hand the wrong to which they were subjected for centuries. In 1923 fierce quarrels occurred between them and their neighbors in Gumma and Nara prefectures. At the slight provocations which they formerly bore with

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meek submission they openly declared war upon their "haughty" neighbors. Blows were freely exchanged and much blood was shed, and in Nara troops had to be called in to restore order. In Gumma the Equality men assaulted a law court in order to set free their comrades confined there. In the Equality National Convention held at Kyoto in March 1922 the resolution was passed to (1) effect absolute emancipation of the Equality people on their own exertions, (2) demand freedom of occupation and economic enterprises, and (3) boldly push forward to attain ideal perfection open to humanity. The Society has now a membership of 200,000 and its branches exist in almost every prefecture.

ELEEMOSYNARY WORK

Administrative Organs

The administrative arrangement for dealing with matters relating to relief and reformatory works has been repeatedly remodelled and enlarged in view of the steadily widening scope of charity, relief and social business demanding Government attention.

As regards legislative measures for eleemosynary and similar purposes, there are, to mention those that are now in force, relief arrangement for the destitute and helpless, treatment of unclaimed travellers fallen sick or who die, succor of sufferers from natural calamities, protection of persons afflicted by insanity and tuberculosis, reform of refractory boys, provision for controlling lepers, aids to private charity work, training of officials and others connected with such work, education of blind, deaf and mute, protection of discharged prisoners.

STATE AND COMMUNAL RELIEF FOR PAUPERS

The relief rules announced in 1874 provide that decrepit persons, infants, disabled persons and invalids with no relatives to care for them may be granted relief as follows:—

Decrepit (above 70 years old) or
disabled person .....1.8 koku of rice per year.
Infant (under 13).....0.7 koku of rice per year.
Invalid..3 go of rice for man and 2 go for woman per day.

To those who take care of foundlings 0.7 koku of rice may be granted per head every year for bringing them up.

(1 koku=5.12 American bushels. 1 go=1/1000 koku.)

Paupers and foundlings given relief under the above rules at the State and communal expenses and cases of destitute sick travellers attended to by the local authorities are as follows:—

Year	Paupers		Foundings		Sick travellers	
	No.	Dis'ts by state and communes	No.	Dis'ts by state and communes	No.	Dis'ts by communes
1918	7,556	¥222,075	1,472	¥74,734	2,145	¥213,944
1919	7,880	334,562	1,392	84,683	1,979	258,021
1920	7,565	427,053	1,128	116,321	1,881	285,453
1922	7,908	443,395	755	120,681	2,013	389,067
1923	7,574	431,493	666	96,439	2,288	390,194

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Relief to Sufferers from Natural Calamities

The law of 1899 relating to relief funds for sufferers from extreme calamity provides that each prefecture should lay aside a sum of not less than ¥500,000 as a fund for giving relief when such calamity overtakes the whole or part of its jurisdiction. When the amount of the relief exceeds 5 per cent. of the funds at the beginning of the year one-third of the sum thus disbursed is supplied by the State Treasury. The aggregate funds in hand on April 1st 1923 amounted to ¥67,006,728. The total disbursements from the funds for the three years ending March 1923 are as follows:—

Year ended March	Shelter	Food	Clothing	Medicine	Temporary lodgings	Providing with work	Total inc. others
1919 ..	14,317	245,843	8,287	2,319	53,878	52,622	380,707
1920 ..	4,719	119,425	17,376	224	61,412	20,117	229,613
1922 ..	4,542	173,405	19,465	958	36,400	52,173	292,283
1923 ..	19,689	84,360	15,722	633	30,705	62,134	224,699

Social Work Summarized

The social undertakings either under State, communal or private management made the following record as at the end of 1922:—

	No. of establishments	Funds existing	Expenses	No. of beneficiaries
Controlling organizations ...	33	¥3,590,598	¥ 526,477	—
Charity hospitals	41	7,363,883	1,584,675	*2,000,645
Lunatic asylums	3	163,730	434,704	*204,298
Tuberculosis hospitals	4	109,390	83,930	*53,030
Leper hospitals	11	922,280	735,891	*686,920
Est'ts giving med. treatment free or at cost.....	45	765,963	791,931	*1,680,113
Relief to families of soldiers in service or deceased	15	51,823,528	10,487,510	—
Military relief	—	—	919,533	324,453
Intelligence offices	111	210,734	367,219	340,564
Providing work	20	719,113	645,652	*410,648
Providing shelter	31	371,666	125,714	546,557
Public markets	328	—	—	—
Housing	12	24,766	56,697	**1,454
Dining halls	20	—	—	—
Public bathhouses	4	—	—	—
Public pawnshops	5	—	—	—
Relief for aged.....	27	1,979,268	690,256	2,235
Relief for paupers or sufferers from calamity.....	65	2,797,251	380,324	9,697
Nurseries	108	960,821	286,353	7,943
Ragged schools	70	679,610	308,308	14,014
Schools for nurse-maids....	10	20,415	6,113	503
Orphanages, etc.	114	5,460,295	1,302,829	6,700
Schools for blind and deaf-mutes	79	2,825,670	482,149	4,439
Schools for feeble-minded..	3	309,141	39,145	73
Protection of school-children	13	74,184	19,105	419
Correction of stammering..	2	48,290	14,991	174

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	No. of establishments	Funds existing	Expenses	No. of beneficiaries
Protection of laborers-children	4	625	1,277	170
Child welfare offices	8	4,280	38,520	15,021
Free maternity hospitals	11	123,337	90,732	4,900
Reformatories	57	—	642,661	2,441
Settlement work	5	49,000	8,656	—
Protection of women	9	56,320	37,719	2,096
Personal consultation offices	13	—	132	†4,433
Miscellaneous	44	1,742,542	428,248	5,845

Note.—* Received counted by number of days; ** no. of families; † no. of cases.

The number of establishments does not coincide with the real number of charity bodies as one or more works are often combined in one institution.

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CHAPTER XIV

JUSTICE, PRISONS AND POLICE

1. Justice

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Japanese Courts consist of (1) Local Courts (Ku-Saibansho), (2) District Courts (Chiho-Saibansho), (3) Courts of Appeal (Koso-in), and (4) the Supreme Court (Daishin-in). The Local Courts are held by single judges; District Courts and Courts of Appeal are collegiate courts, divided into several divisions, each consisting of three judges; and the Supreme Court is a collegiate court, also divided into divisions, in each of which five judges sit. All the courts have both civil and criminal jurisdiction, but the scope of jurisdiction possessed by the various classes is defined by law. In addition to the ordinary courts there is one called the Court of Administrative Litigation (Gyosei-Saibansho) which tries actions brought by the injured party to protest against encroachment upon individual right by an illegal administrative disposition.

Actions.—(1) Procedure in Court. All proceedings are oral, unless it is otherwise provided by law. For persons unacquainted with the Japanese language an interpreter must be provided. In an action to which a foreigner is a party, the oral proceedings may be in a foreign language, if the officials and all the other persons concerned are acquainted with such language, but no instance of an actual application of this provision of the law has ever been known.

(2) Appeal, Revision and Complaint.—An appeal lies against a judgment rendered in first instance by a District or a Local Court. It must be lodged within one month from the service of the judgment. Proceedings before the Court of Appeal are oral, and new allegations of facts and new evidence may be introduced.

Revision applies to judgments rendered in the second instance by a District Court or a Court of Appeal. It is only for errors in law. The time for claiming revision is the same as for appeal.

Complaint can be made against any ruling or order of the court other than a judgment, by which an application relating to the proceedings is refused, and in such other cases as are prescribed by law. A decision on a complaint is generally made without oral proceedings. No period is fixed for a complaint, except that in certain cases an immediate complaint is provided for, which must be made within one week from the service of the order or ruling.

(3) Summary Proceedings.—When a claim is for a fixed sum of money, or for the presentation of a fixed quantity of other tangible things, or of securities, the creditor, instead of bringing

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an action, may apply to the Local Court of the general forum of the debtor, or if the claim is secured by a lien on an immovable of the real forum, to make an "order of payment" against the debtor. The latter may object to this order within two weeks after it is served upon him, or at any time before an order of execution is made. If he does not do so an order will be made for the execution of the order of payment.

Acknowledgments.—These can be made in the presence of a Notary Public, but the drawback to employing a Notary is that the proceedings must be conducted in the Japanese language, and that the Notary's act must be recorded in Japanese script, thus entailing much troublesome work. Among foreigners resident in Japan, the custom is to make acknowledgments before their respective Consuls, but the documents so acknowledged are neither deemed to be "Notarial Deeds" by the Courts, nor to possess evidential value in judicial sense.

Costs in Civil Procedure.—These are paid by means of adhesive stamps affixed to the original petitions. Costs of First Instance are:—

	Value of the subject-matter Yen	Stamp duty Yen
Not exceeding	500	12.00
" "	750	15.00
" "	1,000	18.00
" "	2,500	25.00
" "	5,000	30.00

For amounts exceeding 5,000 yen—three (3) yen is to be added for each ¥1,000. If the value of the suit was—e.g.—¥50.000, the costs would be ¥30 for the first ¥5,000 and ¥3 per each subsequent ¥1,000—i.e.—¥30 plus (45 by 3=¥135)=¥165.

Costs of Appeal Instance are the same as stated above, but with a surcharge of 50 per cent. added thereto.

Costs in the Supreme Court are double those in first instance.

Sundry Fees. The law provides for certain small fees to be paid in respect to incidental petitions and statements varying from 20 sen to ¥1 each.

Process-Servers' Fees depend upon the work entalled, as provided for in the law. All papers must be served by an official Process-Server.

Lawyers' Fees. There is no official scale, and the question of fees is one of custom and arrangement. As a rule, the Japanese lawyers charge on the basis of a percentage which varies with the difficulty and importance of the case, the value of the subject-matter of the suit, the time taken up, etc. The professional standing of the practitioner has also to be taken into consideration. Speaking generally, law-suits are necessarily costly because all foreign exhibits must be translated into the Japanese language, and because the amount of time frittered away over even the most simple cases is such that a lawyer cannot afford to handle them without adequate remuneration, the upshot being that small causes, which should entail only very trifling fees, often result in legal bills disproportionate to the interests involved. It must also be borne in mind that the party defeated is only bound to pay the "judicial costs" occasioned by the suit.

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and that these do not include the lawyer's fees, as between solicitor and client, incurred by the successful party.

Composition of Courts at End of 1924

	Supreme	Appeal	District	Local	Total
No. of Courts	1	7	51	281	340
No. of Judges.....	41	88	1,062		1,191
Procurators	11	35	541		587

Number of Civil Cases in 1924

Courts	Kind of cases	No. of cases	Cases disposed of	Cases remaining in hand
Local* ..	1st instance	600,949	542,454	58,495
	Retrial	6	4	2
District.....	1st instance	91,298	54,873	36,425
	Trial for appeal.....	9,476	5,091	4,385
	Trial for complaint....	2,378	1,913	465
	Total	103,142	61,877	41,275
	Retrial	23	18	17
Appeal	Trial for appeal.....	8,784	3,853	4,931
	Trial for revision.....	2	—	2
	Trial for complaint.....	213	190	23
	Special trial	35	24	11
	Total	250	214	36
	Retrial	9	6	3
Supreme	Trial for revision.....	1,567	1,168	399
	Trial for complaint.....	881	837	44
	Total	2,448	2,005	443
	Retrial	—	—	—
Total cases†	1st instance	291,470	198,572	92,898
	Trial for appeal.....	18,260	8,944	9,316
	Trial for revision.....	1,569	1,168	401
	Trial for complaint.....	3,472	2,940	532
	Total	314,771	211,624	103,147
	Retrial	54	31	23

*includes reconciliations, summary procedures, ordinary cases, suits on documents and bills of provisional seizures and dispositions, etc.

†includes all the cases in various trials except reconciliations, summary procedures, public summons, motions for provisional seizures and dispositions, etc. Special trial in Appeal Courts is included in the first instance.

Civil Cases Disposed of

	Year	Total no of cases	Cases decided	Withdrawn	Reconciled	In other ways	Remaining in hand
Cases of 1st instance	1920	221,388	57,921	43,393	15,015	50,454	54,605
	1921	253,503	71,948	47,334	19,887	52,843	61,491
	1922	283,804	81,224	49,888	23,337	57,160	72,195
	1923	315,914	90,690	55,106	24,205	62,026	83,887
	1924	355,125	102,532	61,841	29,348	66,737	94,667
	Average .	285,947	80,863	51,512	22,359	57,844	73,309

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	Year	Total no. of cases	Quashed	Re-fected	With-drawn	Recon-ciled	In other ways	Re-maining in hand
Cases appealed	1920	13,029	1,258	2,997	1,990	436	37	6,311
	1921	14,483	1,372	3,358	2,077	560	59	7,057
	1922	15,436	1,489	3,588	2,045	668	44	7,602
	1923	16,274	1,408	3,649	2,089	731	45	8,352
	1924	18,260	1,522	4,133	2,319	916	54	9,316
	Average ..	15,496	1,410	3,545	2,104	662	48	7,728

	Year	Totnl no. of cases	Quashed	Rejected	With-drawn	Reconciled or in other ways	Remain-ing in hand
Cases com-plained	1920	1,249	728	172	116	26	212
	1921	1,607	1,016	177	125	16	273
	1922	2,051	1,253	242	184	37	335
	1923	2,661	1,710	347	156	49	399
	1924	3,499	2,285	360	266	55	533
	Average .	2,213	1,397	260	169	37	350
Cases demand-ing revision	1920	1,188	170	710	102	—	206
	1921	1,224	170	754	95	—	205
	1922	1,354	175	781	95	—	302
	1923	1,334	153	643	111	1	427
	1924	1,569	196	808	166	—	401
	Average .	1,334	173	739	114	—	308

Nature of Civil Cases Settled at 1st Instance

Year	No. of cases	Per-sonal	Land	Buildings & ships	Money	Cereals	Goods	Docu-ments	Others
1920	166,783	5,129	6,355	6,445	85,881	2,200	2,913	396	57,464
1921	192,012	5,035	5,262	7,628	109,555	1,319	2,983	528	59,702
1922	211,609	5,032	5,095	8,528	123,816	1,353	2,976	544	64,265
1923	232,025	4,690	4,861	8,427	139,802	1,467	3,182	491	69,105
1924	260,434	4,916	5,656	9,220	158,300	2,263	3,233	590	76,256
Average ...	212,573	4,960	5,446	8,050	123,472	1,720	3,057	510	65,358

Cases of Bankruptcy and Rehabilitation

		Adjudicated for Bankruptcy							Rehabilitation	
Year	No. of cases	Indi-vidual	Partner-ship	Partner-ship Ltd.	Joint stock Co.	Total	Cases re-maining in hand	Amount of credit	Sanc-tioned	Re-jected
1920 ...	518	101	1	10	10	122	395	3,499,302	13	2
1921 ...	622	153	1	10	20	184	438	3,250,457	11	—
1922 ...	730	106	2	11	36	155	575	10,809,531	7	1
1923 ...	722	97	1	16	29	143	579	5,637,421	3	1
1924 ...	609	46	5	5	8	64	545	2,416,049	5	—
Average	640	101	2	10	21	134	507	5,122,552	3	1

Cases of Insolvency and Rehabilitation

Year	No. of cases	No. of debtors	No. of creditors	Amount of credit	Rehabilitation Sanctioned	Rejected
1920	284	299	286	407,792	102	3
1921	287	310	291	477,720	91	—
1922	404	437	431	1,123,240	73	1
1923	2	2	2	2,068	24	2
1924	—	—	—	—	14	1
Average	195	210	202	402,164	61	1

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Criminal Cases

Daily life constitutes an important factor in awarding judgment on cases of criminal offences according to the revised code put in force in 1909 and professional gamblers, pickpockets and other scum of society are visited with graver sentences than was possible under the old code. Chiefs of gamblers, pickpockets and others in Tokyo and elsewhere who used to levy percentage on their followers and were leading very luxurious lives with impunity have even been sentenced to as long as 15 years. Sentences inflicted on these classes being generally much longer, the number of prison inmates suddenly increased for some period after the enforcement of the new code.

The condition of criminal cases handled in course of three years is as follows:—

		No. of cases	No. of cases disposed of	No. of cases in hand
Search carried out.	1922	282,815	279,493	3,322
	1923	303,459	299,008	4,451
	1924	324,921	320,346	4,575
Preliminary trial...	1922	4,091	3,586	505
	1923	4,210	3,740	470
	1924	4,121	3,548	573
Summary judgment.	1922	51,107	49,567	1,540
	1923	56,092	54,622	1,470
	1924	57,217	55,680	537
First instance	1922	31,397	27,898	3,499
	1923	31,398	27,184	4,214
	1924	29,656	27,445	2,211
Appeal trial	1922	7,769	6,732	1,037
	1923	7,568	6,378	1,190
	1924	7,930	7,043	889
Trial for complaint.	1922	2,525	2,242	283
	1923	2,422	1,940	482
	1924	86	84	2
Cases for complaint.	1922	49	48	1
	1923	41	40	1
	1924	2,882	2,448	434
Recision trial	1922	22	21	1
	1923	24	23	1
	1924	42	39	3
Grand total	1922	379,775	369,587	10,188
	1923	405,214	392,935	12,279
	1924	426,855	416,633	9,222

Sentence Carried Out

Year	No. of offenders	Capital punishment	Imprisonment and confinement	Penalty fine, etc.	Total	Offenders per 100,000 population
Decision at 1st Instance 1922	35,875	38	25,976	8,794	34,808	62
1923	37,153	—	25,562	10,423	35,985	64
1924	39,507	17	27,172	11,143	38,332	66

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	Year	No. of offenders	Capital punishment	Imprisonment and confinement	Penalty fine, etc.	Total	Offenders per 100,000 population
Summary Judgment	1922	81,631	—	—	81,631	81,631	142
	1923	93,754	—	—	93,754	93,754	159
	1924	107,905	—	—	107,905	107,905	182
Summary Judgment for Police offence	1922	454,470	—	53,401	390,929	444,330	786
	1923	419,138	—	50,487	348,284	398,771	715
	1924	528,125	—	70,356	407,500	477,856	890
Grand Total.	1922	571,976	38	79,377	481,354	560,769	990
	1923	550,045	—	76,049	452,461	528,510	938
	1924	675,537	17	97,528	526,548	624,093	1,138

Foreigners Criminal Cases

1924	Capital punishment	Imprisonment	Fine	Acquitted	Total
Criminal	——	56	—	1	88
Special	——	—	4	—	4
Total	——	56	4	1	92

AGE-LIMIT FOR JUDICIAL OFFICIALS

With the approval of the 1920-21 Diet age-limit for judicial officials has been inserted in the Constitution of the Court of Justice. The President of the Court of Cassation, hitherto allowed to remain in office indefinitely must retire when he attains 65 years of age while judges and procurators in general are to resign at 63 years. They may all be allowed to retain their office 5 years longer with the approval of a general meeting of the members of the Supreme Court or the Courts of Appeal.

JUVENILE COURTS

Opened on 1 Jan. 1923 there are only two Courts, in Tokyo and Osaka. The cases handled by them during 8 months from Aug., '24, to Apr.,'25 are tabulated below:—

		Cases disposed of				
1924	No. of cases	Without trial	Placed under protection	Transferred to procurators	Finished	Cases in hand
Aug.	1,325	456	153	1	611	714
Sept.	1,959	1,060	289	2	1,354	605
Oct.	1,851	864	377	—	1,241	610
Nov.	1,829	868	319	1	1,191	638
Dec.	2,285	1,481	418	—	1,902	483
1925						
Jan.	1,187	447	246	—	693	494
Feb.	1,413	508	298	2	789	624
Mar.	2,055	1,016	359	—	1,376	679
Apr.	1,873	841	794	1	1,210	663

Jury System

The Jury System Bill, approved in the 46th session of the Diet and promulgated in April, '23, is to be enforced partially

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from 1927. The idea of the new legislation lies in making common people participate in judicial affairs instead of entrusting the decision on such matters to the judicial officials exclusively, thereby to enhance the public trust in the decision of the courts of law. The measure applies only to criminal cases.

The cases to be submitted to trial by jury are limited to crimes punishable with the death penalty, life servitude or imprisonment, or servitude or imprisonment for a period exceeding 3 years, all of which come under the jurisdiction of the "chiho-saibansho," or district courts. They are submitted to trial by jury only upon the request of the accused, such request being invalid unless it is made within 10 days from the date on which the accused receives summons for a public trial, and in case the accused confesses to the crime for which he was prosecuted the case will not go to a jury. The crimes mentioned hereunder are excluded:

Crimes committed by the members of the Imperial family; Cases of Lese Majeste; Crimes connected with civil war, or war with a foreign country, or prejudicial to international friendship; Crimes of sedition; Crimes stipulated for in the Army criminal law, the Navy criminal law and the military secret protection law; Crimes concerning public election.

The jury for each criminal case is made up of 12 members, selected from among Japanese male subjects of over 30 years, who have had their dwellings in the same city or town or village for over 2 years and are payers of direct tax not less than ¥3 and who can read and write. The judgment of the jury does not affect the judges who reserve the right to dismiss a jury and empanel another as often as they please if they were not satisfied with the verdict. The jury is not authorised to inquire into the crime; it has only to decide whether the accused is guilty or not, etc.

II. PRISONS AND PRISONERS

Just as in Western countries associate and solitary confinement arrangement is in force in Japanese prisons. All prisoners under the age of 18 are kept in cells different from those for older ages. Japanese generally living in a house which is practically one big room, though usually divided into a number of smaller rooms with sliding doors, the solitary confinement seems to be too sudden a change, and is apt to exert a morbid influence upon the prisoners. The solitary system is therefore sparingly enforced in Japan. Prisoners in penal servitude from compulsion and other inmates from option, are made to work at the workhouse, and rewards at certain rate are given. Workhouses are closed twelve days in a year, and a prisoner whose father or mother dies is allowed release from labor for three days. Moral instruction is given on holidays or Sundays, and ordinary education is given under 4 hours a day for prisoners of primary education grade and under 2 for those of higher grade. Those of still higher grade are left to their own devices, 3 books being allowed at one time, exclusive of a dictionary. The daily ration per capita of prisoners consists of .95 pint of inferior rice and barley mixture and side-dish costing not more than 10 sen. The bath is opened once in every 5 days in warm season and 7 days in the other. An interview, for 30 minutes or less, with relatives is allowed once every day for detention prisoners,

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once a month for those under sentence of imprisonment and once every two months for those in penal servitude. The number of letters to be sent or received is one in every ten days for a detention criminal, one in every month for an imprisonment and one in every two months for a servitude criminal. Taken altogether, the national characteristic of simplicity and light-heartedness is reflected even on prison life, and while the management is less stern, prisoners look less gloomy and dejected than the convicts in Western prisons. Then Japanese prisoners appear to be more amenable to reform and better able to mix in society after discharge.

Number of Prison Inmates

Dec. 31	No. of prisons	Convicts	Criminal defendants	In separate cells	Infants	Total
1923	167	38,751	2,783	127	9	41,670
1924	160	36,626	2,653	129	12	39,420
1925	160	39,418	3,476	222	19	43,135

New Convicts Classified 1924

Crime	Convicts	Crime	Convicts
Theft	10,605	Obscenity, illicit sexual intercourse, &c.	178
Gambling	2,089	Trespass into another's house	188
Fraud and usurpation..	4,433	Perjury	43
Forgery of documents...	522	Sedition	17
Battery & assaults.....	1,663	Abduction	—
Stolen goods concealed, &c.	224	Others	557
Murder	651	Military law	44
Burglary	329	Forestry law	66
Incendiary	330	Military summons	19
Disturbing official duty..	99	Post and telegraph rules.	12
Concealment, &c.	39	Other laws	4,315
Forgery of coins.....	82	Total	26,611
Abortion	56		

Capital Punishments Classified

Year	Murder	Burglary	Incendiary	Illicit Manf. of Explosives	Total	Year	Murder	Burglary	Incendiary	Illicit Manf. of Explosives	Total
1919	23	16	4	—	43	1922	15	22	1	—	38
1920	14	20	1	—	35	1923	15	16	—	—	31
1921	22	26	1	—	49	1924	4	13	—	—	17

New Convicts Classified by Ages

Year	Under 16	16—20	20—30	30—40	40—50	50—60	Over 60	Total
1921	929	1,351	9,456	6,280	3,947	1,555	546	24,064
1922	793	1,255	8,781	5,635	3,665	1,306	411	21,895
1923	564	1,034	8,427	5,311	3,205	1,174	358	20,073
1924	690	1,256	9,780	5,973	3,305	1,286	423	22,673

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New Convicts Classified by Education

Year	High school education M.	F.	Middle school education M.	F.	Elementary school education M.	F.	Elementary school unfinished M.	F.	Illiterate M.	F.	Unknown	Total
1922 ..	37	1	837	2	12,688	227	6,399	271	1,171	247	—	21,880
1923 ..	68	—	814	6	11,793	181	5,689	215	1,105	171	31	20,042
1924 ..	79	2	1,040	7	14,381	200	5,505	175	1,109	142	33	22,673

New Convicts Classified by Property

Year	With property M.	F.	With small property M.	F.	Without property M.	F.	Indigence M.	F.	Unknown	Total
1922	213	3	1,463	42	15,538	524	3,906	176	30	21,865
1923	169	2	1,184	35	14,509	400	3,544	129	101	20,073
1924	292	4	1,178	18	16,686	405	3,945	98	47	22,673

Sick Rate and Mortality of Prison-Inmates

Year	No. sick inmates	Average No. of sick inmate per day	Sick rate per inmate per annum	No. of mortality	Mortality per. 1,000 inmates
1922	75,105	206	1.51	570	12.4
1923	62,574	171	1.54	450	10.4
1924	44,728	123	1.22	392	9.9

Number of Prison-Inmates Whose Names are Cancelled

Year	Serving out the term	Amnesty	Provisional release	Died	Escaped	Total
1922	24,862	—	1,782	593	16	27,253
1923	23,635	—	1,515	512	390	26,052
1924	25,834	—	1,761	385	21	28,001

Ratio of Prison-Officers and Prison-Inmates

Year	No. of officers, etc.	Inmates per officer	Male inmates per turnkey	Fem. inmates per female keeper
1922	7,926	5.6	6.6	6.1
1923	7,905	5.6	6.0	6.7
1924	7,486	5.6	6.0	6.8

	Number of workers (in 1000)			Wages (1000 yen)			Wages per day per capita (sen)		
Year	Gov't work	Cont. work	Trust work	Govt. work	Cont. work	Trust work	Govt. work	Cont. work	Trust work
1922	3,257	7,610	2,182	996	3,824	781	30.7	50.2	35.8
1923	3,437	6,669	1,336	1,075	3,122	748	31.3	46.8	38.6
1924	3,349	5,937	1,777	1,090	2,958	686	32.6	49.8	38.6

Wage earning rate of convicts stands still very low in Japan, compared with that in England and Germany, being 42 percent of U.S.A. Formosa, however, is an exception, for the wages earned by its convicts meet the expenses of maintenance, and its prisons are practically self-supporting.

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Revenue of Prisons (in yen)

Year ended March	Ordinary: Earnings from labour	Ordinary: Rental of property	Ordinary: Other receipts	Ordinary: Total	Extra-ordinary	Total
1922	6,994,063	1,392	11,699	7,007,154	45,911	7,053,065
1923	5,979,738	17,767	118,107	6,115,612	82,932	6,198,544
1924	613,120	6,333,684	7,131,447	14,087,904	3,010,814	17,008,718
1925 (est.)	570,310	6,079,751	5,312,427	12,014,770	1,037,127	13,051,897

Expenditure of Prisons (in yen)

Year ended March	Ordinary: Salaries of officers	Ordinary: Wages and sundries	Ordinary: Expenses for inmates	Ordinary: Total with others	Extra-ordinary	Total
1922	621,438	6,531,606	5,846,097	13,040,735	1,703,284	14,744,019
1923	612,702	6,381,751	5,876,393	12,903,587	2,554,387	15,457,974
1924	613,120	6,333,684	7,131,447	14,087,904	3,010,814	17,008,718
1925 .... (estimate)	570,310	6,079,751	5,312,427	12,014,770	1,037,127	13,051,897

Annual Earnings and Expenses per Prison-Inmate (in yen)

Year ended March	Income (Earning) of wages and works of inmates	Expenses: Ordinary	Expenses: Extraordinary	Expenses: Total
1917	46.645	112.625	9.834	122.459
1918	61.971	141.365	11.270	152.635
1919	83.747	162.542	13.966	176.508

III. POLICE

The Japanese policeman has generally earned a well deserved praise for integrity and clean-handedness. Exceptions may occur now and then, but the most important point is that, whereas in other countries, police constables are generally known to wink at peccadillos for a consideration, the rules and tradition in Japan bid these petty guardians of public peace sternly to uphold the honor of the service. Whenever a distinguished foreign visitor wishes to reward a policeman for a signal service rendered him the latter feels annoyed, and when the reward is received, with the cognition of his chief, owing to the insistent offer of the visitor, it is generally used for purposes of common benefits. With a pittance of a salary, ¥45-70 in the service of the Metropolitan Police Board, besides a petty allowance below ¶7, the lot of policemen is a sufficiently hard one, and they certainly deserve better treatment from the central and local treasuries. As a consolation, a policeman of diligent and meritorious services may rise to the post of a chief police commissioner drawing ¥900-2,400 a year. New policemen are admitted on examination, and they are then made to go through six months' training at regular headquarters. A Police Friendly Society is in operation for the purpose of mutual aid and protection.

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Police Offences

Police offences are liable to detention not exceeding 20 days or fine under ¥20. Offences liable to detention are four, they being hiding in others' building or ships, prostitution, vagrancy and intimidation. Offences liable to either detention or fines number 37, some of them are:—beggary and forced selling of anything, exaggerated or false advertisements, practical joke or obstruction to others' business or festival or other ceremonial procession, or obstructing traffic or disorderly act on the road, fortune-telling etc., practising hypnotism, tattooing one's own or other's body, intruding on scenes of fire, flood or other calamity, shadowing others without justification, mixing foreign ingredients in articles of food or drink, selling unripe fruits or rotten meat. Offences liable to fine number 17, some of which are:—wantonly discharging fire-arms, refusing summons of competent officers, when doctors and midwives refuse summons of clients, exposing shoulders bare, presenting any other indecent appearance, or committing a nuisance on the road, maltreating animals, etc. Police offences are summarily judged at police offices concerned, and this system dates from 1885. By the revised criminal code enforced in 1909 cases liable to this judgment are limited to those not more than 20 days' detention or to fines not exceeding ¥20. An attempt was made in the 1909-10 session of the Diet to abolish this police court judgement system and to transfer it to the jurisdiction of Local Courts, but the measure was not adopted.

Peace Police Regulation

The formation of societies or fraternities and public meetings of a political character are under the control of the Peace Police regulations in force since 1900. Any political association or fraternity must, according to the regulations, be duly reported to the police authorities concerned, within 3 days after its organization, together with the rules, articles of association, etc. When a public meeting or an open air meeting of a political character is to be held its promoter or promoters must apply in writing to the police authorities and obtain their permit. The Regulations forbid men in active service of the Army and Navy, those in reserve service temporarily called out, police officers, Shinto and Buddhist priests, teachers and students of schools, and minors to join or promote such societies or meetings. Women were also included in the list, but were expunged from it in the 1921-22 session, as a step towards their political emancipation. Art. 17 of the Regulations provides for the control of various labor movements.

Peace Preservation Law

The Peace Preservation Law, approved in the last session of the Diet, was put into force on May 11, 1925, with a view to providing against the spread and infusion of dangerous thought. The principal item of the Regulation is Article I, wherein it is provided that any one who has organized a society with the object of altering the national constitution (kokutai) or of repudiating the private property system, or any one who has joined

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such an organization with full knowledge of its object shall be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labor for a term not exceeding 10 years. Persons who attempt to commit such acts, have discussed or instigated others as regards the execution of such acts, are also properly punished according to the law. The Regulation also applies to foreign residents and visitors.

Police Offices and Police Force

Police stations in Japan proper are subordinate to the Police Bureaux attached to the Prefectural governments except in Tokyo-fu where the Metropolitan Police Board is placed under control of the Home Office.

The recent condition is as follows:

	Offices includ. branches	Superintending generals	Police inspectors	Assistant inspectors	Police men
1923	—	293	1,726	2,473	52,461
1924	1,261	272	1,853	2,634	55,549
1925	—	275	1,585	2,727	53,609

Suicides and Suicidal Acts

	1924		1923		1922	
	Male	Female	M.	F.	M.	F.
By hanging	4,075	1,687	3,919	1,708	3,697	1,651
„ drowning	1,304	1,917	1,401	1,832	1,079	1,732
„ edged tools	357	144	321	121	317	116
„ fire arms	106	10	127	17	137	15
„ poisons	941	888	1,048	900	964	864
„ being run over by trains	1,186	540	1,037	454	944	428
Total incl. others.	8,435	5,375	8,196	5,181	7,440	4,919

Principal Causes of Suicides

	1924		1923		1922	
	Male	Female	M.	F.	M.	F.
Mental derangement	1,916	1,145	1,888	991	1,816	1,060
From illness	2,069	1,431	2,609	1,479	1,982	1,414
Poverty or misery.....	394	124	298	120	287	131
Love or jealousy.....	257	312	261	314	261	318
Remorse	114	49	110	42	136	54
Domestic discord	169	291	184	308	178	279
Fear of detection of crimes or impending punishment	116	22	154	20	121	28
Pessimism	1,434	942	1,286	830	1,126	742
Business failure and debts.	200	26	198	23	176	16
Divorce	28	75	27	74	26	77
Total incl. others.....	8,435	5,375	8,196	5,184	7,440	4,919

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Number of Suicides by Age

	Number		Ratio Percentage in 1,000	
	1924	1923	1924	1923
Total	11,261	11,488	1,000.0	1,000.0
10-14	100	108	8.9	9.4
15-19	1,142	1,214	101.4	105.7
20-24	1,746	1,820	155.0	158.4
25-29	1,121	1,138	99.5	99.1
30-34	796	786	70.7	68.4
35-39	700	734	62.2	63.9
40-44	770	757	68.4	65.9
45-49	765	811	67.9	70.6
50-54	715	649	63.5	56.5
55-59	745	782	66.2	68.1
60-69	1,386	1,371	123.1	119.3
Over 70	1,263	1,311	112.1	114.1
Unknown	12	7	1.1	0.6

No. of Sufferers from Robbery, Peculation and Fraud

Numbers of houses, boats or persons that suffered from robbery, fraud, etc. are as follows:—

Year	Robbery by force	Larceny	Pickpockets	Fraud and blackmailing
1922	663	182,637	3,518	85,956
1923	940	211,367	4,399	78,645
1924	1,121	275,047	9,110	133,748

Number of arrests made by police officers is classified as follows:—

Offence	1924 Male	1924 Female	1923
Riot	726	6	1,605
Incendiarism	8,060	4,499	11,021
Forgery of coins.....	97	7	69
Forgery of documents.....	522	20	631
Obscenity	1,517	309	2,666
Gambling and lottery.....	82,350	8,757	83,845
Disgrace of official honor.....	472	27	504
Murder	1,871	459	2,502
Battery and assaults.....	26,521	744	24,050
Accidental battery and assaults	5,926	1,329	6,205
Abortion	160	460	856
Desertion	135	108	265
Abduction	1,291	183	1,345
Larceny	71,230	8,039	69,062
Robbery by force.....	1,110	17	880
Fraud and blackmailing.....	50,385	3,809	49,677
Violation of military and naval laws	260	1	842
Violation of police regulations..	130,683	15,965	136,702
Violation of administrative rules	201,830	16,161	219,018
Total including others.....	804,084	73,703	808,626

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UNNATURAL DEATHS

		1924		
		Male	Female	1923
	Murdered	1,879	1,450	2,943
Accidental deaths	Tidal waves	26	12	96
	Floods	7	—	121
	Shipwrecks	447	104	624
	Fires	245	170	15,450
	Earthquakes	19	21	2,708
	Snow or frozen	187	25	378
	Landslips, Collapsed houses, trees, etc.	232	27	324
	At mines	746	93	692
	Beasts and poisonous insects	77	52	125
	Railway and tramcars, etc.	4,984	1,915	7,528
	Falling ill on the road	969	334	1,343
	Total inc. others	13,646	5,577	64,042

Number of Foundlings

	Living		Found dead		Total		
Year	Male	Female	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
1922	33	29	6	12	29	41	80
1923	58	35	14	12	72	47	119
1924	59	57	25	19	84	76	160

Fires

Year	No. of cases	No. of houses destroyed or damaged	Building area "tsubo"	Amount of damage ¥ 1,000
1922	15,636	27,169	424,610	50,148
1923	15,782	401,340	17,688,398	1,058,502
1924	17,474	18,573	415,054	62,448

Violation of the Law Prohibiting Liquor for Minors

Year	Confiscated	Penalty	Reproof	Total
1922	684	58	45,688	46,430
1923	854	366	19,902	21,022
1924	70	213	15,222	15,495

Violation of the Law Prohibiting Tobacco for Minors

Year	Confiscated	Penalty	Reproof	Total
1922	684	58	45,688	46,430
1923	—	684	58	45,688
1924	—	1,370	50	22,320

Fire-brigade Stations and Companies of Firemen

Year	No. of stations	Personnel	No. of companies	Members of companies
1922	108	1,936	9,877	1,484,000
1923	119	1,968	9,882	1,549,262
1924	104	2,198	—	—

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Machines and Tools used by Fire-brigades

Year	Steam fire-pumps	Steam fire vessels	Gasoline pumps	Water pipe carriers	Hand-pumps
1921	296	1	722	5,469	31,336
1922	353	—	1,434	5,066	33,156
1923	429	37	1,857	6,621	35,678

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CHAPTER XV

MEDICINE AND SANITATION

I. MEDICINE

Japan first came into contact with European civilization through medicine which was introduced, strictly speaking, by that pioneer Christian missionary, St. Francis Xavier who arrived in Kagoshima in 1549. Though medicine was to him and other missionaries nothing more than a useful expedient for promoting their work of evangelization, their peculiar medical teaching took firm root in such places as Osaka and Sakai, where this Western practice of medicine was known as Namban (South Barbarian) school as distinguished from Chinese school which was universally in vogue throughout the land. For about two centuries beginning with the middle of the 17th century, Nagasaki was the only point of contact which the semi-hermit Japan had with the outside world, and whither our young aspirants in medicine and other useful knowledge flocked from all parts of the country to get initiated into the wonderful arts and sciences by the doctors whom the small Dutch colony maintained for its benefit and for the enlightenment of such Japanese as came to them for instruction. Among the foreign doctors engaged by the colony were Thunberg (1776-77), Swedish, and von Siebold (1823-29), Austrian, who besides practising medicine and teaching it to native students, left valuable works on Japanese flora and other scientific subjects. But it was after the throwing open of the country to foreign intercourse that large number of Western medical scholars, either in combination with missionary work or as specialists, began to arrive in Japan. It is interesting to note that the first medical doctor engaged by the restored Imperial Government was an Englishman, Dr. William Willis, who was placed in charge of the first military hospital established in Tokyo. For the Naval hospital created some years after Dr. W. Anderson, the author of a famous work on Japanese fine art, was engaged. Among the Americans who contributed much to the development of the European school of medicine in Japan stand first Dr. J. C. Hepburn, the pioneer medical missionary sent to this country, also well known as compiler of the first Japanese-English dictionary; Dr. Alexander E. Vedder, an American naval surgeon who after resigning his post on board a warship opened practice in Yokohama, at the same time taking pupils; Dr. Eldridge, who came to Hokkaido with General Capron and rendered valuable service in framing our regulations and training our officers as regards quarantine. It may be added that the first dentist, as the term is now known, was also an American, Mr. Eastlake.

In the later stage in the history of development of Japanese medicine, German specialists almost held the field. For this preference of German physicians the advice which Dutch physicians in Nagasaki are said to have tendered to the authorities was responsible. These Germans took the place held by Englishmen and Americans and also were given chairs in an Imperial univer-

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sity created in the meanwhile. When the graduates went abroad for further prosecution of studies they naturally choose Germany as the place of their sojourn, and though in naval surgery the British method and in dental surgery the American predominated, on the whole the Japanese medicine has taken the German system as its model. Among the German physicians who taught Japanese students, the names of Dr. Baelz for internal medicine and Dr. Scriba for surgery will long remain in the history of Japanese medicine.

Medical Practitioners, Dentists, Pharmacists, etc.

Medical practitioners, dentists, pharmacists, midwives, etc. must be those who have graduated from schools of recognized status or have passed an examination. At the end of 1923 the practitioners in Japan proper totalled 43,028, including 12 foreigners and were classified as follows as to status;—university graduates 5,362; graduates of medical schools (Gov., public and private) 19,823; passed examination 14,312; from established right (in practice before the enforcement of the law), 3,082, others 270. Statistics for the other classes of professionals are as follows:—

	Dentists	Pharmacists	Midwives	Nurses	Acupuncturists
1923	8,773	10,884	39,515	38,210	67,108
1924	8,983	12,267	41,707	42,367	68,109

The figures for nurses include 89 males while those for acupuncturists include shampooers and moxicauterists. Of the latter 35,431 were blind and 32,679 not blind.

Hospitals

Hospitals occupy a most important part in the welfare scheme of Japanese people who, owing to inadequate provision even in the best families and to imperfect training of housewives in nursing, prefer to enter hospitals when cases are serious. Figures for 1923 are as follows:—

	No.	No. beds	Ave. no. in-patients per hospital	Ave. no. out-patients per hospital
Public	73	8,401	887.15	8,917.47

Pripate hospitals number 1,427; charity hospitals, 38; infectious diseases hospitals, 1,462 and isolation-wards, 25,037; hospitals for prostitutes, 161.

CHARITY HOSPITALS

Statistics for charity hospitals at the end of 1923 are as follows:—

			In-patients		Out-patients	
	No.	No. beds	No.	Day's sickness	No.	Day's sickness
Public	13	3,100	7,893	905,549	12,574	94,483
Private	25	2,119	10,419	446,863	92,669	1,735,263

The following are some of the more important ones.

Saiseikai.—The work of this charity organization is now

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divided into two kinds, one consisting in establishing free hospitals, and the other in distributing free tickets for treatment in the provinces. The fund subscribed by June, 1918, totalled about ¥24,302,400 of which over ¥15,117,500 is called. It has now hospitals, sanatoriums and dispensaries in Tokyo, Osaka, Kanagawa, Hyogo and Aichi prefectures. Work was started in May, 1912, and the number of patients treated in the hospitals in Tokyo alone during the year 1923 was 2,989 in-patients and 19,247 out-patients, the figures corresponding to 107,141 in-patients and 580,560 out-patients in number of days treated. In the provinces, patients treated during the same year totalled 22,680, corresponding to 658,669 in number of days treated. (Location, Shiba, Tokyo).

St. Luke's International Hospital.—The Institution was founded in 1895 by, and is under the direction of, the American Episcopal Church Mission. It cares for the sick and suffering of all nations, irrespective of race, colour, language, or creed. Dr. S. Osada, the first director, was succeeded in 1900 by Dr. R. B. Teusler, the present director. The director receives his appointment from the Bishop who is the head of the Mission. The property of the Hospital is held by the foundation of American Episcopal Missionaries, and it also receives an annual appropriation from the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church in America. The Hospital intends to accommodate 200 free patients and 100 paying patients. The staff consists of three or four foreign and 12 to 15 native doctors. (Location, Tsukiji, Tokyo).

Dojinkai.—The Society was founded in 1902 for diffusing medical knowledge in China and other Asiatic countries and to establish for that purpose free hospitals and to supply doctors and nurses. Maintains such hospitals at Peking, Seoul and about 30 other places to which 320 practitioners and nurses have been despatched. During the decade ended 1917 the society's hospitals cared for 213,936 days patients of all nationalities. The Hon. Pres. is Prince Kuni, Vice-Pres., Dr. Tamba. (Location, Kanda, Tokyo).

Izumibashi (Mitsui) Charity Hospital.—This is the largest private charity hospital in Japan and was founded by the Mitsui family which gave ¥1,250,000 for the purpose. The work began at the end of 1908. ¥1,500,000 was added in 1919 to the fund. During the year 1923 46,063 days' patients were received in the hospital besides 289,165 out-patients. The staff numbers 53. (Location, Kanda, Tokyo).

Tokyo Charity Hospital (Jikei-iin).—This is a private inst. est. 1882; during the year ended Mar. 1921 had 48,280 in-patients, besides 294,357 out-patients in number of days treated; in March, 1921 possessed fund of ¥1,408,090, disbursing from ¥80,000 to 1,000,000 annually. The Hospital is under special patronage of the Court. (Location, Shiba, Tokyo).

The City Charity Hospital of Tokyo.—The Hospital was opened in 1911 at an estimated expense of ¥60,000 and with scope for 400 patients at one time. It is attended to by Naval surgeons. In 1923 about 800 in-patients and 11,954 out-patients were given treatment. (Location, Tsukiji, Tokyo).

Leper Hospitals

It was by foreign missionaries that all the private asylums and hospitals for lepers were first founded in Japan, and it was

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through their agitation that both the public and the Government began to adopt definite arrangements for sheltering and segregating this unhappy class of fellow mortals. In the session for 1906-7 the Imperial Diet voted a measure for establishing five leper hospitals at State expenses, one each near Tokyo, Osaka, Kumamoto, Takamatsu and Aomori. The country is divided into 5 districts each of which has such a hospital. In December 1924 the inmates at the five Govt. leper hospitals numbered 2,226 besides 197 at private ones, distributed as follows:—

Zensei Hospital, Tokyo-fu (1st District)	.....	720
Hokubu Hoyo-in, Aomori (2nd Dist.)	.....	185
Hoyo-in, Osaka-fu (3rd Dist.)	.....	584
Ryoyo-in, Kagawa prefecture (4th Dist.)	.....	294
Kyushu Ryoyo-jo, Kumamoto (5th Dist.)	.....	443
Total	.....	2,226
Fukusei Hospital, Shizuoka-ken	.....	75
Tairo-in, Kumamoto (private)	....	47
Kwaishun Hospital, Kumamoto	.....	75

Lepers throughout Japan number some 25,000, but hospitals can at present accommodate only 6.4% of them.

Morphine & Cocaine & Salts; Medical Opium

All these drugs are placed under the strict control of the Home Minister who forbids their sale or transfer to any person other than specialists or those chemists who have secured a license for dealing in them. Opium is a Government monopoly, and for the export or import the sanction of the Home Minister is necessary. A small quantity of poppy is cultivated in Osaka and Wakayama prefectures.

Patent Medicine

The patent medicines on the register of the Home Office at the end of 1923 numbered 113,279 as against 94,166 in 1922 and 88,316 in 1921, while the retail-dealers in them numbered no less than 203,396 at the end of 1923 as against 183,799 and 174,323 in 1922 and 1921 respectively. The value of the revenue stamps as used on patent medicines amounted to ¥8,795,956 in 1921 and ¥8,246,648 in 1922, and as the stamps to be affixed are 10% of the declared value the total amount of such value was tenfold the stamp revenue as accruing to the Treasury. The stamp duty on patent medicines was, however, abolished in April, 1926.

II. SANITATION

Sanitation in the modern sense may be said to have its genesis in Japan in the despatch of Sensai Nagayo (d. 1910) to America and Europe not long after the establishment of the Imperial Government to investigate matters of public hygiene. His mission forms the opening chapter of the history of our sanitation. It should, however, be noted before proceeding further that prior to that memorable incident Japan was indebted to the Dutch physicians in Nagasaki for vaccines.

As the existing system of sanitary administration stands, there is the Sanitary Bureau in the Home Office as a central

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organ for controlling all matters of public hygiene, and subordinate to it are a number of consulting bodies and also experimental or investigating institutes or laboratories. Thus the two Hygienic Laboratories, one in Tokyo and the other in Osaka, take charge of matters relative to medicines, foods, beverages, and hygienic examinations and investigations; the Institute for Alimentary Researches studies questions of national alimentation; the Central Board of Health presents its views in response to inquiry put by the Home Minister as regards public health or the health of domestic animals, and so on.

Epidemic Laboratories

Two epidemic laboratories exist in Tokyo, one affiliated to the Tokyo Imperial University and the other (private) conducted by Dr. Baron Kitazato, a noted bacteriologist. Epidemic research work in Japan, it should be mentioned, dates from his return in 1892 after prolonged study under Dr. Koch. At the instance of Yukichi Fukuzawa and the late Baron Morimura a laboratory was established in Tokyo with Dr. Kitazato as its director, and seven years later it was transferred to State control on the earnest recommendation of the late Dr. T. Hasegawa, then an M.P. From that time till its thorough reorganization in 1914, the Laboratory was the only centre of bacteriological research and training in Japan, almost all our medical experts having been initiated here into the theory and practice of this special investigation. When in 1914 the Laboratory was transferred from the Home Department to the Department of Education, the Director and all his assistants resigned and established the Kitazato Epidemic Laboratory. The Government Laboratory was placed in charge of the late Dr. Baron Aoyama, Dr. H. Hayashi, and others; it is now supervised by Dr. Nagayo, Prof. of the Medical College, Tokyo Imperial University.

Removal of Foul Matter

For 100 cities and two towns where the law for removal of foul matter is in force the average amount of such refuse removed per household in 1923 was 202.34 kan (1 kan=1,525 lb.) of rubbish, 54.31 kan of dirt, and 2.72 koku (1 koku=130.2 gal.) of night-soil. Roughly 2,000,000 households were cleaned of such matter, the filth removed totalling 461,236,747 kan of rubbish, 118,376,665 kan of dirt, and 3,544,190 koku of night-soil. Of the six premier cities of Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagoya, the average figure per household for 1924 stands follows:—

	Rubbish & dirt (1,000 kan)	Dregs of fuel (1,000 kan)	Night soil (1,000 koku)	Average per household: Rubbish & dirt (kan)	Average per household: Dregs of fuel (kan)	Average per household: Night soil (koku)
Tokyo	73,171	45,860	668	188.74	118.29	1.75
Kyoto	20,136	3,097	83	154.91	23,83	0.64
Osaka	57,311	9,482	—	224,46	37.14	—
Yokohama	18,593	2,558	—	212.13	29.18	—
Kobe	32,646	14,091	1,325	236.50	102.08	9.60
Nagoya	24,905	1,670	811	162.37	10.89	5.29

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Tuberculosis

The alarming spread of pulmonary tuberculosis recently has begun to draw the attention of both the Government and the public to the necessity of devising measures for fighting the evil. Even the Army and the Navy are not free from it, though the case is far more serious among the elementary school teachers. The Department of Education has discovered that in the two prefectures of Okayama and Fukushima about six teachers are affected per 100. The Government has ordained that teachers affected with diseases judged prejudicial to the health of pupils shall be granted medical allowance ranging from ¥50 to ¥250, and from ¥100 to 400 when they are permanently placed on the retired list.

In 1914 and 1919 a law was enacted for establishing sanatoria for consumptives in cities that have a population of more than 300,000, and for a city of at least 50,000 souls. The latter is to be established and maintained by a public corporation when the Home Minister judges its creation is necessary for the benefit of those who have no means to receive treatment. The National Treasury is to give a subsidy of 1-5 to 1-3 of the expenditures defrayed by the city. There are six sanatoria coming under the law, and eight others are in contemplation.

A tuberculosis research society was organized in 1916 with Dr. Kitazato as president, while in 1917 the Takeo Tuberculosis Laboratory at Osaka was opened.

In 1924-25, cases of pulmonary tuberculosis killed 79,318 as against 81,547 in the preceding year. What is significant about this dreaded disease is that of that number 30,806 were young persons of 15 to 24 years old, or about one half of the total, then those who were 25 to 29 years old numbered 11,033. Altogether the disease cut short the career of younger people whom the nation could ill spare. The toll of death from other tuberculose diseases in the same year numbered 34,819 of which those from 15 to 24 amounted to 12,889.

Burial and Cremation

Though existing grave-yards are generally left uninterfered with, those in newly-risen industrial towns have not unfrequently been removed by administrative order. A new cemetery must be laid out in a place at least 120 yards from the nearest dwelling houses. Cremation still claims a lesser half of all the bodies buried, being for 1920 ₹40.8 to ₹59.2 for uncremated burials. Cremation gained 1.8% over the preceding year. The grave-yard occupies roughly 52,123 acres in Japan proper.

Vaccination

Vaccination is compulsory and is to be undergone twice, first in the period ending June of the following year of birth and next when the child completes its ninth year. For 1925 the total cases of the 1st period vaccination numbered 1,765,144 (of which 1,620,153 successful), while the 2nd period numbered 1,679,046 (1,061,114 successful).

Trachoma

Control of the infectious eye-diseases trachoma is regulated

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by a law which provides, among other things, that the Treasury allows aids to a prefecture 1/6 of the expense incurred in enforcing preventive measures, while in turn a civic corporation is granted by the prefectural treasury 1/6 to ¼ of its expenditure for similar purposes. The Home Office has trained a large number of specialists for fighting the spread of the disease.

Infectious Diseases

The infectious diseases as recognized by law are cholera, dysentery, typhus fever, scarlet fever, small-pox, exanthematous typhus, diphtheria (including croup), plague, paratyphus, and epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis. In 1920 the National Treasury spent on its own account for prevention of infectious diseases roughly ¥1,600,000 while the aids granted to the prefectures for the same purposes amounted to a little over ¥1,000,000.

Epidemic Mortality

		Enteric fever	Dysentery	Diphtheria	Small pox	Cholera	Pest	Total with other four
1922	Cases	52,419	15,135	13,737	679	743	118	92,567
	Deaths ...	11,218	3,975	3,254	124	427	89	20,569
1923	Cases	52,636	20,270	12,776	1,922	4	1	95,210
	Deaths ...	16,371	7,372	3,111	381	2	1	28,393
1924	Cases	58,368	18,647	13,116	1,702	—	7	100,426
	Deaths ...	12,605	7,234	3,179	266	—	6	24,898

Compared with the records for 1900 the number of cases in later years has shown a marked decline, except in the case of enteric fever. Thus the 24,942 cases of dysentery in 1900 compare with 18,647 in 1924-25, and 646 cases of pest with only 7 respectively. On the other hand enteric fever increased from 25,988 in 1900 to 58,368 in 1924-25.

The position of other and lesser epidemics in the record of national health, as measles, whooping-coughs, and influenza in 1924-25 is summarized below:—

Measles.—Deaths 11,968 of which children under four numbered 11,170.

Whooping-coughs.—Total mortality 10,256, of which children under four numbered 10,002.

Influenza.—Total mortality, 6,512, of which children under four were 2,114; elderly persons of 70-79 years old 826; those from 6 to 69 years old, 688.

Port Quarantine

The infectious diseases subject to inspection of quarantine officers are cholera, small-pox, scarlet fever, plague and yellow fever. The ports where such inspection is carried out are Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Nagasaki, Moji, Shimonoseki, Tsuruga, Wakamatsu, Miike and Kuchinotsu, and, in case deemed necessary, vessels coming from foreign ports, Korea and Formosa may be subjected to similar inspection at Karatsu, Hakodate, Yokkaichi, Nagoya and Kagoshima.

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Prevention of Venereal Diseases

Local governors are under obligation to establish and supervise hospitals for giving treatment to those who are engaged in occupations that demand control from consideration of public morality. At the end of 1920 those pursuing this particular trade numbered 50,435 in Japan proper. The ratio of public prostitutes judged as suffering from disease was 1.76% in 1924 and the average number of times a prostitute was admitted into hospital was 1.52. The two extremes of the number of diseased was 4.15% for Gifu and 3.57% for Chiba, and 0.41% for Toyama and 0.20% for Miyazaki.

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CHAPTER XVI

PRESS AND PUBLICATION

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Press

Journalism in Japan in its modern sense is little over fifty years old. But it had existed in a crude and incipient form for nearly three centuries. As soon as the country began to settle down in peace and quiet under the stern but benevolent administration of the Tokugawa Shogunate, there appeared in Yedo (present Tokyo) occasional news-letters containing the latest scandals in town and the happenings at the Shogun's court. These sheets were popularly called "Yomiuri," meaning "sold by hawking about" and were printed from wooden blocks. It was in memory of these historical sheets that the present "Yomiuri Shimbun" was named.

The first periodical publication which went under the name of a newspaper was the "Batavia Shimbun" printed in Yedo towards the close of the fiftieth year of last century. Its contents were mostly translations from Dutch papers published in Batavia. It was followed by "Shimbunshi" at Yokohama and the "Seiyo Zasshi," "Chugai Shimbun" and "Koko Shimbun" in Tokyo. None of these, however, was printed more than once a week.

The first Japanese daily newspaper made its appearance at Yokohama in 1871. It was called the "Yokohama Mainichi Shimbun." It was followed in quick succession by the "Nichi Nichi" in '72, "Hochi" in '73, "Yomiuri" in '74, and so on. The spread of education and the steady growth of wealth, combined with epoch-making events like the wars with China and Russia, and the inauguration of a representative system of government, have led in recent years to a remarkable development of the Press both in its influence and its circulation. There are now papers that claim a daily circulation of a little under three quarters of a million copies.

Deposit of Security.—Two things stand out conspicuous about the Japanese press, of which one is the necessity of depositing with the authorities by any daily or by a periodical discussing current politics a security ranging from 2,000 to 175 yen, according to the place or, in the case of a periodical, to the frequency of publication. This arrangement may be regarded as a sort of property qualification for eligible publishers, in that the Government possesses a lien right over the deposit whenever it has, by decision of a court of law, to exact fine or any other pecuniary obligation from them.

Dummy Editors.—Another peculiarity is that almost all our vernacular papers use dummy editors or publishers, this peculiar device being a relic of bygone days when the censors were authorized to fine or even imprison at their own discretion editors or publishers for an article judged prejudicial to the public order or social decency.

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Law.—With the advent of a Parliamentaly regime the press regulations were radically amended conformably with the increasingly liberal spirit of the times, and at present no editor or publisher can be fined or otherwise punished except by a decision of a court of law. As amended in 1909 those who are amenable tb law are:—

(1) One who actually edits the paper, as well as the nominal editor; (2) One who signs published matter; (3) In regard to a correction or contradiction of matter published, one who demands the insertion of the correction or contradiction.

The 13th article of the Press Law provides for the protection of the interests of private individuals, especially as regards libels. It entitles the party concerned to oblige the newspaper to insert a contradiction in one of the three following issues and using the same type as that in which the original paragraph appeared, and in columns equally conspicuous as those in which the offensive matter was printed. The contradiction must be accompanied by the name and address of sender and must not exceed the length of the original statement, any excess to be paid for at the journal's usual advertising rates. Failure to comply with this requirement involves a penalty of from ¥500 to 2,000.

The newspapers are not allowed to publish details of the preliminary examination of a criminal case before the case comes up for public trial; nor to publish matters relating to criminal cases under preliminary examination when their publication has been prohibited by procurators, nor the proceedings of law cases which are being heard in camera.

The prohibitive ordinances enforced in 1914 by the Foreign, War and Naval Departments in connection with military or diplomatic censorship in time of emergency were repealed on 11th Dec. 1922.

Prices.—The prices of dailies range between 2 and 5 sen per copy, there being only two papers charging the latter rate. Most papers are issued in the morning, but almost all leading papers in Tokyo and Osaka now issue evening editions except on Sundays.

Circulation and Capital

The daily volume of circulation of newspapers in Japan proper is roughly estimated at 5 million copies per day, i.e. 1 per 11 to 12 people, so that Japan may be said to occupy a respectable position in the world's statistics of newspaper subscribers In the relative strength of individual papers as regards circulation the Osaka Asahi and Osaka Mainichi stand foremost with a daily circulation of about 700,000 each. Even the best circulated paper of Tokyo hardly issues half as many.

The newspaper publication is now a highly risky enterprise, for one must be prepared to lose at least 2 million in starting a new daily. At present there are twelve newspaper cos. with subscribed capital of 1 to 5 million yen.

Advertisement Tariff

The tariff has naturally advanced very high and for paper with large circulation it ranges between ¥1 to 1.60 per line of 15 characters, the two leading Osaka papers exacting the higher

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rate. The revenue from this source reaches the neighborhood of ¥200,000 a month for some of the best earners. Some leading papers specialise in certain advertisements, for instance, the Tokyo Nichi Nichi ranking first in the line of publishers' advs.; the Chugai Shogyo as regards companies' balance-sheets and Government notices; and the Jiji for the total number of adv. lines inserted. Companies' reports are most acceptable to the newspapers, as they are allowed very little discount, and next come publishers' advs. Patent medicines, toilet articles, etc. are simply space-fillers and therefore yield relatively the least revenue.

Press Statistics

The following returns compiled by the Police Bureau give the number of dailies and periodicals existing at the end of the respective years:—

	With deposit			Without deposit		
	Newspapers	Periodicals	Total	Newspapers	Periodicals	Total
1922	953	2,450	3,403	278	881	1,159
1924	1,003	3,081	4,184	258	1,412	1,670
1925	1,139	3,600	4,739	328	1,832	2,160

Leading Dailies in Tokyo and Osaka

Chugai Shogyo Shimpo (est. '76)—Economic and commercial paper; independent; issues an evening edition. Pres. Yanada, Ed. S. Sato. Office, Nihombashi Kitajimacho, Tokyo. (Cap. ¥1,500,000).

Chuo-o Shimbun (est. '90)—Organ of the Seiyukai; issues an evening edition. Pres. T. Yamaguchi, Ed. K. Tamura. Office, Kojimachi, Tokyo. (Cap. ¥150,000).

Hochi Shimbun (est. '72)—Friendly to the Kenseikai. Issues an evening edition. Pres. C. Machida, Ed. T. Takata. Office, Yurakucho, Tokyo. (Cap. ¥1,100,000).

Jiji Shimpo (est. '82)—Started by the late Yukichi Fukuzawa; independent; issues an evening edition. Pres. K. Koyama, Ed. T. Akashi. Office, Ginza Minaminabecho, Tokyo. (Cap. ¥4,500,000).

Kokumin Shimbun (est. '92)—Independent. Issues an evening edition. Prop. I. Tokutomi, Ed. S. Yanane. Office, Kyobashi, Tokyo. (Cap. ¥3,000,000).

Miyako Shimbun (est. '85)—Social paper popular among gay circles. Prop. E. Fukuda, Ed. S. Yamamoto. Office, Kojimachi Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo. (Cap. ¥1,250,000).

Nippon (est. '25)—Independent. Prop. N. Bando, Ed. T. Ayakawa. Office, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Nireku Shimpo (est. '18)—Independent. Issues an evening edition. Prop. S. Yano, Ed. K. Sato. Office, Shiba, Tokyo.

Osaka Asahi Shimbun (est. '81)—Independent. Issues an evening edition. Prop. R. Murayama, Ed. M. Takahara. Office, Nakanoshima, Osaka. (Cap. ¥4,000,000).

Osaka Chugai Shogyo Shimpo (est. '25)—Independent. Osaka edition of the Chugai Shogyo Shimpo (Tokyo).

Osaka Jiji Shimpo (est. '95)—Independent. Osaka edition of the Jiji (Tokyo). Prop. K. Hori, Ed. Y. Uyesugi. Office, Sonezaki, Osaka.

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Osaka Mainichi Shimbun (est. '89)—Independent. Issues an evening edition. Pres. H. Motoyama. Ed. S. Takaishi. Office, Kitaku, Osaka. (Cap. ¥5,000,000).

Osaka Nichi-Nichi Shimbun (est. '11)—Independent. Issues an evening edition. Prop. M. Yoshihiro, Ed. E. Yonekawa. Office, Kitahama, Osaka.

Tokyo Asahi Shimbun (est. '88)—Independent, a sister paper to the Osaka Asahi; issues an evening edition. Prop. R. Murayama, Ed. C. Murokata. Office, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Tokyo Mainichi Shimbun (est. '70)—Evening paper; independent. Prop. H. Chiba, Ed. T. Himeno. Office, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Tokyo Maiyu Shimbun (est. '98)—Evening paper, friendly to the Seiyukai. Prop. M. Kimura, Ed. H. Namba. Office, Eirakucho, Marunouchi, Tokyo. (Cap. ¥320,000).

Tokyo Nichi-Nichi Shimbun (est. '72)—Independent, a sister paper to the Osaka Mainichi; issues an evening edition. Pres. H. Motoyama. Ed. G. Kido. Office, Yurakucho, Tokyo.

Tokyo Taisei Shimbun (est. '25)—Independent. Pres. R. Kamiya, Ed. M. Goto. Office, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Yamato Shimbun (est. '74)—Friendly to the Kenseikai. Issues an evening edition. Prop. Y. Matsushita, Ed. Z. Tamura. Office, Kyobashi Sanjukkenbori, Tokyo.

Yomiuri Shimbun (est. '74)—Friendly to the Seiyu-honto. Prop. M. Shoriki, Ed. S. Zanaka. Office, Kyobashi, Tokyo. (Cap. ¥1,500,000).

Yorozu Choho (est. '92)—Independent. Issues an evening paper. Pres. T. Hidemura, Ed. K. Hasegawa. Office, Kyobashi Yumi-cho, Tokyo. (Cap. ¥1,000,000).

Leading English Newspapers

The publication of English papers by foreigners, mostly British and American, is a feature of journalism in Japan. What is particularly note-worthy about them is that several of them date much earlier in creation than the vernacular papers. The circulation being necessarily limited, subscription rate is comparatively high. (Prices per annum for daily.)

Japan Advertiser (est. '05)—At home ¥36.00; Abroad ¥50.00. Prop. B. W. Fleisher, Ed. Hugh Byas. Office, Kyobashi-ku, Yamashitacho, Tokyo.

Japan Chronicle (est. '68)—(formerly Kobe Chronicle incorporated with Hyogo News). At home ¥33.00; Agroad ¥41.00. Weekly ¥15.00. Ed. A. M. Young. Pub. Y. Ozaki. Office, Naniwamachi, Kobe.

Japan Times (est. '97)—At home ¥12.00; Abroad ¥22.00. Pres. Y. Ito, Gen. Mng. and Ed. S. Sheba. Office, Kojimachi Uchisaiwaicho Itchome, Tokyo.

Kobe Herald & Osaka Gazette (est. '76)—¥31.20. Prop. and Ed. A. Morgan Young and Alfred Curtis. Office, Sakaemachi, Kobe.

Osaka Mainichi (English Edition) (est. '22)—At home ¥14.40; Abroad ¥20.40. Pres. H. Motoyama, Ed. N. Kato. Office, Nakanoshima, Kita-ku, Osaka.

Nagasaki Press (est. '88)—¥22.00. Ed. and Mng. E. R. S. Pardon. Office, 20 Oura, Nagasaki.

Seoul Press (est. '10)—¥27.50. Pres. Miyoshi, Ed. Miyanaga. Office, Yamatocho, Seoul, Korea.

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PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN TOKYO

(m.—monthly. w.—weekly. f.—fortnightly t.—thrice a month.
*—in English)

Title	Interests and subjects	Publishers
Boken Sekai (m)	Juvenile	Hakubun-kwan
Bungei Club (m)	Literature	"
Bungei Shunju (m)	"	Bungei-Shunju-sha
Bunsho Club (m)	"	Shincho-sha
Chugaku Sei (m)	Juvenile	Kenkyu-sha
Chugaku Sekai (m)	"	Hakubun-kwan
Chugai Iji Shimpo (t)	Medicine	Chugai-iji-shimpo-sha
Chuo-koron (m)	General	Chuo-koron-sha
"Diamond" (t)	Finance	"Diamond"-sha
"Economist" (f)	Eco.	Osaka Mainichi office
Eigo Seinen (f)	Study of English	Eigoseinen-sha
Engei Gaho (m)	Theatrical	Engei Gaho-sha
Fujin-Gaho (m)	For women	Tokyo-sha
Fujin-kai (m)	"	Shimei-sha
Fujin-Koron (m)	"	Chuo-koron-sha
Fujin-Mondai (m)	"	Fujin-mondai-kenkyu-sha
Fujin-no-Tomo (m)	"	Fujin-no-tomo-sha
Fujin-Sekai (m)	"	Jitsugyo-no-Nihon-sha
Fujo-Kai (m)	"	Fujo-kai-sha
Gaiko Jiho (f)	Diplomacy	Gaiko-jiho-sha
Gakwan (m)	General	Gakwan-sha
Gendai (m)	"	Dai-Nihon-Yuben-kai
Hogaku-Kyokai Zasshi (m)	Law	Hogaku Kyokai (Tokyo Imp. Univ.)
*Japan Magazine (m)	Things Japanese	J. M. Office
*Japan Medical World (m)	Medicine	J. M. W. Office
Jitsugyo-no-Nihon (f)	Eco. and trade	Jitsugyo-no-Nihon-sha
Jitsugyo-no-Sekai (m)	Eco.	Jitsugyo-no-sekai-sha
Jogaku Sekai (m)	For girls	Hakubun-kwan
Josei (m)	For women	"Puraton"-sha
Kagaku Kogei (m)	Chemical Ind.	Kagaku-kogei-sha
Kagaku Chishiki (m)	Natural science	Kagaku-chishiki-fukyu-kai
Kagaku Gaho (m)	"	Shinko-sha
Kaizo (m)	General	Kaizo-sha
"Camera" (m)	Photography	"Ars"-sha
Katsudo Zasshi (m)	Moving picture	Katsudo-zasshi-sha
Katei Zasshi (m)	House keeping	Hakubun-kwan
Kodan Zasshi (m)	Story	"
Kokka (m)	Fine art rep'tion	Kokka-sha
Kokka-Gakukai Zasshi (m)	Political science	Kokka-gakukai
Kokumin-Keizai Zasshi (m)	Eco.	Hobun-kwan

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Title	Interests and subjects	Publishers
Kokusaiho-gaiko Zasshi (m)	Diplomacy	Kokusaiho-gakkai
Kyoiku Jiron (f)	Education	Kaihatsu-sha
Mita Bungaku (m)	Literature	Keio Univ.
Nihon-no-Ikai (f)	Medicine	Nihon-no-Ikai-sha
Nihon-oyobi-Nihonjin (f)	Pol. & review	Seikyo-sha
Nihon Shonen (m)	For boys	Jitsugyo-no-Nihon-sha
Nogyo Sekai (m)	Agriculture	Hakubun-kwan
Omoshiro Club (m)	Popular	Kodan-sha
Rekishi Chiri (m)	History and geography	Rekishi Chiri-sha
Rikugo Zasshi (m)	Religion	Rikugo-zasshi-sha
Shashin Geijutsu	Photography	Toshi Shoten
Shakai-Seisaku-Jiho (m)	Social Pol.	Kyocho-kwai
Seisho-no-Kenkyu (m)	Religion	Seisho-no-kenkyu-sha
Shinri-Kenkyu (m)	Psychology	Shinri-gakkai
Shin-Shosetsu (m)	Literature	Shun-yo-do
Shirakaba (m)	"	Shirakaba-sha
Shojo Sekai (m)	For girls	Hakubun-kwan
Shojo-no-Tomo (m)	"	Jitsugyo-no-Nihon-sha
Shoko-Jiho (m)	Com. & Ind.	Shoko-jiho-sha
Shonen (m)	Juvenile	Jiji Shimpo-sha
Shonen Sekai (m)	"	Hakubun-kwan
Shoten-Kai	Store management	Shotenkai-sha
Shufu-no-Tomo (m)	For women	Jitsugyo-no-Nihon-sha
Shukujo-Gaho (m)	"	Hakubun-kwan
Taiyo (m)	Pol., Eco., Lit.	"
Teiyu-Rinri-Koenshu (m)	Ethics	Dai-Nihon-Tosho-Kaisha
Tetsugaku-Kenkyu (m)	Philosophy	Iwanami Book-store
Tetsugaku-Zasshi (m)	"	"
Toa-no-Hikari (m)	Religion	Toa-no-Hikari-sha
Tokei-Shushi (m)	Statistics	Tokyo Tokeikyokai
Tokyo (m.)	General	Jitsugyo-no-Nihon-sha
Toyo Keizai	Eco.	Toyo Keizai office
*Trans-Pacific (w)	Com. & Ind.	Trans-Pacific office
Yakyu-kai	Baseball & sports	Yakyu-kai-sha
*Young East (m)	General	Young East Office
Waseda Bungaku (m)	Literature	Tokyo-do
Undo-kai (m)	Sports	Undo-kai-sha
Zaisei Keizai Jiho (m)	Eco.	Zaisei Keizai Jiho-sha

The prices have advanced since the war and now range between ¥.30 and ¥1.00 except some specific publications as the "Kokka" of which the price is ¥4.00 per copy.

There are besides a number of professional and scientific magazines published by learned institutions.

Magazines for Women and Children.—There are over twenty well-known magazines for juvenile readers, also over twenty well-

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known monthlies for women and girls, some of which have a wide sale. The "Fujin Sekai" (Women's World) had at one time a circulation of 130,000.

News Agencies

This form of enterprise has made a remarkable development since the European War. The Nippon Shimbun Rengo, for instance, though a comparatively new establishment, is a flourishing agency ranking with the leading news agencies of the world. Leading news agencies in Tokyo are as follows:—

Nippon Shimbun Rengo (est. '26)—Former Kokusai Tsushin (originally established in '14), was incorporated with the Toho Tsushin (est. '22) and assumed the present name in '26 with the backing of all leading newspapers in Tokyo, its organisation being modelled on the Associated Press of America. Office, Kojimachi-ku Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo.

Jiyu Tsushin (est. '99)—Office, Kyobashi Shin-Sakanacho, Tokyo.

Nihon Dempo Tsushin (est. '01).—Office, Marunouchi Nakadori, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Tokyo Tsushin.—Office, Kaijo Building, Kojimachi-ku Eirakucho, Tokyo.

Teikoku Tsushin (est. '88).—Office, Kyobashi Yamashitacho, Tokyo.

Press Associations and Clubs

Among the press associations in Japan the most important is the Shunju Society, intended to represent the Press of Tokyo on all important questions of public interest. It contains some 60 members. To facilitate reporting newspaper men organize themselves, with official approval, into clubs identified with various departments of the Government or other leading institutions of State, the Kasumi Club, for instance, being composed of reporters who have an entree to the Foreign Office.

Publication

Reprint of old costly works by subscription and on the instalment plan has of late become a special feature in publishing enterprise. On the whole, books are published at higher prices than before, for obvious reason. The statistics on books during the last few years available is:—

Year	Original works	Periodicals	Translation	Total
1922	12,836	—	245	13,081
1923	10,945	18,409	—	29,354
1924	14,361	23,433	—	37,794
1925	18,028	11,545	—	18,286

N.B.—Official publications are excluded from the figures.

Classified as to subjects the following led the list of original works in 1925, omitting minor items:—

Politics, 513; economics, 420; social problem, 527; religion, 872; philosophy, 381; education, 3,128; literature, 3,075; language, 716; medicine, 568; geography, 798; history, 287; industry, 798; arts, 560; physics and engineering, 770; music, 887; total including others 18,028.

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Publication by Subscription

Publication by subscription having been grossly abused and even made use of as means of fraud, a measure to deal with this special kind of publication was enacted as law in April 1910. The principal provisions are that the publisher is to deposit with the authorities as security a sum of ¥500 if the price is below ¥10 and of ¥1,000 if the price is above that sum.

Copyright

By the revised law enforced in 1910 and based on the resolution of the International Convention of Copyright held at Berne in 1908, the protection covered by the new legislative act has been considerably enlarged in scope. The law no longer requires the registration of copyright merely for purpose of protecting it against piracy, but registration is required when copyright is to be used as an object of pledge, and generally as an object of market value.

The fee is ¥10 for a book, 0.50 for a newspaper or periodical, 45 for a drama or photo.

Royalty

Royalty differs according to the kind of books and to the popular estimation of the authors, the rate ranging generally 10-20% of the published price of a book. One peculiarity in the Japanese publication is the attaching of the author's seal on the colophon of a book to guard his interest. In case the stipulation is made on the basis of royalty instead of selling manuscripts outright to the publisher, any book on sale without the author's seal impressed is considered an irregularity on the part of the publisher.

Censorship and Freedom of Discussion

As applied at present censorship is strict only to those articles or publications that are prejudicial to public order or good morals. In other words, the attention of censors is chiefly directed towards controlling the spread of rabid socialism, communism, and also ideas implying lese-majeste. Freedom of discussion, which too often invited official interference in former days is now treated with due respect. Opposition papers can attack a government policy with perfect impunity. It should be remembered that even at the time when the ministry was dominated by a military man, the Press sufficiently demonstrated its potency in fighting it and in making or unmaking cabinets. The collapse of the short-lived 3rd Katsura cabinet and the fall of the Yamamoto cabinet over the Navy scandal case were effected by the fierce attack of a majority of the Press in combination with the Opposition M. Ps. For the abortive attempt of Viscount Kiyoura to form a ministry with the countenance of Marshal Yamagata as a successor to the Yamamoto cabinet, and, on the other hand for the successful formation of the Okuma cabinet, the Press was chiefly responsible, the former by offering opposition and the latter by extending support. The gagging of the Press with regard to the rice riots and the vehement opposition which it aroused led to the downfall of the Terauchi cabinet.

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The power wielded by the Press in guiding public opinion is, therefore, more potent in Japan than is generally thought by the foreign students of Japanese journalism.

Western Books in Customs Returns

The import of foreign books did not exceed ¥500,000 a year in the pre-war times, but grew to ¥1,884,000 in 1921 and ¥4,458,000 in 1924, about 80 per cent. of the total value passing through the port of Yokohama. Classified according to countries Germany heads the list with ¥1,368,000 in 1924, followed by the U.S.A. ¥1,370,000 and England ¥1,258,000 as against the pre-war figures (1913) of ¥132,000, ¥81,000 and ¥256,000 respectively. In 1918 England contributed 65% and the U. S. A. 32% while German books were practically nil. The figures in recent years are shown below (in ¥1,000):—

	1913	1921	1924
England	256	615	1,258
U. S. A.	81	570	1,370
Germany	132	493	1,368
France	11	73	234
Total including others..	497	1,884	4,459

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CHAPTER XVII

MODERN LITERATURE

VANISHING YEDO LITERATURE AND THE DAWN OF MEIJI LITERATURE (1868-1885)

For about twenty years after the establishment of the rehabilitated Imperial regime, in 1868, the literature of Japan, like other institutions of native origin, was submerged in the huge social and political convulsion that swept over the country after it was thrown open to intercourse with Western nations. Both the Government and people were intent on reconstructing Japan on the Western model and had no time to attend to the cultural aspect of life. There was only the decadent literature of the Yedo period founded, as regards fiction, on the cramped and didactic school of Bakin (1766—'48) Kyoden (1760-'16) and others whose stories invariably bore the stamp of moral purpose.

The first sign of the revived activity of literature was seen in the appearance of politico-social romances by young political aspirants of the day who were denied freedom of speech. Yano Ryukei's "Keikoku Bidan" (Rise of Thebes), in 1883, Suehiro Tetcho's "Setchu-bai" (Plum Tree Amidst the Snow) in '86, and Shiba Tokai-Sanshi's "Kajin-no-kigu" (Chance Meeting of the Fair and Brave) in '85 may be mentioned. These effusions were devoid of any literary merit, but as a sign of the times they were sufficiently significant, for in the years prior to and after the Satsuma rebellion of 1878 Japan was full of ardent advocates of the French school of liberty and equality who clamored for the establishment of a constitutional regime.

These extremists found in the political novels of English, French and Russian writers something so absorbing both in general interest and basic ideas, and so different from what they were used to in native literature, that they hastened to publish adapted translations to fan the agitation for freedom. It was about that period also that the translation of European novels, mostly English, such as the works of Lord Lytton, Disraeli, and Walter Scott, and also Dumas appeared in succession and enabled the Japanese people to get a peep into the technique of Western fiction-writing. Both those political novels and translated works were crude productions judged by modern standards, but evidently they had their use in those early days of the Meiji era. They prepared the ground for the growth and rise of Meiji literature.

Transition Period—the "Primitives", living and dead.

For convenience of treatment the rise of modern imaginative literature in Japan may be divided into two stages, one dating from the appearance in 1885 of a short treatise by Dr. Y. Tsubouchi entitled "Essentials of Fiction-writing" in which he boldly denounced the conventional method of the old school

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and strongly insisted that novels, as an interpretation of life, must depict not what should be, but what is. This earlier stage may be considered to extend from 1885 to about the close of the Russo-Japanese war (1904-5), and the other to cover the subsequent period including the terrible world's war.

Those who played a prominent part in the earlier half may not inaptly be called "Primitives" as they helped to guide and give shape to our fiction-writing in that transition period. The place of honor on the thinning roll goes by general consent to Prof. Dr. Tsubouchi, of Waseda University, whose treatise, though of no great importance as seen today, was a death-knell to the virtue-rewarding and evil-punishing cannon of the old conventional writers.

Dr. Tsubouchi. The venerable Nestor of modern Japanese literature, who, as a devoted Shakespearian scholar, has translated almost all the dramatic works of the immortal bard, himself wrote at first some stories to exemplify the realistic ideas laid down by him. These are "Shosei-katagi" (Student Life), "Imotose Kagami" (A Married Couple) 1885-6, "Saikun" (Wife) 1888, etc. He has subsequently given up fiction in order, as described later on, to devote himself to drama in which his "Kamakura trio", i.e. the "Makino-Kata" (1897), "Yoshitoki no Saigo" (The Last Hour of Yoshitoki) (1917) and "Nagorino Hoshizuki-yo" (1918), and also "Urashima," (1905), will remain classical.

Futabatei Shimei (1866-07). Dr. Tsubouchi found in him a powerful ally in the new movement. His "Ukigumo" (Fleeting Cloud) furnished with even greater effect a practical demonstration of the theory advanced by the Doctor, for Futabatei as a novelist was frankly recognized by his master as his superior. He was a Russian scholar and an admirer of Turgenieff and other Russian masters, several of whose works he translated into Japanese. The contrast between Futabatei and the Doctor is highly interesting, the former tinged deep by Russian literature and the latter a staunch admirer of English writers. Futabatei's last two novels, "Heibon" (Commonplace) and "Sono-omokage," ("An Adopted Husband" in English by Mr. B. Mitsui), are regarded as masterpieces of this author.

Under the influence of two writers of such opposite tendency there grew up gradually a new literature of Meiji, in which two main currents made their mark, though both started from aesthetic realism.

Ozaki Koyo (1867-04). One was the art-for-art's sake school represented by Koyo and the other the idealist led by Koda Rohan (1867-). Koyo organized a literary club known as Genyu-sha with his friends Kawakami-Bizan (1870-08), Yamada-Bimyosai (1868-09), Hirotsu-Ryuro (1861-), Izumi-Kyoka (1873-), Iwaya-Sazanami (1870-), etc. Of these brother craftsmen Kyoka stands prominent as a writer on weird subjects while Ryuro is strong in drawing the tragic side of life. The latter's "Imado-shinju" (Double Suicide at Imado), "Kawachiya" (House of ill-fame), etc. were much talked about at the time.

Koyo will long remain as a stylist and finished writer and though his fame was at first established as a writer of short stories, it rests on his "Konjiki Yasha" (Golden She-devil), left unfinished in 1897. It depicts the tragic struggle between a young hero and his unfaithful sweetheart, a usurer's daughter.

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It has been dramatised and also exists in an English translation.

Koda Roban was the foremost rival of Koyo and he belonged to an aesthetic idealist school with a coloring of Buddhistic and philosophic sentiment. If Koyo is feminine in tendency both in subject and delineation, Roban is masculine, typical examples of his work being "Furyu-butsu," "Ikkoken," and "Goju-no-to" (Pagoda), which has been translated into English. Roban wrote two novels in '19 and the historic romance "Taira-no Masakado" in '20. They are by no means unworthy of their author, but evidently the taste of the reading public had changed, for they were not so warmly received. Roban has long ceased to produce literary works except for occasional essays on history. He once occupied a chair of Literature in the Kyoto Imperial University.

Translation.—The translation of European fiction, formerly attempted by amateurs though with some notable exceptions, and with no serious meaning as literary productions, now began to draw the serious attention of regular men of letters. Kuroiwa Ruiko (1863-1917), who first tried his hand in the translation of English detective stories, made his name as a translator of consummate ability, and then there were Morita Shiken (d. 1907), who generally dealt with Hugo's works, Uchida Roan (1860-), translator of Dostoievsky, Mrs. Wakamatsu Shizuko (1902) who gave us Mrs. Burnett's "Little Lord Fauntleroy," and some others.

Mori Ogai (1860-'22), retired Surgeon-Gen. and a German scholar, will long remain in the history of Japanese literature as pioneer in the introduction of continental, especially German, French and Italian, literature. His first story, "the Dancing Girl," a story of love between a German woman and a Japanese, is still acknowledged as a literary gem, but it was as a translator of Goethe, Ibsen, Hans Andersen, etc. that he contributed most to the literature of Japan. His style bears the mark of high polish tempered with his intimate knowledge of foreign writing. In later years he tried his trained hand in historical romances and produced Oshio Heihachiro in 1914, Kanzan-Jittoku and Takasebune (River Craft) in '16 and his last work, more an authentic biography than a romance, the Life of Izawa Ranken, a pioneer Dutch scholar and physician, in '20.

Lady Novelists.—What specially characterized this transition period was the appearance of novels by lady authors, among whom may be mentioned Wakamatsu Shizu-ko, Koganei Kimiko, Miyake Kaho (wife of Dr. Miyake, a renowned scholar and essayist)). But the greatest of all was Higuchi Ichiyo.

Higuchi Ichiyo (1872-96). Her career as an author lasted only four years, but in this short period she wrote over 20 short stories and wo novels, "Nigorie" and "Takekurabe," her masterpieces. A keen observer of life and a writer with warm, tender heart, her writing is permeated with a certain pathos felt in sympathy with poor downtrodden women. Though somewhat marred by conventionalism, her style is very graceful and charming, and altogether her name will forever remain in the history of Japanese literature.

Domestic Novels.—The period saw toward its close an immense vogue for domestic novels, as if to fill the gap occasioned by the premature death of Koyo and Futabatei, the retirement

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of Roban from the field of fiction, and by the early exhaustion of those younger authors who tried their hands at treating social phases of life.

Tokutomi Roka (1868-). Among the writers of works of this sentimental school the first to be mentioned is Tokutomi Roka whose "Hototogisu" (1900), or "Namiko" in the English translation, his first novel, was the best seller of the day, being well adapted to the simple taste of housewives and school girls. It is based on a real pathetic story of a betrothed girl dying of a broken heart after being disowned by her future mother-in-law as tainted with consumption. Roka is believed to be a socialist by conviction and an ardent follower of Tolstoy whom he visited in person in 1906 at Yasuyana Poliana in course of his pilgrimage to Jerusalem and revisited the historic village (1919-20) with his wife, as narrated in "From Japan to Japan" issued as a joint work. He has written quite a number of books, stories pure or partly autobiographical, and collections of sketches and meditations, all of which have won a wide vogue for chaste style and clean imagery. As if to follow his great Russian master to the letter he has withdrawn to Kasuya, a village some eight miles west of Tokyo, and lives a semi-hermit life. Roka's writing reveals within a safe limit an underlying socialistic ground.

Rise of Naturalism

Japan's success in the second foreign war, with Russia, in 1904-5 awoke in the minds of younger men of letters a sharp craving for a new meaning of life and growing repugnance to conventional morality. In their rebellious mood against the accepted canons they now turned to continental authors, the school of Turgeniev and Tolstoy, Zola and Maupassant, D'Annunzio, Ibsen, Hauptman and other naturalists, as sources of their inspiration. They found these European masters simply irresistible in the magic pen they wielded in boldly depicting life as it exists. In the eyes of our young authors the curtain that formerly separated art from life was for the first time lifted by their new masters. They fondly believed that art thus acquired a real significance.

This new school produced several apt exponents, such as Tayama Katai (1871), Shimazaki Toson (1872), Tokuda Shusei (1871-), and Kunikida Doppo (1871-'8), and Masamune Hakucho (1879-) and a host of lesser luminaries.

Doppo.—As a Naturalist Doppo's fame has outlived his premature death, and a collection of his short stories still enjoys wide popularity for the powerful and naturalistic depiction of contemporary life. Some of them have been translated into English and Russian. A great admirer of Wordsworth his stories are healthy in tone. Of the three living elder naturalists perhaps Toson is distinguished from the other two as being least sensual in style and sentimental in the pictures drawn, for he is at once a novelist and poet. Katai, who is a voluminous writer, is most fleshly, and one of his later productions invited the censor's suppression as being prejudicial to public morality. Shusei loves to depict the gloomy side of life, so that most of his works are comfortless and oppressive. Hakucho is tinged by nihilistic idea and is now dividing his efforts between fiction and drama.

Meanwhile the public had grown tired of the objective, self-

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centred and very often superficial and bestial picture of life depicted by the votaries of the naturalistic school, who on their part had been already awakened to the sense of their exhaustion and had to yield the dominant position to writers of different faiths. Of these Natsume Soseki and his school first claim notice.

Natsume Soseki and his school (1867-1916).—A pupil of Lafcadio Hearn and later a professor of English Literature at the Tokyo Imperial University it was as late as 1905 that he first attempted fiction in "I am a Cat". His motif was naturally placed on a higher level than the "direct action" principle of the Naturalists. His first work is characteristic, it being a calm domestic observation from the household pet's point of view, much as Riki was accustomed to sit in judgement on Anatole France's amiable M. Bergeret. Natsume and the younger writers who rallied around him are therefore classed under the title of "School of Sanity and Culture" Irony, humor, and power of psychological analysis characterized his works which are also rich in background made up of wide knowledge, profound learning, and mature observation. His style, classically correct, is graceful and subtle, though lapsing into tediousness at times. The "Botchan," the "Higan-sugi-made," the "Sanshiro," and the "Mei-an" unfinished, are his representative works. He has also written sketches.

Soseki had followers, as may be expected, among university graduates and others of similar extraction, so that they are also called academic writers. Of these three stand out prominent, namely, Kikuchi-Kan (1889-), Akutagawa-Ryunosuke (1892-), and Kume-Masao (1891-).

School of Sanity and Culture.—This is identified with a group of young graduates of the Imperial Universities and their friends and is led by the above trio. Kikuchi is a equally celebrated as a critic, dramatist, and novelist, and one of the few living authors whose works are eagerly sought after by publishers. In his two latter capacities he skilfully seizes upon or creates out of ordinary materials a psychological point that touches the human chord in the minds of his readers and sets it vibrating.

Among his stories may be mentioned the Tadanao Kyo Gyojoki (Life of Lord Tada-nao), '18, the "Tojuro-no-koi" (Love of Tojuro), '19, and the "Onshu-no Kanatani", '19, which last has been translated into English by Prof. K. Ando under the title of "The Serene Realm beyond the Passions."

Akutagawa Ryunosuke is a skilful psychological analyst whose romanticism is pure, and almost severe, and seldom steps out of the noble and elegant atmosphere of Oriental spirit and character. He is fond of treating old materials under a new light, and somewhat reminds us of Natsume in his technique. "Jigoku-hen" (Hell Trouble), "Hana" (Nose) '16, "Un" (Luck), '17, "Aruhi-no Oishi Kuranosuke," '18 "Saigo Takamori" '18 are some of his works.

Kume Masao is a sentimentalist and a gifted and many-sided writer, a dramatist, a novelist, and a critic, but has lately taken to writing popular tales. "Hotarugusa," 1918 is a love story believed to be autobiographical, and there are also "Tejina-shi" (Juggler) '16, "Shinju Gojitsudan" (Memory of a Double Sui-

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cide), '17, and "Ryoyu Akuyu" (Good Friends and Bad), '18. His works are much in demand among publishers.

These men own their organ styled "Shin Shicho" (New Current of Thought) as a rival of the "White Birch" started by the Humanitarians, referred to later on.

The Later Half Period

Apart from the pronounced cosmopolitan and socialistic feature which the world's war has imparted to Japanese thought and literature, in common to those of other countries, there is nothing specially marked to distinguish the earlier half from the other. The two have common "isms", only in the latter they are drawn in stronger color. The division is arbitrary and comes chiefly from consideration of the balance of space.

The advent of the reign of Taisho in 1912 saw the Naturalists thrown into the shade by younger writers who rebelled against the sordid depiction carried to fulsome excess by Katai and Shusei and their younger imitators. Some of these rebels aimed at a humanitarian view of life, others idealistic interpretation as inspired by Tolstoy, while still others were grouped as the "Art-for-art's sake" coterie. Of course this division is by no means clearly drawn, for very often the so-called humanitarians are found shading off into idealists, and so on. It is interesting to note that the permeation by Tolstoyism of the realm of thought and letters of Japan almost coincided with the outbreak of the world's war.

Humanitarians

There are grouped under this head several authors called the "Shirakaba" (White Birch) coterie from the title of their literary organ, prominent figures among them being the late Arishima-Takeo (1878-1923), his two brothers Arishima-Ikuma (1882-) and Satomi-Ton (1887-), Shiga-Naoya (1883-), Mushakoji-Saneatsu (1895-), and a host of minor writers.

Arishima Ikuma works in a wider field than most of his contemporaries, for he is at once a painter and novelist, having studied painting at Paris and Rome after he was graduated from the Government Foreign Language School. Perhaps he is better known in the former capacity.

Satomi Ton surpasses his two elder brothers, Arishima Ikuma and late A. Takeo, as a novelist and playwright. In respect of versatility of style and talent of turning every day occurrences into a good story he has few equals.

Shiga Naoya is the most pronounced humanitarian and also a strict moralist. He is a very spare user of words and his writing is marked by clear-cut style besides being original both in conception and treatment. His works are admitted by his brother craftsmen as bearing comparison with the best of Tchehof and Maupassant.

Mushakoji Sane-atsu, born of a noble family, is an out-and-out Tolstoyan and has retired with several of his friends

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to a secluded corner in Kyushu to act up to the ideal life taught by their Russian master. He lacks system and seasoned thought but this is compensated for by his warm sentiment of love. He is also known as a dramatist.

There is also a group of writers who are generally separated from the Humanitarians on account of their idealism different in aim and complexion. Mushakoji-Saneatsu mentioned before is of the Tolstoyan utopia and Shiga-Naoya and Satomi-Ton (1888-) are writers of fame who are associated with Mushakoji.

Among idealists of the opposite school to the Tolstoyists are found two or three writers who rank high, viz., Tanizaki-Junichiro (1886-) and Nagai-Kafu (1879). The former is believed to be richer in imagination and higher in style, something like a mixture of De Quincy and Edgar Allan Poe. His versatility and power are shown both in his fiction and drama. He is fond of writing of satanism, sensationalism and sex perversion.

Nagai Kafu (1879-) is a hedonist of established reputation. He himself says that he means to depict the story of a pleasure-seeker whom his surroundings compel to enter a life of resignation and acquiescence. His hedonism stands out in bold relief in his "Keisho" (Sneer), a satire of the Japanese society of the day. The "Stories about America" and the "Stories about France" are reminiscences of his sojourn abroad. His voluptuous style is well qualified for describing love scenes heightened by the glamor of town life.

An author of an entirely different stamp and future promise is **Sato Haruo** (1892-) who by an exquisite fancy and dreamy interpretation of life with the style characteristic of him has forced himself into public recognition. He has lately turned to Chinese literature to supply him with hints and materials.

The World's War and After

The close of the world's war has been followed also in Japan by general awakening to the problem of social reconstruction and especially elevation of the laboring classes. Though still existing only as an ominous undercurrent, the agitation has profoundly affected the trend of thought in general and the tone of literature in particular. Novelists, dramatists and critics drawing their inspiration from Russian socialists and Marxian communists have grown in number. A sign of the times is supplied by the appearance in 1924 of the "Bungei Sensen" (La Fronto) as an organ of a group of rising writers, calling themselves "Proletarians". They find themselves confronted by a rival coterie known as "Bourgeoisists" with their organ "Bungei" (Arts & Crafts). The two are equally dissatisfied with the "existing order in the realm of letters," but there they part company, the Proletarians aiming at as their ultimate goal the destruction of class discrimination while the Bourgeoisists aspire to seek a new meaning of life. The Proletarians have as their fellow idealists several writers of established fame, i.e. Roka Tokutomi, Mimei Ogawa, Toyohiko Kagawa and some other, all individual men of letters with socialistic leaning, but as a school they are still insignificant, and come far below their rivals in public esteem. Kagawa sprang into fame in 1919 by his first work, "Shisen-wo-koete" ("Before Dawn" in the English version), followed by

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two others, all of which have had immense popularity at the time. They are a personal record of a sincere socialist and philanthropist helping the poor and have no claim to plot and dramatic situation. The works were written, it is believed, not particularly to give relief to his literary craving but chiefly to gain funds to conduct his work of charity. Whether the works will survive remains to be seen.

After all, despite the loud clamoring of the Proletarians and their rivals, both equally immature, those elder writers who have won public recognition as Naturalists, Idealists, or votaries of Sanity and Culture still dominate the world of fiction and will not be easily dislodged from their entrenched position. Toson Shimazaki, Katai Tayama and Shusei Tokuda, among pioneer Naturalists, the trio of the Culture school and others of equal renown are all welcome in the columns of the best-paying periodicals. Among the works that appeared in 1924 Shimazaki's "Three People" and Haruo Sato's "The Traveller" were accorded the place of honor as the two best novels of the year.

DRAMA

The origin of the classical drama of Japan is to be sought in the texts of the lyric music for puppet-plays written by Monzaemon Chikamatsu (1650-1714), Izumo Takeda (1693-1757) and several others who flourished in the Osaka-Kyoto districts in the 17th-18th centuries, the home of the puppet-plays, even today. The marionette performances, it should be noted, are still popular among lovers of a special lyric music known as gidayu and those who appreciate and study posture-dancing.

The "kabuki" is a hybrid between the No play that was brought to high perfection in the Ashikaga period (1336-1573), the sacred dance and the vulgarized folk dance. In time, especially in the Tokugawa period, it completely threw into the shade the stiff though refined "No" play. The name of Mokuami Kawatake (1816-1893) will forever remain on the pages of the history of Japanese drama as the last ornament of the Augustan era of Tokugawa. (Vide Chap. Amusements, Ed. J.Y.B.)

Modern Development

As in the case of modern fiction Dr. Tsubouchi started the movement that has led to the modernization of Japanese drama, not only by writing himself a number of plays, most of which have become household words, but by establishing a special dramatic society for giving training to a new school of actors. When he found that the cause was safe in the hands of his pupils and followers, his fertile brain began diverting itself in minor dramatic exhibitions as children's plays, open air performances, pageants, etc. One of his plays, "The Hermit", has been translated into French.

Dr. Tsubouchi found in the late Surgeon-Gen. Dr. Ogai Mori a collaborator as enthusiastic as himself in promoting the development of modern drama, the Surgeon-Gen. chiefly confining his efforts to the introduction of modern European drama, as the work of Ibsen, Strindberg, Hauptmann, Maeterlinck, Shaw and D'Annunzio.

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Younger Dramatists and Later Situation.—With the classical drama brought to such mature perfection in acting, setting, etc. and so deeply rooted in the public taste, modern playwrights did not dare at first to advance off the beaten path trodden by the old masters. Almost all the well-received plays by modern authors are therefore modelled on the traditional pattern and reluctantly include chorus and lyric interlude, as witness such often-staged plays as "Kojo-no-rakugetsu" (Fall of Toyotomi) by Dr. Tsubouchi, "Lord Tadanao and Onshu-no-kanata" (Revenge Disillusioned) by Kan Kikuchi. "The Warrior Sakasaki Dewa" by Mr. Yuzo Yamamoto and some others. The fact is that the great theatres in Tokyo and Osaka still shut their door to the new plays, and only admit them now and then as a sort of diversion, while, on the other hand, the actors of the classic school are too conscious of the fascinating power they still exercise over the minds of both intellectual and common classes with their consummate rendering and exquisite posture-dancing that they are not to be easily persuaded to try their skill on new plays.

Modern plays, however, are far more appreciated by newspapers and periodicals. Literary magazines that formerly looked askance at productions of the modern playwrights have lately begun to open their columns to them equally as to novels. The two are now treated on an entirely equal basis. One thing that is noted with Japanese plays, as distinguished from those in the West, is that in Japan new works are first printed and transferred to the stage only after they have passed the examination of the critics. The order is quite the reverse to that obtaining in Europe and America.

Among the playwrights who have followed in the wake of the two venerable pioneers are first Shoyo Matsui (1870-) who has won wide popularity as an introducer of foreign dramas and also as author of several original plays well adapted to show to advantage the individual strength of the living actors of note, the author being well versed in stagecraft. Some of his most successful pieces are "Hideyoshi and Yodogimi", "Yodogimi and Mitsunari", both historical, and the "Bando Musha" (Bando Warriors)), all three being comedies of no small merit.

Kido Okamoto (1872-) is one of the most fertile and versatile dramatists of the day, and aided by his consummate knowledge of stagecraft, has turned out plays cleverly woven out of old familiar stories, such as "Onoye Itahachi", "Ogurusu Chobei", "A Tale of Shuzenji," "Double Suicide at Minowa". They are of the melodramatic type and interlaced by lyrical music as in the classical drama. He has also written socialistic plays for actors of the "New School", some of these being "My Home", "After the Battle", and "the Classes".

Kichizo Nakamura (1877-) perhaps stands foremost as a playwright of socialistic tinge. A graduate of Waseda who studied further at Princeton and Columbia, the very fact that he severed connection with the "Art Society" founded by Dr. Tsubouchi, his master, and set up with the late Sumako Matsui, a star actress of the modern school, and the late Hogetsu Shimamura (1867-'18), her lover, illustrates his restless mentality, and that he is impatient of the established order of things. All his well-known plays, such as "The Razor", "Bread", "The Bomb", etc. are strongly lined with socialistic coloring. His hero is invari-

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ably a socialist of strong will bitterly attacking social evils and clamoring for social reconstruction. The "Razor" has been included in "Three Modern Japanese Plays" published in America.

Kaoru Osanai (1881-), one of the co-founders of "The Free Theatre" with Sadanji Ichikawa established in Tokyo in 1913 and next that of the Little Tsukiji Theatre opened in 1914 in Tokyo by a group of actors and writers, is a talented playwright with university education. An earnest dramatic reformer both as regards play and acting, he has contributed much to the progress of Japanese drama by original writing and translation of foreign drama. His delicacy and ingenuity in treatment reminds one of Granville Barker. "The First World", "Yosaburo" and "The Son" are characteristic works.

Yuzo Yamamoto (1887-) is a graduate of the college of German Literature of the Tokyo Imp. University; his strength lies in depicting contemporary life, in realistic style with skilled psychological representation of his characters. He is best known by "The Crown of Life", "Prof. Tsumura", "The Mother," "The Illness of a Maid", all based upon his social and psychological study.

Masao Kume (1891-) is another Tokyo Imp. University graduate, from the English Literature school, who has risen to prominence both as novelist and dramatist. His most popular plays are "The Double Suicide at Abukuma", "Miura Spinning Mill", "The Origin of the Jizokyo", etc. These depict in his characteristic elegant style the working of the bright side of Japanese mentality.

Hyakuzo Kurata, (1891-) stands apart from others with his Buddhistic interpretation of life as flavored by Oriental morality and ideas. His first success was "The Buddhist Priest and his Disciples" and the next best is "Shunkan," an ill-fated exile of the 12th century. The latter has been translated into English.

Other playwrights of equal repute are Kan Kikuchi, Saneatsu Mushakoji, Jun-ichiro Tanizaki, Ujaku Akita (1883-), Seika Mayama. (1878-).

One thing that is significant of the progress of Japanese drama recently has been the recognition by theatre managers of authors' rights over the acting of their plays on the stage.

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CHAPTER XVIII

ARTS AND CRAFTS

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

In his "Dai Nippon Bijutsushi" (History of Japanese Art, pub. 1922), Mr. Hoshin Kuroda, a well-known historian and critic of art, enumerates five fundamental characteristics of Japanese art as distinguished from the Occidental, i. e. (1) Vegetable in nature as contrasted with the mineral, (2) Naturalistic as against human, (3) Idealistic as against realistic, (4) Symbolic as against individualistic, and (5) Decorative as against utilitarian.

(1) **Vegetable:**—The Vegetable nature of Japanese art is most pronounced in architecture and next in sculpture, and explains why grace, delicacy and simplicity are features of Japanese productions in these particular fields.

(2) **Naturalistic:**—The fact that the Oriental art, Chinese and Japanese, is rich in landscape, birds, flowers, and other natural objects, and is poor in portraits demonstrates how widely the two arts are separated in motif from that of the Occident.

(3) **Idealistic:**—In treating natural objects Japanese artists do not care much to represent them as they are, but rather try to depict them as they should be. Their method is idealistic and imaginative. They lay greater importance on the nature of lines and regard perspective or light and shade as secondary.

(4) **Symbolic:**—Idealistic treatment naturally results in symbolic and conventional representation as distinguished from the individualistic. This explains why Japanese pictures, landscapes, for instance, bear a family likeness whether drawn by masters of the Yamato-ye, Southern Chinese or Maruyama schools. The absence of individual peculiarity is especially marked in Buddhist images which are all modelled on conventional patterns.

(5) **Decorative:**—The flowers and birds drawn by Korin and his followers are remarkable specimens of the wonderful development of Japanese art in decorative effect at the expense of the utilitarian side. A fine pagoda standing in temple grounds supplies another significant example, for it is nothing more than a fantastic development of the stupa that even now marks a burial mound.

THE PERIOD OF MEIJI (1868-1912) & AFTER

1. TRANSITION PERIOD TILL 1882

In all other periods transition from one to the other proceeded by gradual steps with an intermediate stage spanning the two, but in the case of the Meiji period the change was so sudden and abrupt, especially as regards art, that it seemed as if there

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was no connecting link between it and its predecessor. Even in the troubled days of the tottering Tokugawa government the traditional canons of art at least commanded some measures of respect, but with the termination of the seclusion policy they were thrown into utter confusion in consequence of the introduction of the entirely different system of Occidental art. Their aristocratic patrons gone all at once and the people smitten with a craze for anything of Western origin, our artists and artisans were at a loss how to adjust themselves to the new surroundings.

The age of chaos followed and lasted till about 1882. It was at that time that Kano Hogai (d. 1888), one of the greatest painters of modern Japan, accepted with something like gratitude the offer by a certain appreciative foreign connoisseur to hire him at a monthly allowance of yen 20, and that his equally famous brother painter, Hashimoto Gaho (d. 1908), had to eke out an existence as a petty draughtsman in the Admiralty. Painters of Kyoto were not much better off, for they had to work hard for bare existence as humble designers of patterns for printed cottons.

Master sculptors, chisellers and others were overtaken by a similar turn of fortune, for in the eyes of the people now dazzled by the material prosperity of the West and blindly intent on introducing it, objects of art by native master craftsmen were no longer of value. And these objects were literally thrown on the market by ruined samurai who lost all the amortized bonds they had got in lieu of their hereditary feudal pensions in trade and other novel ventures for which they were entirely unqualified. No wonder that in those vandalistic days many a costly gold lacquered work of exquisite workmanship suffered demolition merely to get the gold dust, and the old brocade mounting of kakemono was ruthlessly detached from the masterly pictures and burned to get the gold used in the gold threads. Tens of thousands of "koto" were cut up to get the well-polished paulownia for making braziers.

2. PERIOD OF REACTION—from c. 1882 to c. 1896.

Fortunately a reaction was soon to set in to arrest this blind movement hurrying toward vandalism and folly. The warning voice came from outside. The favorable reception which the Japanese picture enjoyed at the Vienna World's Fair was a surprise alike to the Government and exhibitors. This, however, was not enough to rouse our people from their pernicious delusion. So infatuated were they with things Occidental that, while leaving the native art in utter neglect, they hastened to establish in 1876 the Fine Art Department at the Gov. Engineering Coll., engaging three Italian artists for the three courses of painting, carving and mechanical and decorative drawing. For all the care bestowed upon it, it failed to make healthy growth; it failed to enlist the required number of students, while those who studied there rebelled against their teachers. Meanwhile the ardent plea made by the late Mr. E. F. Fenollosa (who came to Japan in 1879 as Prof. of philosophy at the Imperial University), Dr. Wagner (Prof. of the University) Sig. Chiosonne (Italian sculptor enguged by the Gov. Printing Bureau), and Mr. Bigelow (Secretary of the American Legation) in favor of Japanese art slowly

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began to open the eyes of the authorities. It was at the instance of these foreign connoisseurs that a special art society for study was formed, and that it was afterward expanded as the present Japan Fine Art Society. The Government now began to perceive the necessity of carrying out thorough change in the policy of art education, and it was time that they should. The upshot was that the Art Department was closed in 1883, and two years later the First Picture Exhibition was held as a means of reviving the native art of painting. This show was repeated after the lapse of another two years. The movement was carried further and a fine art school on purely native line was established in 1889. The Imperial Court also took interest in the revival movement, appointed a national treasure investigation committee in 1889 and created in the following year the honorable post of art commissioner, appointing to it a number of master painters, the post being subsequently thrown open to artists of other classes. Thus at last began to dawn the light of renaissance, as it is believed, upon the benighted field of Japanese art.

The subsequent period down to the present day of the Taisho era beginning with 1912 may be subdivided into three stages. In the first ending about the time of the Russo-Japanese war (1904-5), though marked as before with imitation of Western art, our artists were more discriminative and better able to appreciate its spirit and to care less for its form. They had acquired sufficient attainment to undertake foreign-style works with their own hands. In the second stage their self-confidence further bid them to be more eclectic in adapting Western style to Japanese conditions, and at the same time they were eagerly on the lookout to introduce novel movements from Europe and America.

In the last extending to the present day the reform movement is taking definite form and the amorphous condition has begun to settle down.

Architecture

A decline of religious architecture on one hand and the rise of public structures are a dominant feature in the new period. Till about 1883 most of the Government offices, schools, etc. built in Western style were undertaken by either foreign engineers or architects. These buildings, to mention some of them, were the former Shimbashi station (1871), British Embassy (1872), German Embassy (1877), General Staff (1879), Foreign Office (1879), Prince Arisugawa's mansion (1882). Most of them are in Renaissance or Gothic style.

From the 2nd period works undertaken by Japanese architects who studied either at home or abroad began to predominate over those by foreign experts. In Tokyo the former erected 16 as against five by the others. Of the 16 the main buildings of the College of Science, Tokyo Imp. Univ., by Dr. H. Yamaguchi (1885), the Department of Agriculture and Commerce by Dr. Shinya (1889), the Bank of Japan by Dr. Tatsuno (1895) may be mentioned. Of the foreign architects, the late Dr. Conder is best known. The Nicolai Church (1891) was built by a Russian; the Admiralty (1894), by Dr. Conder. The erection of native-style buildings, viz., the Nara Prefectural Office (1895) by Dr. Nagano, the Daikyokuden Hall, Kyoto, by Messrs. Kiko and Ito (1895),

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and the Amida Hall, East Hongan-ji, Kyoto (1895) may be taken as a sign of the growing revival of native art, for it should be added, a chair for it was first created in the Imp. University in 1880. From about 1897 on, by which time graduates from the course of Architecture of the Imp. Engineering College had numbered over forty, almost all the important foreign style buildings were the work of our architects who had acquired sufficient self-confidence from experience and study. A list is given below:— Tokyo Chamber of Commerce by the late Dr. Tsumagi (in 1899); the Mitsui Bank, Dr. Yokogawa (in 1902); the Yokohama Specie Bank, Dr. Tsumagi (1904); Akasaka Palace, the late Dr. Katayama (1907); Communication Department, Messrs. Yoshii and Ushida (1909); Imperial Theatre, Dr. Yokogawa (in 1911); Manseibashi Station, Dr. Tatsuno (1912); Tokyo Central Station, Dr. Tatsuno (1914); Kogyo Club, Dr. Yokogawa (1920); Meiji Shrine, Prof. Dr. C. Ito (1920); Mitsukoshi Department Store, Dr. Yokogawa (1921).

The Meiji Shrine is an interesting structure for this later time, it being in a "nagare-tsukuri" style of the Heian period, or about one thousand years ago, and a strictly wooden Shinto construction as adapted to modern requirements. About ten Shinto to Buddhistic structures have been designed by the same Professor and others in various parts of the Empire.

The practice has lately appeared of engaging foreign, mostly American, experts of the so-called Fuller style, to erect big piles in a comparatively short time, but it may be said that on the whole Japan is steadily emerging from the imitation stage as regards the construction of European style buildings. These foreign-designed edifices were seriously damaged in the earthquake of Sept, 1. 1923. Many massive buildings in the downtown of Tokyo were gutted or otherwise rendered useless by fire and shock on the same occasion.

Sculpture

This is relatively the most backward of the three forms of art reviewed here. The course of sculpture established in 1876 in the Fine Art Department of the Gov. Engineering College by engaging an Italian sculptor, Sig. Ragusa, was shut in 1882 from lack of students, but in 1889, with the creation of the present Fine Art Academy, the course, this time native carving, was revived, and to this the Western style was added not many years after. It was not from want of sculptors of merit that the art failed to make any mark, for in Profs. Kano Natsuo (1827-98) Kagawa Katsuhiro, Unno Shomin, all of the Tokyo Art Academy, Japan had glyptic artists of no mean power, but it was because public patronage, with the decline of Buddhism with no new demand appearing to take its place, was not yet sufficient to encourage its growth. Profs. K. Takeuchi and K. Takamura, originally Buddhist carvers, taught wood-carving in the Art Academy. Of Ragusa's pupils only two, B. Fujita and U. Okuma, have attained to some renown.

Metal-carving as an applied art soon recovered its activity in a new direction, for in the production of vases and other hall decorations the glyptic artists found wider field of employment

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than making sword-decorations, as described below in some detail.

From the 3rd period dating from 1904 the development attained by our sculptors has been rather striking, especially since the opening of the Government art exhibition in 1907, and we have now a pretty large number of men who occupy front rank in this art. These are Asakura Fumio, Tatehata Taimu, Kitamura Shikai, Ogihara Morie, Fujii Koyu, Hiragushi Denchu. Profs. Takamura and Shinkai who are their seniors were elected members of the Imperial Art Academy organized in 1919, and are therefore Nestors in this field. It may be remarked that the custom of erecting bronze statues of illustrious persons has made its appearance, but as works of art none of them have achieved any great success.

Painting

So far as the schools of painting existing in the pre-Restoration period are concerned, there are not wanting more or less representative painters who survived the dark days following the great political and social upheaval occasioned by the abolition of feudalism. For the Tosa school we had Kawasaki Chitora and Kawanobe Mitate, and their pupils Kobori Tomone and Murata Tanryu. The latest addition is Matsuoka Eikyu who is trying to revive the Yamatoye-style.

The Kano school was well represented by Kano Hogai and Hashimoto Gaho, pupils of the Kobikicho Branch of the Kano hierarchy mentioned before, and by such prominent pupils of Gaho as Terazaki Kogyo, shimomura Kanzan, Hishida Shunso, etc. Kogyo and his brother-pupils, however have developed, under the influence of European painting, new features distinct from the traditional style.

The Maruyama school had Nakajima Raisho, pupil of Ozui, son of Okyo; Kawabata Gyokusho who studied under Raisho; Suzuki Hyakunen under Onishi Chinnen; Suzuki Shonen and Imao Keinen under Hyakunen.

The Shijo school was represented by Shiokawa Bunrin, pupil of Okamura Toyohiko; Shioba Bumpo, Kono Bairei and Nomura Bunkyo, pupils of Bunrin; Kikuchi Hobun, Takeuchi Seiho, Kamimura Shoen, puplis of Bairei.

What distinguishes this school from others is that it counts among contemporary painters several followers who by adopting their style to the new times are displaying great activity.

The Ukiyoye school had Kuniyoshi, Yoshitoshi, Toshikata, and the contemporary painter Kaburaki Kiyokata (pupil of Toshikata), but the style that was in vogue in the pre-Restoration days has no longer any worthy representative.

Though the Korin school produced no artist worth mentioning after the death of Kichi, its influence so far as regards decorative effect was plainly visible till only a short time ago.

The Chinese school was well represented, notable workers being Chokunyu, Hirano Gagaku, and Kodama Kwatei, pupils of Chikuden; Noguchi Yukoku, of Chinzan; Taniguchi Aizan, Takaku Aigai; Noguchi Shokei and Inose Tonei, (whose "One Thousand Carps" has been reproduced in a later edition of Encyclophedia Britannica), pupils of Hine Taizan; Taki Kwatei and Kawamura Ukoku, of Ishizaki Yushi.

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Buncho school had Araki Kampo and his pupils Satake Eisai and Satake Eiko.

Influence of Western Painting

It should not be supposed that all that while our painters were contented with the flattering comment offered by foreign critics and with merely adhering to the traditional canons of the native style. This was far from the case. The idea that they should do something towards shaking themselves free from the trammels of the conventional rules and perhaps should bring their art more in touch with the cannon of the European style began to take firmer hold on the minds of our painters. So far as respects the latter point the idea was not a novel one, on the contrary even the great Okyo (d. 1795) and his contemporary Goshun are believed to have received some inspiration from the study of some Dutch copper plates brought by Dutch traders to Nagasaki. But now the serious attention of the whole world of art was centred on the same problem. The establishment of the Tokyo Fine Art Academy by the Government in 1889, itself a memorable incident in the history of Japanese art, simply served to foster the Europeanizing inclination, for the President himself, the late Mr. Kakuzo Okakura (d. 1917) who was a great critic and a man of wide parts, and the two greatest professors in painting, Hogai and Gaho, were in favor of the new movement. The two masters themselves set the example in essaying experiments in the new direction. Hogai's celebrated picture of the Goddess of Mercy, left incomplete, was memorable in this connection, while Gaho carried the innovation a step further in his Buddhist image and the Dragon exhibited in the 4th Domestic Exhibition held at Kyoto in 1895. The movement was of course zealously taken up by younger artists, and these, carried away by excessive ardor, very often overstepped the proper bounds and produced works that shocked the fastidious taste of purists. The success of this movement has so far been a mixed one. That our artists have begun to effect greater precision in their delineation, as, for instance, in perspective, may be recorded to the credit side of the movement; but in regard to that bolder attempt, that of bringing Japanese painting more in touch with Occidental, this has been a failure.

8. ROMANTIC MOVEMENT, c. 1898-

Meanwhile the policy of the Department of Education had swung round in favor of reaction, and Mr. Okakura and the progressive professors had to resign. This occurred in 1898. The secessionists, including the master-painter Gaho, for Hogai was no more, at once started the Nippon Bijutsu-in (Japan Fine Art Institute), boldly raising the banner of "New Japanese Painting." The audacious step they took hastened the evolution of a new style, though it took ten years or so before the secessionists succeeded in overcoming the public prejudice to their new method which was at first freely criticised as "nouveau." They included some of the foremost middle-aged master-painters of the time, as Yokoyama Taikan, Shimomura Kanzan and Hishida Shunso, the last who was the most original of all, dying prematurely in 1911 at the age of 38

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By the time the Government Art Exhibition, ("Bunten," for short), conducted by the Department of Education was opened in 1907 the romantic movement had so far gained public appreciation that the Government was obliged to appoint several of the Bijutsu-in members to the hanging committee. The conflict of views between the progressive and conservative elements, however, continued for some while to annoy the authorities in the yearly appointment of the hanging committee, causing the resignation of the Bijutsu-in men from the committee and the reopening of their own galley called "Inten" for short.

Japanese Painting

It was an ambitious idea that inspired the secessionists from the Government Academy of Art inasmuch as they aimed at introducing to Japanese painting a realistic style differing from the objective method on which the Occidental art is based, while retaining the subjective execution which is the very raison d'etre of the Oriental painting. Driven by the zeal to establish a new tradition several of the leading reformers have visited Europe, India and China, for research and study. It is encouraging to note that despite grave obstacles standing in the way of these ardent men, they have, by dint of their concentrated efforts, fairly succeeded in removing the original crudity and producing pictures possessing great merit by calling in aid various devices, such as emancipation of subjects and technique, fresh sensation in form and coloring, and so forth.

The question will naturally arise, where is the time-honored classic tradition? It is of course too hasty to conclude that it has been deserted by living artists, but at the same time it can not be denied that it is distinctly under a cloud. The fact is it can hardly thrive in such an uncongenial atmosphere as is now found in Japan, thoroughly permeated as it is by the materialistic and order-hating spirit. The tradition is feebly kept up by cultured dilettants and men of letters who produce for their own delectation regardless of any fickle change in public taste. To all the others the reform movement is too strong to be resisted, though of course in varying degrees. The Nippon Bijutsu Kyokai, for instance, is most conservative in this respect, and is even inclined to adhere more closely to the orthodox style than the majority of those artists whose works are acceptable to the hanging committee of the Imperial Academy. The Kokuga Sosaku Kyokai (their gallery called "Koku-ten" for short) organized by a number of young radicals in Kyoto occupies the other extreme, these aspiring to reform Japanese painting along cosmopolitan lines and to carry it to the level of the modern painting in Western Europe. In other words, the Koku-ten radicals have in their eyes a realistic impressionist attitude as opposed to the idealistic realism of the Bijutsu-in school. It is worthy of note that of the three different groups, that identified with the conservative Nippon Bijutsu Kyokai stands lower in public esteem than the other two, showing the trend of public taste.

This change in public taste is of prime importance for those professional workers in canvass and pigments whose main aim is how best to live and not how to leave their fame to posterity, and who therefore are willing to meet the demand of their

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monied patrons, mostly parvenues and stock-brokers with low taste and picture-dealers bent on pandering to it. It is consoling to notice that amidst such corrupting surroundings there are found a number of painters sufficiently strong in their conviction and really faithful to their noble mission to resist the tempting demand and sternly repress sordid cravings. These are Taikan Yokoyama, Reika Kikkawa, Kansetsu Hashimoto, Seiho Takeuchi, Hyakusui Hirafuku, Eikyu Matsuoka, Kiyokata Kaburaki, and a few others. The first three or four may be briefly described to show the healthy aspect of Japanese painting of today.

Taikan towers over all the members-artists identified with the Inten and shares with Seiho the enviable fame of commanding the highest price for his works. Tutored at first under masters of the classical Kano school, notably by Gaho Hashimoto and Hogai Kano, his eclectic researches into diverse schools, both Oriental and Occidental, have resulted in the present style marked by its fire and vigor for which he is probably indebted to his original training in the Kano school. Among his fellow members, for the Inten follows the round-table system, there are such well-known painters as Kanzan, Kokei and Yukihiko.

Kansetsu retains in greater degree than Taikan the characteristic features of the Oriental painting in the broad sense, for coming originally from the Shijo school founded by Goshun, a contemporary of O-kyo, he has assiduously studied the masters of the Southern school both of Japan and China. And true to the best tradition of that school he has attained equal mastery both in brush-work and handwriting. Perhaps as a Chinese scholar he stands foremost of all his brother craftsmen. He allows only a few followers.

Reika, the youngest of the three, occupies an interesting position in the present pictorial art of Japan, as he represents to some extent the renaissance movement of the old Yamatoye style, that of the classic schools of Tosa and Sumiyoshi, both strong on depicting ancient manners and customs and also religious subjects, as the Kano and Southern schools are noted for landscapes. With Reika are associated the names of Tomone Kobori, Academician, his master, Eikyu Matsuoka, a fellow pupil, and Kiyokata Kaburaki, acknowledged leader of the Ukiyoye school as modified by the new surroundings.

Seiho comes from the pure Shijo school and is a painter of wonderful versatility and amazing technical skill. As a master of pictorial bon mots he has no equal, but this cleverness is his weakness, for he has seldom produced, as the other three have, any grand work touching the deeper chords of men. He is acknowledged as the prime leader of almost all the painters of Kyoto, for even Kansetsu studied at his atelier for a short while.

Western Painting

Pioneers.—Though pictures brought by Dutch traders are believed to have been studied by Japanese painters who lived in the middle of the Tokugawa period, the honor of having studied oil painting with serious purpose must go to Kawakami Togai (d. 1831) who was a professor of the Dutch language in the Kaisei-Gakko, forerunner of the present Imperial University of Tokyo. Among his pupils, the late Takahashi Yuichi and Koyama

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Shotaro have risen to distinction. The former subsequently studied under Charles Wirgman (d. 1891), London "Daily News" correspondent in Tokyo who was an art amateur of exceptional power. He took many Japanese students of Western painting and initiated them into the technique of the art. Among his pupils may be mentioned Goseda Yoshimatsu and Yamamoto Hosui, and the former had the honor of sketching from life a portrait of Emperor Meiji in 1878, a rare distinction in those days.

The short-lived Art Department (1876-1882) affiliated to the Gov. Engineering College in Tokyo with Italian instructors in charge did not contribute much in promoting the diffusion of this art, for it was attended by only a small number of students who moreover rebelled against their teachers. The only graduate who afterward won fame as a painter and more especially as a teacher was the late Prof. Koyama Shotaro, who kept his atelier after the close of the Department. Fortunately there were about that time three or four Japanese painters of Western style who came back from their study abroad, these being Kunisawa Shinkuro (d. 1877) who returned in 1873 from England where he studied under John Wilcomb, Kawamura Kiyo-o who learned at the Academy of Venice from 1871 to '86, Harada Naojiro (d. 1899) who was in Gabriel Mack's atelier from 1884 to '88, and Yamamoto Hosui who was under Jercme in the Academy of Paris from 1878 to 1887. All these young Western painters of Japan took under them a number of students.

Romanticism.—The restoration of the Western painting course with the creation of the Tokyo Art Academy in 1889 of course considerably encouraged the study of this exotic art, while the return of Mr. (2nd Vis.) Kuroda Kiyoteru (d. 1923) in 1893 after studying under Collin at Paris, and of Messrs. Kume Kei-ichiro and Iwamura Toru about the same time also from Paris, also gave great animation to the progress of this style of painting. They with the support of graduates from the Gov. Art Academy organized in 1896 the Hakuba-kai, a society comparable to the Bijutsu-in for Japanese painting in its romantic ideal.

The Situation

Paris continues as primary source of inspiration to Japanese painters in oil, all of whom are consumed by the desire to visit the French capital. Indeed the stream of those returning home from it and others starting for it is constantly kept up, so that every change in the style practised in Paris quickly finds its way to Japan, for being so fascinated by the French art our oil-painters leave London and Munchen in utter neglect.

The Impressionism that once held sway was superseded by the style of Van Goh and Cezanne, but today the influence of such Neo-Classicists as Berain, Bissiere, and Lhote is much in evidence. It should not be concluded that Japanese oil-painters are contented with slavish imitation of the French school; on the contrary the cry to achieve independence by means of assimilating the tradition and taste characteristive of Japan is gathering strength.

At present the Imperial Academy is Impressionist while the Nika-kai occupies the opposite camp, being composed of those reformers who rebelled against it.

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Though for bread-earning purpose the exotic art is still a poor staff to rely on and a European style painter of Japan is under serious economic disadvantage compared to his brother craftsmen of the native style, the fact remains that the ranks of students of Western painting, whether at the Art Academies in Tokyo and Kyoto or at private ateliers, are far increasing in numbers than those of the native. The explanation is because these new aspirants are repelled by the necessarily unsystematic method of teaching of painting masters of the native style, and also because the charm of novelty is irresistible to their unsophisticated minds. What is significant in this connection is that though European style painters very often pass over to the indigenous school of painting, as witness Kosugi Misei and Kawabata Ryushi who have blossomed forth as popular painters of native style after deserting the European, the reverse is seldom heard of.

Sculpture

With the art of indigenous wood-carving brought to degeneration in consequence of the decay of Buddhism while the patronage extended to Western sculpture is still scanty, for the custom of erecting statutes or decorating the halk with engraved objects is only a recent innovation, our sculptors are much handicapped in their activity. Here again the French influence is conspicuous. Rodin's day is practically passed, and now Maillol, Bourdelle and Archpenko are popular.

Applied Arts

There were not wanting in the later days of the previous era craftsmen of no common talent, but most of these master artisans ended their careers in obscurity before order had been restored and a new era of sanity and discriminative appreciation in objects of taste and decoration began to dawn. Among the artisans who lived in the unfortunate period of transition were Goto Ichijo (1790-1876) for metalwork, Nakayama Komin (d. 1870) for lacquer-work, Miura Kenya for pottery, to mention only a representative worker in each line. The first as mentioned before, succeeded in reviving the classic style of the Goto family with some modification; Komin was noted for elaborate finish and nice workmanship, being celebrated for imitating antique wares, while Kenya, who learned the art from the celebrated Ogata Kenzan, was considered in the middle of the 19th century as the greatest potter of the time. It was after his death that his merit was appreciated. However better days were in store for workers in applied arts, and in changed circumstances they were more than compensated for what they had lost, in patronage and in educational facilities.

Metal Work.—In place of making "tsuba" and other sword-decorations, our metal artists and craftsmen carve now on vases, censers, statuettes and diverse sorts of hall decorations intended for larger consumers, both native and foreign, than the "daimyo" and "samurai." The benefit of division of labor and of regular education, too, constitutes a powerful factor in promoting a greater improvement of the art. This improvement

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will be apparent when works produced before the Meiji are placed side by side with those of later production. The wares coming under the former present as a rule lack of proportion or other defect of unnaturalness. Of the four divisions of metal-work, i.e. casting, chiselling, hammering and inlaying, the first has the largest guild of all metal-workers, among whom the names of the late Prof. Okazaki Sessei (d. 1921) of the Gov. Art Academy, Suzuki Chokichi (d. 1919) both casters to the Imp. Court, Prof. Katori Shujitsu of the Art Academy from which he graduated in 1897, and Oshima Jo-un, the last reputed as the greatest living master of wax-modelling. He produces hall-decorations. Okazaki cast a number of bronze statues, Suzuki produced eagles, dragons ,etc. in silver, while Prof. Katori is at home in classical designs.

Interesting to state, the public recognition of the modeller's position as being at least equal to that of the caster latest from the time of the Paris Exposition held in 1900 when a highly finished statuette sent by Prof. Okazaki Sessei was refused admission to the art gallery on the ground that it was an applied art object. For the first time the demarkation separating pure from applied art as regards casting was brought home to the minds of our artists, and the modeller was allowed to emerge from obscurity. It should be remembered that in the eyes of Japanese a rough work taken out of the mould was, as still largely so even today, an incomplete piece requiring finishing touches of a caster, who claimed all the honor for any merit possessed by the article. An ambitious modeller was driven in these circumstances, to turn a caster at the earliest opportunity.

For chiselling the list includes Kano Natsuo, mentioned before, his pupil Kagawa Katsuhiro and Unno Shomin (d. 1915) and his son Unno Bisei (d. 1919), all of them Profs. at the Govt. Art Academy, and Tsukada Hideaki. The elder Unno, formerly a sword-decorator to the Lord of Mito, was noted for his human figures; the younger, besides working on medals and decorations, produced decorative objects; Kasuga chiselled flowers, birds and landscapes, while Tsukada loved to work on a larger field, i.e. iron or copper plaques.

Hammer-Work.—The Profs. Hirata Soko and Hirata Juko, cousins and Prof. at the Govt. Art Academy, stand high as figure-hammerers. Kurokawa Eisho was prominent in hollow articles, while Yamada beat animals out of iron, a feat unparalleled not only in modern time but even in the old. Inlaying has several different styles and about the time of the Restoration Takaoka city, Toyoma-ken, was the principal centre for this kind of work. Kajima Ippu (d. 1900), Kurokawa Eisho (mentioned before) and Suzuki Gensuke who died about ten years ago produced flower-vases, cigarette-boxes and similar articles worked out in exquisite style.

Ceramics

First the imitation of old Chinese and Japanese masterpieces and next the production of wares for foreign patrons are the outstanding features in Japanese ceramic art during the period of about half a century extending to the present day. The imitation was extensively practised from about the latter part of the Tokugawa period to supply the demand of votaries of the tea-cult

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and connoisseurs in general, and most of the master-potters of the time had to stoop to play this humiliating part. Such were Seifu Yohei, the First and the Second, Miyagawa Kozan (d. 1920) Suwa Sozan (d. 1922), all potters to the Court, and some others. The opening of kilns at Nagoya, Kyoto, Mino and Kaga for producing export wares between 20 and 40 years ago is a new innovation, chiefly as an industry.

With Satsuma, Arita and Kutani degenerating in the art of producing high class objects, Kyoto has practically monopolized the field during the fifty years under review, and it was in Kyoto that Yohei, Miura Chikusen (d. 1918), Takahashi Dohachi (d. 1915) Shimizu Rokubei, Ito Tozan (potter to the court), have flourished or still do. Kozan, who had his kiln at Yokohama, now kept up by his son Hanzan, originally came from the same place, and Sozan of course stood high among Kyoto potters. The present Seifu Yohei has succeeded his father (d. 1860) both in name and profession, but is reputed to excel his predecessor in technical and artistic skill. His celadon and monochromes of reddish hue are delightful specimens of art, as also his reproductions of old Chinese masterpieces. Dohachi and Rokubei are said to fall below their predecessors in ability. Chikusen produced soft wares of the Cochin-China style .

Tozan, who has his kiln at Awadaguchi, is admitted to be an artist of great calibre with high creative power. His faience in seven colors has won universal admiration. Sozan produced such exquisite reproductions of old China that very often they were sent to Peking by unscrupulous merchants to be sold there as genuine, and it is said that he was now and then amused and annoyed to have his reproduced celadons submitted to his critical examination by ingenuous Japanese who had paid high prices for their "finds" in the Chinese capital. It was not long before he began producing his celadons in his own name and they were highly appreciated by connoisseurs.

Kozan, whose wares were known under the name of Makuzu-yaki, was at first a great imitator of old Chinese masterpieces but his "imitations" were more in name than in reality, for they invariably bore marks of his own originality stamped upon them. A ceramist of wonderful versatility, he was equally at home either with porcelain or faience, monochromes or polychromes.

Awada-yaki has practically superseded Satuma-yaki which it closely resembles in quality and design, being, however, cheaper. The predecessor of the liivng potter Kinkozan Sobei was for somewhile engaged by the Prince of Satsuma and started this imitation Satsuma.

"Shippo" (Enamel Ware).—Owari retains the credit of being the centre of this art and industry. Tokyo boasts Namikawa Sosuke (d. 1911) and Kyoto Namikawa Yukiye, both first class artists in this particular branch of ceramics, but Nagoya has several, of whom Ando Jubei, Hattori Tadasaburo, and Ota Jinnemon are prominent. In the matter of output Nagoya supplies 70 to 80 per cent, the balance being distributed between Tokyo, Kyoto and Yokohama.

The progress in recent time must be said to date from 1880 when Namikawa of Tokyo produced the celebrated cloisonnéless ("musen") ware and erased cloisonné ("shosen"), in which the wires were eradicated by the action of sulphuric acid. The next new departure was translucent enamel by the use of French

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enamel and this was followed by a change in the nature of the body used. Copper had formerly been the most popular metal but the introduction of the new enamel suggested the use of a silver base as providing a better background.

Another improvement made is the production of reddish monochrome in 1904 by Ota by the use of gold chloride. Thanks to this discovery Japan can now produce ware of this particular monochrome of almost any size that may be desired. The "moriage" (piled) style originated by Hattori is also a new process.

Lacquer Art

The art and craft was considerably improved by Zeshin (d. 1891) and his pupils Uematsu Hobi and Ikeda Taishin (d. 1903), but generally speaking, till only a few years ago, "makiye" artists made it a point to slavishly to follow in the wake of old masters in designs, workmanship and kind of work. Some of the leading contemporary artists seem to have discerned the signs of the times and to have been inspired with the new spirit which has come over Japan subsequent to the 1904-5 war. Since then they have been endeavoring to produce objects with bolder and more animated designs based on sketches from nature. Among prominent artists are Kawanobu Itcho (d. 1910), once a Prof. at the Govt. Art Academy and Akazuka Jitoku who is well grounded in painting.

Textile Fabrics

It was in the time of Hideyoshi that the art of weaving and dyeing made notable progress, under the tutelage of some Chinese artisans who came to Sakai near Osaka, a regular port of call for Chinese junks in those days. Figured silk fabrics, light and heavy, were thus introduced, the initiated being mostly weavers and dyers of Kyoto. Hideyoshi caused these men to live at Nishijin, Kyoto, so that its fame for costly textiles dates from this period. From that time till the beginning of the Meiji era weaving and dyeing and embroidery made a marked development in response to the more refined taste resulting from the growing prosperity and the higher standard of living. The gorgeous manners of the Momoyama period and the indulgent habits of the Genroku era called into existence stuffs of diverse quality and designs. It was then that "yuzen" (printed-decorations) and "some-ye" (pictorial printing) and various styles of embroidered stuffs were originated. For the development of the heavy embroidered stuff the custom of Japanese ladies of wearing the "obi" was mainly responsible, as it is still today, though since the opening of the country to foreign intercourse, tapestry, table-cloths or bed spreads for foreign or home consumption represent no small quantity of the total output of heavy stuffs turned out by our weavers. The art of embroidery especially has seen a redical change since the Restoration, for besides small embroidered pieces or Japanese "fukusa" (ornamental woven wrapper) used from former times, embroidered "byobu" (folding screens), fire-screens, wall decorations, all for foreign patrons, are now produced, embroidered figures as worked out by first class experts in Kyoto being really things of delight. These experts are specialists, some being strong in landscapes, others in birds and flowers, and so

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on. In some cases, owing to the lustre of the silk yarns used, the reproduced figures look more faithful to life than the original designs furnished by the painters. The notable names in this special line of textile fabrics are Kawashima Jimbei, Date Yasuke (both weavers to the Court), Sugawara Naosuke, Tatsumura Heizo, and Nishimura Sobei (for dyeing). Kawashima (d. 1910), Nishijin weaver, chiefly produced brocade and the "tsuzure-nishiki," the latter to rival Gobelins. Date (d. 1892), also Nishijin, studied old fabrics of China, India and Italy and revived the fame of Nishijin for heavy stuffs; Sugawara, a self-made man, embroidered a reproduction of the celebrated masterpiece of Kano Hogai, the "Goddess of Mercy"; Tatsumura attempted with success to produce the effect of wood-carving, pearl-inlaying, etc. with embroidery, and is also a deep student of old fabrics. Nishimura is unrivalled for printed-decorations.

4. ART SOCIETIES AND GALLERIES

Teikoku Bijutsu-in or the Imperial Academy of Art. This is the highest seat of art in Japan and corresponds to the Royal Academy of Arts in England. Its creation in 1919 was mainly prompted by the idea of removing the almost perpetual wrangling between the conservative and radical elements of the Hanging Committee as appointed by the Department of Education for its art exhibition held every autumn. It has since been conducted under the direct supervision of the Academy, so that the Department is now only indirectly responsible for it. The Academy consists of a president, managers and 20 members who sit ex-officio on the Hanging Committee. There are also occasional members appointed every season by the Department from among artists of established fame and on the recommendation of the Academicians, who hold their positions for life. Naturally the "radicals," such as those identified with the "Inten" coterie are excluded from the honor. There are two ways of recognizing the merit of superior works, i.e. "Honorable mention" and Academy prize. The latter system was adopted in 1924, but it was only in the exhibition of 1925 that it was put into effect.

The Academy is composed as follows:—

President, Ryozaburo Fukuhara; Managers, Naohiko Masaki, Kei-ichiro Kume, Nobuyoshi Akama; Members—Japanese painting—Gyokudo Kawai, Tomone Kobori, Seiho Takeuchi, Shunkyo Yamamoto, Sui-un Komuro, Jippo Araki, Somei Yuki, Kako Tsuji, and Keigetsu Kikuchi; Western painting—Eisaku Wada, Saburosuke Okada, Fusetsu Nakamura, Takeji Fujimoto, Kunishiro Mitsuya; Sculpture—Ko-un Takamura, Taketaro Shinkai, Fumio Asakura, Seibo Kitamura. Names of the Occasional Members on the Hanging Committee appointed for the 1925 "Teiten" Exhibition are:—

Japanese painting—Eikyu Matsuoka, Okoku Kijima, Suisho Nishiyama, Manshu Kawamura, Goun Nishimura, Kiyokata Kaburagi, Kyuho Noda, Tamon Yamanouchi, Reika Kikkawa, Shuzan Hida, Hyakusui Hirafuku.

Western painting—Mango Kobayashi, Wakun Ishibashi, Toraji Ishibashi, Kisaburo Ota, Sanzo Wada, Heizo Hirayama, Hiroshi Yoshida, Nagashi Tsuji, Torao Makino, Katsumi Miyake.

Sculpture—Taimu Tatehata, Uichiro Ogura, Saburo Yoshida, Choun Yamazaki, Shin Naito.

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The living artists of note granted highest honor at the former "Bunten" and its successor the "Teiten" exhibitions make a short list, as the Academicians and the above-mentioned members of the Hanging Committee are omitted to avoid repetition. The list is given below.

Japanese painting—Shodo Hirata, Koho Hiroshima, Keisen Ikeda, Kotora Kawasaki, Kaganku Murayama, Chikuho Mizuta, Gen Mizuta, Daisaburo Nakamura, Tomiji Negami, Chikuha Otake, Kokkan Otake, Michihiko Tsubata, Chikusai Yamashita, Shuko Yoshida, Tadao Yoshimura.

Western painting—Kuraji Awoyama, Yasugoro Ataka, Kan Arai, Tanewo Gondo, Gompachiro Hiraoka, Hakutei Ishii, Ryumon Honda, Seikyoku Iwasaki, Sei-ichi Kawai, Misei Kosugi, Shin Kuroda, Masajiro Kawai, Yoshihiko Kumaoka, Kinji Koshiba, Ichiro Kiku, Kanteki Kin, Torao Makino, Chu Moriwaki, Kin-ichi Nakamura, Ryutoku Ono, Takatsugu Sekiguchi, Ki-ichi Soma, Tokujiro Satake, Yori Saito, Yoshio Shimizu, On-ichiro Tomita, Soshichi Takama, Yoshio Tatara, Goro Toyama, Ho Yoshida, Kyuta Yuzuki.

Sculpture—Ryo Goto, Shoshi Horiye, Shigeo Kawasaki, Ki Mafuji, Daiju Sasaki, Sho-un Sekino, Keika Shibata, Kanji Yo, Hisatsugu Yoshida.

In the 1926 exhibition the Committee's decision was as follows:—

No. of works submitted			No. of exhibits selected		
J.P.	W.P.	S.	J.P.	W.P.	S.
2,194	2,000	208	191	154	80

Besides there were some exhibits without examination, including those of present and former members of the hanging committee.

N.B.—J.P.—Japanese painting; W.P.—Western painting; S.—Sculpture.

The Academy prizes were awarded to Tekison Uda and Hoshun Yamaguchi (J.P.), Kumaji Aoyama (W.P.), and Ki Ando (S.).

The honorable mention nominees were:—

Japanese Painting.—Kacho Ikuta (lady), Shinsen Tokuoka, Yako Okochi, Tadao Yoshimura, Tekison Uda, Hoshun Yamaguchi, Shumpo Komatsu.

Western Painting.—Eizo Okuse, Juji Kanazawa, Seiko Uenoyama, Ryohei Koiso, Kintai Koshiba, Jishu Aida, Satoe Arima (lady), Kumaji Aoyama, Chikuma Suzuki.

Sculpture.—Ki Ando, Shimpei Akabori, Kazan Yokoye, Sei-ichi Yanao, Shoshi Matsuda, Katsushiro Murata.

Nippon Bijutsu-in or "Inten" round-table members.—As casually mentioned before this group has no honor or prize regulation though as regards the market price a wide difference separates works of one member from those of other. The admission to the group is very strictly guarded so that its membership is very highly valued by artists and the public in general. The roll now contains forty members, as follows:—

Kampo Araki, Tokan Fudeya, Koyu Fujii, Eiho Hashimoto, Seisui Hashimoto, Denchu Hirakushi, Gyoshu Hayami, Ryumon Hoda, Kakuzo Ishi, Buzan Kimura, Seiju Komoda, Ryushi Kawabata, Koichiro Kondo, Tsunetomi Kitano, Kokei Kobayashi, Nampu Katayama, Kahaku Kobayashi, Reimei Mamichi, Seisen Maeda, Gakuryo Nakamura, Sofu Nagano, Shokan Ochi, Usen

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Ogawa, Chozan Sato, Kanzan Shimomura, Sanryo Sakai, Senjin Satokura, Kogan Tobari, Keisen Tomita, Hodo Tomitori, Hakuryo Yoshida, Taikan Yokoyama, Yukihiko Yasuda, Koka Yamamura.

"Inten" and "Nika" galleries.—Both jealously guard the door of their galleries to admission of strangers. In the 1926 exhibitions the former selected only 26 pictures out of the 408 sent in and 35 sculptural works out of the 142 submitted. "Nika" selected 276 including 7 carved pieces as against 2938 sent in. It awards the Chogyu prize named in memory or Chogyu Takayama, a well known critic who prematurely died some 15 years ago.

International Exchange of Art Exhibitions

At the invitation of the Museum of Cleveland (Ohio), an exhibition consisting of 38 pieces by the contemporary Japanese artists was held in 1921 at Boston, Chicago, Washington, St. Louis, Cleveland, New York, Philadelphia, etc.

Between April 2 and June 30, 1922, about 150 Japanese paintings both of native and Western schools, some pottery, lacquer ware, castings and textile fabrics besides 100 old masterpieces were exhibited at the Salon of the French Academy, as the first attempt of exchange exhibition between Japanese and French objects of arts. Seiho Takeuchi, Taikan Yokoyama (both Japanese painting), Saburo Okada and Eisaku Wada (Western painting) were recommended as members of the Salon. In August the same year a number of pictures and carved objects by French artists were exhibited in Tokyo.

To the Applied Art Exhibition held at Paris from April to October 1925 Japan sent 638 exhibits. A genuine Japanese residential house was shown on that occasion. As an exchange between Russia and Japan over 150 pictures and sculptures were shipped from Japan in August 1925, and Russia has announced to reciprocate the benefit and to send choice objects of rural art display in Tokyo in May 1926. Then a German art display was held in Tokyo in November same year.

5. NATIONAL TREASURES

The Commission for Preserving Old Temples was first created in 1897 by law and ordinance, appropriating for the purpose a sum varying from ¥150,000 to 200,000 a year. The protection is now extended also to pictures, sculptures, buildings, old documents of historical value, and recently to swords, all kept in Shinto and Buddhist temples. The treasures included in the list are under strict control of the National Treasure Preservation Committee expressly organized for the purpose and made subordinate to the Education Department. The treasures registered from the very beginning numbered 3,348 in March 1926, consisting of pictures (729), sculpture (1,673), applied art objects (313), swords (202), books, Buddhist texts, etc. (431).

There were besides, 1,052 edifices, chiefly religious that are under protection. All these treasures are graded into three classes, according to their relative merits, and the preservation aid is correspondingly differentiated. The architectural structures claim a greater part of the State aids set apart for the purpose.

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It should be added that the sum granted for preserving an edifice or art object is generally one half the cost required for upkeep or repair.

6. OLD MASTERPIECES AND CURIO MARKET

Before the National Treasure Commission was created in 1889 to register old masterpieces that belonged to temples and other public institutions, no small number of this sort of national treasures found its way to foreign countries. It is well known, for instance, that of the famous triplets of picture scrolls by Sumiyoshi Keion, one is now at the Boston Museum, while of the remaining two one is in the collection of the Imperial Court and the other belongs to Baron Iwasaki. Among private collectors the names of Marquis Inouye, Baron T. Masuda, the families of Mitui and Iwasaki, Mr. Tomitaro Hara, a millionaire merchant of Yokohama, etc., stand high on the list. Mr. Hara's "Kujaku Myo-o" is valued at ¥500,000. The Great war and general increase of wealth has created unusual demand for old masterpieces and curios. The year 1917, for instance, witnessed forty five big sales in Tokyo, Kyoto, etc., with proceeds totalling about ¥20,000,000, record figures in the annals of auction sales of such goods. The boom continued both in 1918 and '19, about 30 big sales being held in Tokyo and Osaka, taking into account only those with proceeds of over ¥100,000. About ¥10,000,000 worth of old curios and paintings changed hand. In 1919 sales in Tokyo alone, totalled ¥11,000,000 in value including those of the two Marquises Ikeda, Prince Konoye and Baron Go, each over ¥1,000,000. Among the notable sales were Gei-ami's paysage at ¥310,000, "Katawaguruma-no-tebako" (a pyxis) at ¥240,000, Shubun's paysage at ¥159,300. Calligraphic specimens by noted scholars and other great men are valued as much as pictorial masterpieces. In certain sales recently conducted in Tokyo and Osaka a small sheet of Ono Tofu's (d. 966 A.D.) handwriting was knocked down at ¥32,000, calligraphic "kakemono" by Sorai (d. 1728) at ¥11,000, and a pair of folding screens with Chinese poems by the late Prince Ito fetched ¥20,000. Old vessels of repute used in tea-ceremony also command extraordinary prices, a tea-caddy of rare note changing hand in a recent auction at ¥57,000.

The prices of curios have dropped by about 50% since the economic reaction subsequent to the War and especially after the disastrous earthquake-fire of September 1923 when priceless treasures were lost to an unknown extent. In the auction given by the House of Mayeda, perhaps the largest collector in Japan, over one million yen was realized, though the articles put to hammer were of second rate grade, for the great peer was obliged to clear the superfluous accumulation for convenience of his removal to a new residential seat. A piece of a historic tea-caddy was knocked down at a little over ¥57,000. It would have commanded at least twice as much before.

All big sales are generally conducted by bodies or curio dealers, and there are several such organizations in Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka and Nagoya. Some of them are,—Tokyo Bijutsu Club at Shiba, Tokyo; Kyoto Bijutsu Club at Miike-dera-machi, Kyoto; Osaka Bijutsu Club at Awajicho Shichome, Osaka, and Nagoya Bijutsu Club, Asahi-machi, Nagoya.

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7. ARTISTS TO THE COURT

This is an honorary post created in 1890 in order to encourage the development of art. At first the honor was limited to only Japanese painting, but the scope has lately been much extended and includes among others sword-making and even photography. The living artists who enjoy this honor are:—

Takeuchi Seiho (Painting), Kobori Tomone (Painting), Kawai Gyokudo (Painting), Shimomura Kanzan (Painting), Yamamoto Shunkyo (Painting) Shinkai Taketaro (Casting) Takamura Koun (Chiselling), Sasaki Iwajiro (Architecture), Namikawa Yasuyuki (Shippo), Miyamoto Hosoku (Sword), Ogawa Ishin (Photography).

PAINTERS OF NOTE IN THE MEIJI ERA

(1868-1912)

Araki, Kwampo, d. '15, master painter of Chinese Northern school.
Hashimoto, Gaho, d. 1908, master painter of Kano school.
Hirano, Gogaku, d. 1893, celebrated painter of Chinese Southern School.
Hishida, Shunso, 1873-1911, master of a new school.
Ikeda, Shoen, d. 1915, ukiyoye lady painter.
Kano, Hogai, d. 1888, master painter of Meiji era.
Kawabata, Gyokusho, d. 1912, master painter of Shijo school.
Kawabe, Mitate, d. 1905, Tosa school and high authority in antiquities.
Kawamura, Oshin (Ukoku), d. 1806, master of Southern school.
Kawanabe, Gyosai, d. 1889, originated a new Popular school.
Kikuchi, Yosai, d. 1878, originated the Yosai style.
Kishi, Chikudo, d. 1895, Kyoto painter.
Kodama, Kwatei, d. 1913, master painter of the Southern school.
Kono, Bairei, d. 1905, Kyoto painter.
Kumagae, Naohiko, d. 1913, mater landscapist of the Shijo school.
Kuroda, Kiyoteru, d. 1925, painter of Western School.
Masugi, Seikin, d. 1901, lady painter pupil of Kumagae Naohiko.
Mochizuki, Gyokusen, d. 1911, Tosa and Chinese school.
Mori, Kwansai, d. 1894, one of masters of Okyo's school.
Morikawa, Sobun, d. 1902, Kyoto painter of Shijo school.
Nakajima, Raisho, d. 1871, Okyo school.
Nakanishi, Shoseki, d. 1883, Prof. in Kyoto Art Academy.
Noguchi, Shohin, d. 1917, master painter of Southern school, a lady.
Noguchi, Yukoku, d. 1898, Southern Chinese school.
Nomura, Bunkyo, d. 1911, landscapist of the Shijo school.
Okuhara, Seiko, d. 1903, lady painter of Southern school.
Saigo, Kogetsu, d. 1912, one of the best pupils of Gaho.
Shibata, Zeshin, d. 1891, painter and Makiye artist.
Shiwokawa, Bunrin, d. 1877, landscapist of Shijo school.
Suzuki, Hyakunen, d. 1891, master of Okyo style.
Suzuki, Shonen, d. 1910, son of above, same school.
Takahashi, Koko, d. 1912, at the age of 36.
Taki, Kwatei, d. 1901, Chinese Southern school.
Taniguchi, Aizan, d. 1899, master of Buncho's style.
Tanomura, Chokunyu, d. 1906, Southern style.
Tazaki, So-un, d. 1898, master painter of Buncho's school.
Terasaki, Kogyo, d. 1919, a master of new school.
Watanabe, Shokwa, d. 1887, son of Kwazan and pupil of Chinzan

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Yamamoto, Baiso, d. 1920, Southern Chinese school.
Yasuda, Rozan, d. 1882, Southern Chinese school.

DESIGNS

From the Early Days of Meiji to the Russo-Japanese War

The tide of Western civilization which flooded over our shores after the Restoration of Meiji attained its high water mark about 1887. But this did not much affect patterns for women's dresses. Most of the designs were symbolical and represented felicitous objects, as pine-trees, plum-trees and bamboos, or grapes. All were done in a sombre, realistic manner, and seldom exceeded the height of about 1.5 feet at the skirt.

The Genroku (1688-1704) Designs in 1905-06

With the elevation of our national prestige after the war with Russia, our people naturally took a fancy to things symbolic of grandeur and gorgeousness in composing their designs. What was called the"Genroku" design came into vogue, and "Genroku" sleeves and "Genroku" style of doing womens hair were the rage. Even the so-called "Genroku" dance very much enlivened the gay society at one time. People were then in such a mood that the sumptuous fashion that marked the administration of the 5th Shogun Tsunayoshi strongly appealed to their fancy and they eagerly copied the ostentatious manners and customs seen in the streets of Yedo more than two centuries before.

Momoyama Style and Korin Designs

Next the "Momoyama" style came into fashion but was soon superseded by the Korin designs named after the great decorative painter Ogata Korin.

Though much different from the "Genroku" designs in motif, the effect aimed at was none the less gorgeous. It was about 1908 that the revival of this style of designs took place.

Yushoku Designs

Both the "Genroku" and Korin designs have much in common as regards general appearance and in origin and were principally intended to cater to popular taste. In 1910 and 1911 a reaction came and they were followed by the classic style known as "Yushoku" designs based on the patterns and marks shown on the official costumes of courtiers and others in the Fujiwara era. Aristocratic in origin and use they look elegant and dignified.

It was as if the "Yushoku" were intended to prepare the people for the stern repression of what is gay and ostentatious in designs, called for by the demise of Emperor Meiji in 1912. Out of deference to the Imperial mourning and to show their heartfelt sorrow for the passing of the great sovereign whom they profoundly revered, they chose designs that were subdued and plain in colors and composition.

Exotic and Coronation Designs

The expiry of the period of national mourning was signalized by the return of "Genroku" and "Korin" styles, but only for a

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short while. The turn that came next is interesting, as it signifies the enlargement of the mental horizon of our designers. They attempted for the first time to enrich their repertoires with the help of exotic patterns, that is to say, by the introduction of secession style that had first appeared in Austria and also flourished in Germany, and these were much in evidence in the year of the coronation of the reigning sovereign. Gorgeous colors and patterns symbolizing felicity were principal features.

Subsequent Changes

The Coronation designs were, however, a passing phenomenon, and as the popular sentiment of joy over the auspicious occurrence subsided, the elegant and delicate style of the Tosa school in painting was given preference, to be followed next by more chaste patterns resembling "makiye" figures.

From about 1918 taste demanded a change of an opposite character. Grandeur was now the predominating mark in popular designs in which both European and Oriental styles were used side by side. Patterns after Western flowers were now most in demand in the former, and this novelty still holds the field. One thing that is noticeable about the later changes is that the shading off of hues is conspicuous in designs for ladies' garments, they being shown higher up on the skirt, even up to the shoulder, in utter disregard of the rules of symmetry and convention. It must be remembered that for Japanese designers the only determining factor for devising new designs is the dictates of good taste, within the wide limit of which they can allow their fancy or whim fullest play, and with the audacity and freshness of almost pristine artists.

MUSIC

Music in Japan exists in two distinct forms, one of them Japanese music handed down from old Japan, and the other Western music which was introduced from Europe and America after the Restoration of Meiji. Until about ten years ago these two often appeared together on the program of same concert, but of late they have become separated. There are therefore two sorts of music lovers, one favoring the traditional native music and the other patronizing the Western. Generally speaking, students and other young men prefer the latter.

The indigenous music may be classified into three kinds. The first is called the "gagaku," or elegant music, brought from China and India about 1,000 years ago. It consists of a large orchestra with extremely complex harmony and is one of the most advanced styles of a formal music. It has long vanished from among the people and is retained only as a classical ceremonial music at the Imperial court. But of late some earnest students of music have commenced researches as to its artistic merit and there is a sign of its revival. Mr. H. Eichheim of America during his stay in this country in 1920, listened to this music played at the Imperial House Department, and was struck so much with its high artistic value that he carried home with him a small piece entitled "Etenraku" and presented it at the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the spring of 1922.

The second kind is vocal and is called "utai" as an accompaniment to the "no" dance. Originated in the time of the

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Ashikaga Shogunate more than 500 years ago and a favorite pastime of the "samurai" class in the feudal period, it has lately become less exclusive and is now very popular among all classes of gentlefolks. Many of the lovers of "utai" are so prejudiced in its favor that they disdain to lend a kindly ear to any other form of music. It is a cult for them.

The third is comprehensively called the "zokugaku," or people's music as distinguished from the aristocratic "gagaku" or "utai" and has developed among merchants and tradesmen. The most common form of it is vocal with accompaniment of a stringed instrument called "samisen," which originally came from the Luchu Islands 250 years ago. The "nagauta" is one of the most popular tunes of all and is widespread among all classes of women. Other varieties of "samisen" songs are practically professional and among their performers are "geisha" girls. The "koto," or lyre, is chiefly taught by blind musicians to daughters of respectable families. The "shakuhachi," or bamboo oboe, and "biwa," or lute, are played by young people.

As regards Western music in Japan a singing lesson was first included in the curriculum of common education by Mr. Mason in 1879, while the Tokyo Academy of Music, the only Government institution of the kind, was till recently the sole centre for introducing more artistic forms of European music such as piano, violin and orchestra. Graduates of the Academy, upwards of 1,000, have contributed much to popularizing the exotic music. But it was after the outbreak of the European war, when the foremost artists fled to America, that the Western music has attained a marked development. Since 1920 foremost violinists of the world such as Piastro, Elman, Zimbalist, Parlow and Haifez, and other great virtuosi, such as Sykora (cello), Schumann-Heinck (soprano), Hollmann (cello), McCormack (tenor) and Boshko, came over to this country and their exquisite performances were highly appreciated by lovers of music in Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka and other large cities. The impressions made on the mind of young Japanese were especially profound and have aroused a great enthusiasm for Western music among them. There are many enthusiastic young students and critics of music who attempt through newspapers and magazines to enlighten both in theory and history the lovers of Western music. It is significant to record that in 1922 alone 7 or 8 new magazines devoted exclusively to Western music have been started, while on the other hand lectures on the subject are given very frequently at several important centres.

The use of gramophones too has come into vogue, there being an enormous demand for Victor, Columbia and Brunswick records, mostly of high artistic nature.

Meanwhile the manufacture of the home-made gramophones and records has attained a marked development, partially actuated by the decline of the demand for foreign products through the increase of the customs duty on the imports which are subjected to the 100 per cent. ad valorem duty since 1922.

With the growing popularity of European music a movement for forming a new national music has been started and is gaining ground. It aims at the reconstruction of old Japanese music on the basis of the Western so as to satisfy the craving of the rising generation in this particular direction. Such talented composers as N. Moto-ori and M. Miyagi are taking a leading part in this movement.

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CHAPTER XIX

SPORTS

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Till only a few years ago sports were generally considered in Japan as a students' pastime for giving relief to their redundant energy, but this fallacious notion no longer holds. Sports are now a part and parcel of the daily life for young people of all classes. However, the public do not yet possess a clear conception as to the distinction between amateur and professional sports, and it is imperative that they should be properly educated to get rid of their ignorance. The Japan Amateur Athletic Association, the central organ of sports in Japan, has taken upon itself this important task, believing that for the healthy development of sports in Japan the rising generation should be strongly inculcated in the spirit of amateurism and people at large should be taught to treat it with sympathy, if not with enthusiasm.

In the Secondary schools, where the drill is compulsory through the whole course of five years, individual and section drill without arms is given in the 1st year; the same with company drill added in the 2nd year, while in the remaining three years the students are given these three drills with arms, and trained in the practice of giving of command. In the High and similar schools the military training with arms is continued.

1. NATIONAL SPORTS

For judo and fencing see "Physical Culture," Chapter on Education.

Wrestling

The sumo or wrestling may properly be called the national game of Japan, it being popular among all classes of people. It is also a very ancient game, for annalists say that the first bout on record took place as early as 23 B.C. The martial spirit that ruled the land during the long period of feudalism was naturally propitious for the spread of this manly sport. In the time of the Tokugawa many of the great daimyo kept their professional champion wrestlers. For some while after the overthrow of feudalism it suffered decadence, but soon recovered popularity, though at present not so prosperous as before. The Tokyo Professional Wrestlers' Association possesses an amphitheatre at Ryogoku, Tokyo, capable of accommodating 13,000 persons. Tokyo and Osaka are two headquarters of the game where there are some 200 professional wrestlers. They are classified into nine grades of which only those of the first two or three, numbering in all ten, occupy the front rank. Grand matches are given twice a year, January and May, ten days on each occasion, according to the time-honored custom observed since 1828. For convenience

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of this public display, the wrestlers are divided into two opposing "camps," eastern and western, and each wrestler is pitted with one on the opposite side, till the whole ten in the rival camps have gone through the matches in the prescribed ten days. There are two grades of champions, namely the Yokozuna (who alone is entitled to hang round his waist the honored straw festoon) and next the San-yaku (or Three services which are the O-zeki, Sekiwaki and Komusubi). Then follow the sixteen wrestlers collectively called Maegashira and as these are entitled to sit within the curtain, their grade is also called Makuno-uchi. After them comes the Makushita or "below the curtain." The wrestlers in the first three grades and 10 in the four are allowed a share of profit which the promoters of the semi-annual matches, usually the Wrestlers' Association, realize. The Association is composed of retired champion wrestlers, limited to 80 in number, wrestlers on active service ("within curtain" rank) and umpires. The Yokozuna and the Three services receive from the Association on occasion of retirement a sum not exceeding ¥1000. The regular income of wrestlers is very small, for the salary they are allowed for the semi-annual matches does not exceed ¥30 or so each. It is on account of the share they are allowed in the profit of the Association and especially of the gifts they receive from their regular patrons that the wrestlers are able to maintain themselves. Wrestlers indeed are admitted from former times as pets of society, and certainly their simplicity and disinterestedness as compared with more artful and worldly actors make these big boys well suited for appealing for such special treatment. The itinerant tour through the provinces wrestlers undertake twice in a year also brings them fair profit. The traditional tricks and dodges of wrestlers number forty-eight based on the fundamental "hand," viz., nage (to throw), kake (feet entangling), hineri (to twist) and sori (to uplift). In practice, however, tricks as used on the ring number some two hundreds.

The foremost professional wrestlers of Tokyo are as follows:—

Eastern camp	Age	Weight Kan (3.75 kg.)	Height Shaku (11.93 in.)
Tsunenohana (Yokozuna)	31	30.0	6.0
Onosato (Ozeki)	35	23.0	5.4
Hitachiiwa (Sekiwaki)	27	29.5	5.7
Fukuyanagi (Komusubi)	34	28.0	5.8
Dewagatake „	24	47.0	6.7
Western camp			
Nishinoumi (Yokozuna)	36	31.0	6.0
Tachihikari (Ozeki)	30	30.0	5.6
Noshirogata (Sekiwaki)	31	27.0	5.7
Wakabayama „	32	28.0	5.8
Onogawa (Komusubi)	34	32.0	6.0

Professional wrestling has lost much of its popularity of late years owing too often to doubtful practices. On the other hand, amateur wrestling is steadily gaining favor among boys of collegiate or even secondary schools and their champions meet several times a year at either Tokyo or Osaka to contest the championship. In the 7th annual matches of Kanto students held in Tokyo in May, Waseda, Toyo Kyokai and Meiji Univ. champions distinguished themselves in the ring.

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Horse Riding and Races

The art of horse riding as a means of culture is quite secondary in Japan, being confined only to high and special classes. Horse racing that declined with the prohibition of pari mutuel tickets in 1908, revived prosperity with the permission of the betting system under strict restriction in 1923. The Government is encouraging racing by granting aids. Ten race clubs exist, as Hanshin at Naruo, Tokyo at Meguro and Nippon at Yokohama, etc. There are 7 others in the prefectures.

In the spring races of 1925 there were altogether 113,627 admissions, prizes awarded amounted to ¥575,578, tickets sold ¥9,120,150 and amount distributed ¥7,475,761.

The fastest records in recent years are as follows:—

Country Bred

Year	Race at	Distance	Horse	Min.	Sec.
1922	Naruo	1 m.	Cherry Blossom	1.	42. 53
1925	Sapporo	2 m.	Koiwai	3.	32. 06

Foreign Bred

1910	Yokohama	1 m.	Dorothy	1.	45. 70
1914	Tokyo	1½ m.	Chishima	1.	40. 57

With the general growth of interest in sports horsemanship has also gained some popularity among the public, especially college students and even women. There are at present about 15 equestrian clubs in larger cities while many universities and collegiate schools have their students' societies for horse-riding.

Swimming

The art of swimming had a special and ancient course of development in Japan, producing many schools of swimmers. The different styles and strokes of the famous swimming masters of the past are, to some extent, perpetuated and taught at swimming schools to be found in all parts of the country. In the summer holidays swimming schools are held by universities and schools, which give regular courses of instruction to students in the art of swimming. In some parts of the country trick swimming is practiced, and interesting competitions are often held. For example, the swimmer is expected to tread water so steadily as to enable him to hold a fan in his left hand and paint a poem upon it with his right hand. Still more spectacular is the military drill and target practice in deep water. It is performed with an ordinary army carbine. The swimmer is expected to aim, fire and reload his rifle, while steadily swimming with the tread stroke.

All Japan Swimming Championship Meet:—This is held annually by the Japan Aquatic Sport League which was organized in 1925. The second meet took place at Kyoto on August 14-15 with the following results:—

	Distance		Time	
100 m.	free	style	1′6.8″	Kosugi (Doshisha Univ.)
200 m.	„	„	2′19.4″	Takaishi (Waseda Univ.)

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Distance			Time	
400 m.	„	„	5′20″	Sata (Meiji Univ.)
1,500 m.	„	„	22′13.4″	Arai (Doshisha Univ.)
100 m.	back	stroke	1′16.6″	Kimura (Waseda Univ.)
200 m.	breast	stroke	3′2″	Tsuruta (Saseho)
200 m.	relay		1′55.4″	{Nishimoto, Okuno / Okada, Takaishi} (Waseda Univ.)
800 m.	relay		10′17.6″	{Takaishi, Mori / Kimura, Ishige} (Waseda Univ.)

Another noteworthy annual contest was that held on August 22 at Hamamatsu and promoted by the Hamana Bay Swimming Association, ending in a victory for the Butoku-kai of Kyoto which carried off 25 points, followed by Hamana with 20 points.

Japan-Hawaiian Swimming Meet:—Held on June 18-19 at Honolulu under the auspices of the Outrigger Canoe Club, supported by two dailies there. Japan was represented by her six best swimmers, who scored 28 points to 25 by the Hawaiian Champions. The principal events were as follows:—

100 m. free style:—1, Takaishi (J.), 59.4″; 2, Woodd (H.)
200 m. free style:—1, Takaishi (J.), 2′19.4″; 2, Noda (J.).
400 m. free style:—1, Takaishi (J.), 5′12″; 2, Woodd (H.).
100 m. back stroke:—1, Kealoha* (H.), 1′11.4″; 2, Luming (H.).
800 m. relay:—1, Jap. team (*Noda, Takaishi, Arai, Saito), 9′44″
N.B.—* breaking the world's record.

Further in the middle of September 17 Hawaiian champions came over to Japan to participate in similar contests held in Tokyo and Osaka and organized by the Hochi.

Speed Swimming Official Records

Event			Time	Year	Holders
50 m.	free	style	26.8″	1925	K. Takaishi (Waseda Univ.)
100 m.	„	„	1′3.8″	„	G. Saito (Rikkyo Univ.)
200 m.	„	„	2′28″	„	T. Satake (Waseda Univ.)
400 m.	„	„	5′13.4″	„	K. Takaishi (" ")
800 m.	„	„	11′50.2″	1923	K. Onoda (Hamana)
1,500 m.	„	„	21′5.9″	1925	K. Takaishi (Waseda Univ.)
100 m.	back	stroke	1′17.4″	„	O. Uyeda (Matsuyama High Sch.)
200 m.	breast	„	3′7.8″	„	C. Sugita (Tokyo Fine Art Ac.)
200 m.	relay		1′52″	„	{Nishimoto, Kodaka, / Takaishi, Okuno} (Toyeikai)
400 m.	„		4′49.6″	1921	{Kodaka, Onoda, / Asada, Wakuyama} (Tokyo)
800 m.	„		10′10″	1925	{Ishige, Satake, / Okada, Takaishi} (Toyeikai)

Mountaineering

Mountaineering as a pious act of religious people is an ancient custom among the Japanese, but it is only within ten years

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or so that the practice has begun to appeal to the sporting sentiment of those who are inclined to test their sturdy legs and power of endurance. The example was first set by foreigners.

Sacred peaks visited by mountain pilgrims are found almost everywhere in the country, but of these the most popular are Fuji, Ontake, Tateyama, etc.

Fuji (12.387).—Climbing this peak is lately one of the most favorite summer pastimes among people of both sexes and almost of all ages, for Fuji, though the highest in Japan proper, is the easiest to ascend, and also in the season best provided with accommodations and facilities. Even a post office is opened then. There are five regular paths leading to the summit, viz., Omiya-guchi (about 20 m. to top), Gotemba-guchi (20 m.), Subashiri-guchi (13 m.), Suyama-guchi (18 m.) and Yoshida-guchi (18 m.). The first four lie along the Tokaido railway while the last is approached from the opposite side.

Japanese Alps.—Though, according to authentic information, the name was first proposed by Prof. W. Gowland when Sir Ernest Satow compiled in 1872 Murray's Hand Book on Japan, this distinction is popularly attributed to the Rev. Walter Weston, an English mountaineer, member of the Alpine Club, London, and first Honorary Member of Japanese Alpine Club, in christening the mountain ranges extending from the Pacific to the Japan Sea, the broadest region of Honshu that comprises the provinces of Hida, Shinano, Mino, Etchu, Echigo and Kai, lying approximately between 35°-37° N. and 137°-139° E. The Japan Alps are commonly divided into three groups, viz., Northern Alps, Central Alps, Southern Alps, as follows:—

Name of Mts.	Height (feet)	Nearest Railway Station
Northern Alps:		
Shiro-uma (Ohrenge)	9,623	Akashina via Omachi
Yarigatake	10,433	Matsumoto; Akashina
Hodaka	10,139	Matsumoto
Oku-Hodaka	10,181	„
Kita-Hodaka	9,951	„
Jonendake	9,358	Akashina
Otenjodake	9,585	„
Tsubakurodake	9,063	„
Ariake	7,440	„
Tsurugidake	9,836	„
Suishodake	9,770	„
Yakedake	8,052	Matsumoto
Kasagadake	9,502	Matsumoto; Gifu (via Takayama)
Tateyama	9,816	Ashikura (via Toyama)
Norikuradake	9,928	Matsumoto
Central Alps:		
Ontake	10,050	Kisofukushima
Kiso-Komagatake	9,698	Miyanokoshi; Tatsuno
Ena	7,224	Nakatsu
Southern Alps:		
Kai-Komagatake	9,731	Kobuchizawa; Hinoharu; Fujimi
Ho-o	9,086	Kobuchizawa; Hinoharu
Jizo	9,000	„ ; „
Nokogiridake	8,856	„ ; „

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Name of Mtn.	Height (feet)	Nearest Railway Stations
Senjogatake	9,951	Chino or Tatsuno
Akaishidake	10,236	„ „
Shirane-Kitadake	10,473	Kofu
Shirane-Ainotake	10,403	„
Uwonashi-Kochidake	10,112	„
Arakawadake	10,114	„
Shiomidake	10,000	„
Shirane-Nodoridake	9,929	„
Hijiridake	9,878	„

Of the three groups the northern one is most popular, being comparatively easy of access and also on account of several thermal springs existing in the valley, such as Kamikochi (5,000 ft. above sea-level), Nakabusa (5,000 ft.), Shirahone (4,000) and Hirayu (4,000). In richness of flora, also, the group surpasses the other two, for it is understood that about two-thirds of the alpine plants existing in Japan are contributed by it. The flower-carpets on Mt. Shiro-uma (also called Ohrenge) are especially conspicuous. The Northern Alps contain two active volcanoes, Yakedake and Ariake.

Mountaineering and Exploration

Peak-hunting is no longer the main object of mountaineering in Japan; it is now chiefly directed to the more serious aim of exploring little known valleys and river sources as also of scenes of rare physical beauty. At first this exploration was confined to summer time, but since 1921, by calling in the help of skii, the explorers have in the winter season extensively covered Shiro-uma, the Tateyama range and other peaks.

First Climbers of Canadian Rockies

In June 1925 a Japanese Alpinists' party of six led by Mr. Maki went over to America on an exploration of the Canadian Rockies and succeeded on 21 July in scaling Mt. Alberta, one of the highest and the most rugged peaks in the group, hitherto defying all human attempts to climb it. They also ascended Mt. Wooley and other peaks in the range. Mr. Maki is one of the foremost alpinists of Japan who scaled the east peak of Mt. Eigar in the Central Alps some years before.

Organization and Publications

Beginning with a modest start in 1905 of a small group of enthusiastic mountain-climbers, such as Messrs. N. Takasu, K. Kojima, R. Takano and K. Takeda, the Japanese Alpine Club, the only authoritative organization devoted to mountain exploration in Japan, now consists of some 800 members, publishing its quarterly organ the "Sangaku" (Mountains). Office at 36 Sendagi Komagome, Tokyo; 7 secretaries and 14 advisers. Indeed so universally has this daring pastime spread during the last ten years that there is now practically no high mountain or no hidden valley that has not been explored. For foreigners desirous of having general information about Japanese mountaineering the following publications are recommended:—

"Murray's Handbook of Japan, 9th edition"; Official Guidebook of Japan, vols. 2 & 3; Japanese Alpine Club Journal "San-

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gaku," English Supplement; Mr. H. E. Daunt's Journal "Inaka"; Mr. W. Weston's "Exploration of the Japanese Alps" and "Playgrounds of the Far East."

2. WESTERN SPORTS INTRODUCED

Apart from fencing, judo, wrestling, swimming, archery, and other indigenous forms of physical culture, there are other sports which were introduced from Europe and America some half a century ago and which are now even more popular than those of native origin among our young people. Of these Baseball, Football, Tennis, Golf, Track and Field Athletics, Speed Swimming, Rowing, Mountaineering, and Winter sports have particularly acquired a wide vogue.

Baseball

Among the Western sports introduced stands pre-eminent the game of baseball which is played by all classes of students, including primary school children as well as college students. It was about 40 years ago that a baseball team was first formed by the officials at Shimbashi Station, though to be more accurate the American professors who were engaged in 1876 for the newly created Sapporo Agricultural Coll. (now Hokkaido Univ.) first introduced the game into Japan. The victory won by the First High School team against an American nine in 1898 led to the speedy popularising of the game throughout the country. This was, however, a local affair. The visit which Waseda Univ. team made to America in 1905, was far more important. The expedition could not score any great success but was fraught with great consequence. In fact the game was revolutionised and the two Universities of Waseda and Keio became champion teams in the country. In 1907 the Keio University invited the St. Louis team of Hawaii. The matches played with the team demonstrated the fact that Japanese students had much to learn before they could cope with the visitors. Since then the Waseda and Keio teams and those of Washington, Chicago and Indiana Universities have frequently exchanged visits, the arrivals now and then of American professional teams further adding to the zest of the game. With the creation of the Hosei Team, a University league was formed in 1918 among the Keio, Waseda, Meiji, Rikkyo and Hosei (all private Universities in Tokyo) and matches are now played between them every year. In the autumn of 1925 the Imperial University team formally joined the league, while the restoration of the Waseda-Keio tournament in spring of the same year after the prolonged suspension added to the interest of the league matches, making them the centre of fans' keen attention throughout the country.

It may be noted that the game has spread not only among higher and middle school boys and even elementary school pupils, but also among clerks of business houses and companies as well as government employees. Some of the latter have very strong teams, including as they do many graduates of higher schools and universities who had their days as college players.

In June 1926 the Stanford University team visited this country at the invitation of the Waseda University to play with Japanese nines in Tokyo and Osaka. In Tokyo the team had 7 matches with Waseda, Meiji and Tomon nines, winning only two matches against Meiji and Tomon.

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Outside the university league there are other bi-annual games which attract crowds of fans, i.e. those between the Mita, Tomon and Sundai clubs organized by the old boys and undergraduates of Keio, Waseda and Meiji universities respectively.

Among other annual events may be mentioned the middle and higher school championship games. In the former held in July and August, 1926, the Shizuoka Middle Sch. team won the final vis. Dairen Com. Sch. nine. The higher school championship went to the 5th High School nine, which defeated the Meiji Univ. Prep. School team in the final held at Kyoto on July 31st.

University League Results for Spring, 1926

	Won vis						Total won	Pct.
	Keio	Waseda	Rikkyo	Meiji	Hosei	Imperial		
Keio	—	0	2	2	2	2	8	.727
Waseda	2	—	1	1	2	2	8	.667
Rikkyo	0	2	—	2	2	2	8	.615
Meiji	1	2	1	—	2	2	8	.571
Hosei	0	0	1	1	—	2	4	.333
Imperial	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	.000

	Keio	Waseda	Rikkyo	Meiji	Hosei	Imperial
Plyd	11	12	13	14	12	10
AB	371	410	440	442	390	313
R	64	61	55	61	41	24
H	86	95	101	88	68	54
2B	16	11	13	13	17	8
3B	12	9	11	5	3	2
HR	1	7	0	2	0	4
SH	8	17	18	14	8	3
SB	37	38	22	34	29	16
SO	40	42	65	54	49	61
BB	50	58	69	63	45	36
Pct.	.2318	.2317	.2295	.0199	.0174	.0173

Football

Though it is already more than twenty years since Rugby and Association foot-ball was introduced into Japan, the game is not yet so popular among the public as baseball. This may chiefly be due to the fact that their interest is too much centred on baseball and that there has been no central organ for its diffusion and development.

Association Football.—In February 1918 the first Association football matches were played both in Kanto and Kansai districts. Perhaps as a result of the presence of the then British Ambassador Sir Conyngham Greene at the Kanto matches, a silver cup was presented in March 1919 by the Football Association in England to the Japan Football Association, which latter, however, did not come into existence until October 1921 when it was organized in Tokyo with Mr. J. Imamura as president and Prince I. Tokugawa and the British Ambassador as honorary presidents (Office, Sojuro-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo). With the formation of the Association the National Championship Game was started. It is played in Oct. and Nov. every year and the English silver cup is competed for. Other important annual events are the championship game of colleges and universities

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and that of high schools. In the former held in Dec. 1925 Hosei Univ. eleven won the honour, while Mito High School came out first in the latter in Jan. 1926.

Rugby Football.—This old English game was first taught to Keio students by Mr. G. Tanaka who studied at Cambridge. The first match was played between Keio students and British residents in Yokohama and Tokyo about twenty years ago with Mr. Tanaka as referee. About 1907 a Rugby football team was formed in the 3rd High School and the Doshisha, both at Kyoto. Since then inter-school matches have been played every year between these two and Keio. At present Waseda Univ., Tokyo and Kyoto Imp. Univ., Osaka Higher Com. Sch. and many middle and higher schools have a Rugby team. In the annual all-Japan championship game started in Jan. 1926, the final match between the Keio Univ. team representing Kanto and the Doshisha Univ. fifteen of Kansai ended in a draw with a score of 6 for both. In February the former team went over to Shanghai, where it played with the Shanghai and Hongkong Rugby Clubs, losing to the former by 13 to 12 and defeating the latter by 3 to 0. The third annual game between Keio and Waseda fifteens took place in Nov. 1925 and was won by the former for the fourth time by 8 to 3.

Lawn Tennis

The soft ball practice that had long been in vogue in Japan has of late begun to be displaced by the hard, or regulation, ball system now widely adopted in Western countries. It is expected that with a national institution for governing lawn tennis in the country coming into existence in March 1922, in the shape of the Japan Lawn Tennis Association with Mr. T. Asabuki as president, all matters relative to this sport will be standardized before long. Under the auspices of this organization the National Championship Tournament was inaugurated. The third tournament was held for 2 weeks in September 1924. The winner of the final games in singles was Tawara of Tokyo Imp. Univ. while in the double games Aoki and Ukegawa of the Tokyo Electric Co. won.

So far as regards international fame, lawn tennis may be called one of the most advanced of the Western games popular in this country, for Japan can boast three players of world wide fame, Kumagai, Shimizu and Kashio, who participated in the Davis Cup Tournament in 1921, the former two challenging the holders of the Cup, the U.S. team. Though they did not come out first in the final their excellent skill and sportsmanlike spirit won admiration in America, while their activity in the international matches gave stimulus to players at home. In the competition for 1926 Japan was represented by Harada, who stood 7th in the U.S. 1926 ranking for singles, and Tawara, the first in the Japanese ranking for the same year. They won the final round of the American zone by defeating the Cuban players, but lost the inter-zone contest to the French team by 3 to 2.

In 1925 the Japan Lawn Tennis Association undertook for the first time the ranking of Japanese tennis players. Those who lead the list for 1926 are as follows:—

Singles:—1, Tawara (Tokyo Imp. Univ.); 2, Miki (Ataka); 3, Ota (Tokyo High. Normal Sch.); 4, Aizawa (Waseda Univ.); 5, Yokoyama (Meiji Univ.).

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Doubles:—1, Abe-Kawajiri (Waseda Univ.); 2, Aizawa-Aso (Waseda Univ.); 3, Yoshida-Kobayashi (Osaka Club); 4, Sato-Akimoto (Kansai Gakuin); 5, Watanabe-Matsumoto (S.M. Rly.).

Golf

This dates in Japan from 1907 and there are no less than 10 clubs, i.e. Tokyo Golf Club, the Hodogaya Golf & Country Club, the Golf Association of the Nippon Race Club, the Kobe Golf Club, and one each at Naruo, Tarumi, Nagasaki, Unzen, Seoul and Dairen.

Every spring contests for either Club or inter-club championship or for special prizes are held by those clubs. But this game is not spread so wide as baseball and tennis, it being played here chiefly by the moneyed classes, and not yet popular among the students.

Basketball

Basketball had a hard struggle to get a start in Japan, and it was not until the fall of 1921 that a tournament was run off in connection with the annual track and field championships, four teams responding, all from the Y.M.C.A.'s of Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka.

Since then this sport has rapidly spread in the provinces, especially among girl students. At the all-Japan championship contests held for three days beginning with April 8 at the Osaka Y.M.C.A. court, the R D R Club of Waseda University came out first both in the semi-final and final with the following scores:—

Semi-fin.	R D R Club.....(31)	—	Osaka G B.....(12)
	Rikkyo Univ.....(39)	—	Univ. of Com.....(16)
Final	R D R Club.....(31)	—	Rikkyo Univ. .....(28)

In spring 1926 championship games for girls were held in Tokyo and Osaka. The winners were the 4th Girls' School of Tokyo and the Ichioka Girls' School of Osaka.

Volley-Ball

Volley-Ball came to Japan hand in hand with Basketball, and is now quite popular among school girls. The National Championship games are held annually. At present the Kobe High. Com. School holds the honor. Girls' championship games also take place yearly. In 1926 the Shizuoka Girls' Normals won in Tokyo and Ichioka Girls' Sch. in Osaka.

Rowing

The purchase of some boats by the Tokyo Imperial University from the Admiralty about the year 1880, marks the beginning of the sport. At present it is almost universally practised by students of all schools of middle grade and above that are favorably situated for the purpose. In this connection the services rendered by the young Englishman, Prof. Strange, who at that time taught English in the Preparatory Course of the University, in nursing the infantile rowing and other athletic sports are gratefully remembered by those of his old boys who are still alive. The Sumida river in Tokyo, the Seta and Lake Biwa,

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both near Kyoto are regular scenes where students of the higher institutions in Tokyo and Kyoto contest the championship in spring or fall every year.

The adoption in 1920 of the international standard boat with eight outrigger sliding seats at the instance of Dr. S. Kishi, (of Tokyo Bar), an influential member of the Tokyo University regatta department, revived this sport which had lost much of its interest. To place rowing matches throughout the country under a uniform system, the leaders of all the higher institutions interested in the sport organized in that year the Japan Amateur Rowing Association with Dr. S. Kishi as chairman.

The 6th Inter-collegiate race participated in by 11 crews was held on the river Sumida on Sept. 25-26, 1926, course 1⅝m. In the final race between the two champion crews of Tokyo Imp. Univ. and Meiji Univ. the latter won by one length time 9'16-6". The other notable regattas given the same year were the Tokyo Imp. Univ.-Kyoto Imp. Univ. 6th annual contest on May 23rd on the Setagawa near Lake Biwa when the boats interfered and the umpire called it no race, and the 2nd annual race between Meiji and Doshisha on the same course, the former winning by 10 lengths, time 11'17"1/5.

Winter Sports: Skating and Skiing

As manly outdoor sports in winter appealing to those who are lovers of nature, skating and skiing has recently become very popular at all places affording good slopes.

Skating is no novel sport in Japan. From olden times the frozen streets in towns and villages of north-eastern Japan have provided for the boys skating grounds over which they sped to schools or on errands, wearing straw sandals with a piece of bamboo secured underneath.

The regular skating dates some thirty years back and was introduced by foreigners, but skating as a sport for the general public was created only about 1907 on Lake Suwa, an inland basin 12 miles in circumference and about 40 miles north-west from Tokyo. The shores abound in hot springs, though of little medical value. Every year about the beginning of Feb. is held a regular contest participated in both by Japanese and foreigners. Lake Shoji at the north-eastern foot of Mt. Fuji, and Lake Haruna, some 5m. up from Ikao Spa, are other good skating grounds easily accessible from Tokyo. The most notable events in this branch of sport in 1926 were the 5th championship meet held on Jan. 17 and 18 at Kamisuwa as promoted by the Japan Skating Association and the inter-collegiate championship meet which took place at Lake Matsubara for three days beginning with Jan. 5th.

Skiing was introduced about 1910 by an Austrian officer attached to a Japanese Regiment in Takata, Niigata-ken, one of the most snowy districts in Japan. It has subsequently become a popular sport in Niigata, Yamagata and some other districts where at present even school girls very much enjoy it. The favorite skiing grounds as they exist at present are Mt. Myoko (8,180 ft.) situated on the borders of Niigata and Nagano prefectures and reached in about 10 hrs. from Tokyo, Akakura and Seki hot-springs are found at the foot, tolerable hotel accommodations being available both at the place and at Taguchi, a little town

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close to the railway station of the same name. Goshiki (3,300 ft.) is another hot-spring skiing ground about 2m. up Mt. Azuma situated close by Itaya station on the O-u Main Line. It is about 10 hrs. from Tokyo. Numajiri at the foot of Mt. Bandai was chosen by the Waseda Skil Club in 1923 as its training ground. It is about 12 hrs. away from Tokyo and can be easily reached by a night train from Uyeno. Within an easily accessible distance from Tokyo are found good skiing grounds at Subashiri, Karuizawa, Haruna, Iiyama, Nakano-sawa, Fukushima-ken and Nikko. For skiiers in the Kyoto-Osaka district Mount Ibuki standing near the shore of Lake Biwa offers a good course.

Aomori, Otaru, Sapporo, Niigata have each a ski club, and there are also the Tokyo Ski Club, the Ski Dep't of the Japan Amateur Athletic Ass., the Kansai Ski Club at Osaka, etc. Most of the higher institutions have their own ski departments whose members practise every winter in the northeastern and the Shin-yetsu districts, though they have not yet advanced to the stage of dual meet.

The 4th all-Japan championship contest was held on Feb. 6 and 7, 1926 at Toyohara, Karafuto, participated in by skiiers. Champions representing the Kanto district won in most events Principal records were as follows:—

10 km.	55'48"	T. Yazawa (Waseda Univ.)
24 km. relay	2°3'35"	Waseda Univ. team
25 km.	2°14'46"	K. Takahashi „ „
Jumping 22.20m. (18.80 points)		Ban (Hokkaido Univ.)

Track & Field Athletics

In the history of Japanese athletic sports the year 1922 will stand out prominent for the honor extended by our Prince Regent and also by the Prince of Wales, then on a tour to this country, to the Japan Amateur Athletic Association that was organized in 1911 with the object of encouraging amateur athletic sports in order to ensure the proper development of national health. The two distinguished patrons each presented a cup to the Association, and these with other trophies are competed for at the Meiji Shrine Annual Games. The track and field athletics have made a remarkable development in the past few years, forming an important feature in the above-mentioned meet and various other annual games. Regular contests also take place between many universities as well as higher and middle schools. In February 1925 various local bodies organized the Japan Track and Field Athletic League to promote further progress of this branch of sport.

Although Japanese athletes cannot yet match Western champions, it is evident that they are steadily coming up to the latter's level. Already Mr. Miki of Keio University has attained the world's record in 200 m. low hurdle and Miss Hitomi in standing high jump and hop, step and jump.

Miss Hitomi who participated in the 2nd Women's Olympic Games held in August 1926 at Gothenburg made excellent record, joining in half a dozen events and winning in running and standing broad jumps. By all herself she gained 15 points, placing Japan 5th in the final standing, and was awarded the honorary prize of the Women's International Athletic Federation.

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All Japan Track and Field Official Records

(Published Feb. 1926)

Events	Time or dist.	Year	Holders
100 m.	11.2″	1921	M. Takagi (Gyosei Mid. Sch.)
200 m.	22.2″	1925	„ (Fusuma)
400 m.	50.2″	„	T. Nando (Tokyo H. Norm.)
800 m.	2′0.4″	„	N. Nawada (Waseda Univ.)
1,500 m.	4′14.8″	„	„ „
5,000 m.	16′3.8″	1920	T. Oura (Tokyo H. Norm.)
10,000 m.	32′11.8″	1925	J. Nagaya (Meiji Univ.)
Marathon	2°36′10″	1924	S. Kanakuri (Teacher, Tokyo Girls' Norm. Sch.)
Low hurdle (200 m.)	24″3/5	1925	Y. Miki (Keio Univ.)
High „ (110 m.)	16″	„	K. Imachi (Kyoto Univ.)
400 m. relay	44.6″	„	Keio Univ. team.
800 m. „	1′34″	„	Yamagata High Sch. team
1,600 m.	3′37.2″	1923	Tokyo High Norm. team
Running broad jump	7.24 m.	1923	M. Oda (Waseda Univ.)
„ high „	1.79 m.	1925	„ „
Hop, step & jump	14.315 m.	„	„ „
Pole vault	3.67 m.	„	S. Morioka (Waseda Univ.)
Discus throw	39.61 m.	„	Y. Okita (Waseda Univ.)
Javelin throw	54.56 m.	„	G. Ozaki (Tokyo H. Norm.)
Shot put (12 lb.)	14.975 m.	„	S. Mizokawa (S. M. Rly)
Hammer throw	38.245 m.	„	Y. Okita (Waseda Univ.)
Decathlon	3,146.695	„	M. Fujiguchi (Gumma Norm. Sch.)
Pentathlon	6,359·935	„	M. Oda (Waseda Univ.)

Records of Girls

50 m.	7.2″	1925	M. Terao (Almond)
100 m.	13″	„	„
200 m. relay	28·2″	„	Matsudo G. S. team
400 m.	53.8″	„	Almond team
Running high jump	1.25 m.	„	K. Yoshida (Almond)
Hop, step & jump	9.61 m.	„	S. Sawaike (Tokyo 1st G. S.)
Shot put (8 lb.)	7.69 m.	„	H. Tanimura (Tokyo Girls' H. Norm.)

Meiji Shrine Annual Games

The nation-wide sports meet takes place annually on the occasion of the autumn fete of the Shrine under the auspices of the Home Department. The games cover almost all field of land and aquatic athletics, 60 championships being competed for. They are participated in by nearly 6000 students and others from all parts of the country, and are given at the Meiji Shrine

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Stadium in Yoyogi. The second games were held from Oct. 28 to Nov. 3, 1925.

Below are given the results of the track and field events which form the centre of interest in all those contests (*=new record for Japan; ** new record for the Far East):—

Events	Open	Record Holders
100 m.	11.4″	M. Takagi (Akita)
200 m.	23″	T. Someya (Fukuoka)
400 m.	52.6″	T. Yoshida (Dairen)
800 m.	2′1.6″	T. Nando (Tokyo)
1,500 m.	4′11″	S. Nawada („)
5,000 m.	15′34.8″ (*)	J. Nagaya („)
Marathon (26 miles ¼)	2°43′55″	S. Takahashi(„)
High hurdle	16.2″	Y. Fukui („)
Low hurdle	24.8″(**)	Y. Miki („)
800 m. relay	1′32.6″	Yamagata High Sch. team
1,600 m. relay	3′32.2″	Tokyo High. Norm. Sch. team
Running high jump	1.68 m.	M. Kamo (Shizuoka)
Running broad jump	7.01 m.	M. Oda (Tokyo)
Hop, step & jump	14.51 m.	„ („)
Pole vault	3.50 m.	S. Morioka (Tokyo)
Javelin throw	50.215 m.	S. Uyeda („)
Discus throw	39.70 m.(*)	Y. Okita („)
Shot put	12.78 m.	S. Mizokawa (Osaka)
Hammer throw	37.14 m.(*)	T. Terada („)
Decathlon	5702.005	T. Someya (Fukuoka)

Members of Young Men's Associations

100 m.	11.4″	C. Nambu (Hokkaido)
400 m.	52.8″	H. Kabata (Akita)
1,500 m.	4′18″	S. Oka (Saga)
10,000 m.	33′52.4″	H. Koyanagi (Nagasaki)
800 relay	1′36.7″	Hokkaido Pref. team
Running broad jump	6.56 m.	C. Shibata (Akita)
Running high jump	1.70 m.	C. Nambu (Hokkaido)
Shot put	12.24 m.	M. Okamoto (Shizuoka)

Girls

50 m.	7″	K. Hitomi (Staff, Kyoto G.S.)
100 m.	13.4″	I. Nakayama (Obama G.S.)
200 m. relay	27.8″	Nagaoka G.S. team
400 m. „	55.6″	„ „ „
Running high jump	1.42 m.	T. Fukazawa (Seika G.S., Shizuoka)
Hop, step & jump	11.355 m.	K. Hitomi (Staff, Kyoto G.S.)

The Far Eastern Olympic Games

The 7th meeting was held at Manila for 8 days from May 16th, 1925. The championships of track and field, baseball, volley ball and basket ball went to the Filipinos, while Japan won in speed swimming and lawn tennis, and China in football.

	Philippines	Japan	China
Track and field.....	154	69	14
Speed swimming	14	67	0

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When the track and field events were half finished a trouble arose regarding the alleged unfairness of the umpires, on the ground of which the Japanese champions left the field on the 21st. This further developed into a dispute between the latter and the officials of the Japan Athletic Association sent there. As a result they had to secede from the track and field contest. This regrettable occurrence is responsible for the comparative few points gained by the Japanese champions in this branch of the games.

Boxing Among Military Officers

On March 17th, 1924, at the invitation of Lieut.-General Ugaki, the Minister of War, and Major-General Shiraishi, the Commandant of the Toyama Gakko, Captain Warren J. Clear, of the American Embassy, began instruction of a class of forty-five officers and non-commissioned officers in boxing. This was the first occasion the sport received regular training in Japan. Captain Clear's offer to train our officers was voluntary and gratuitous, and for two months this young officer exerted all his energies to develop some capable boxers in our Army and gave this new sport an impetus in Japan. Under his instruction the class made remarkable progress, and on May 17th, 1924, the Japanese Army staged its first boxing-bouts at the Toyama Gakko with marked success for so brief a period of training. Capt. Clear deserves mention in the sporting history of Japan together with that Austrian officer who first taught us the use of skiis.

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CHAPTER XX

AMUSEMENTS

1. THE STAGE ART, DANCE AND MUSIC

The year 1922 marks an epoch in the history of the stage art of Japan, for in the spring when the Mayor of Tokyo invited the then visiting Prince of Wales to a special programme in his honor at the Imperial Theatre, a number of Princes and Princesses of the Blood crossed the portals of a public theatre for the first time in this country. The four one-act plays chosen for the occasion fitly illustrated the immediate precursors of the Kabuki school of acting which combines the techniques of the posture dance play, the puppet rendition of drama, and a peculiar stage art called "No" cultivated by the gentry of the feudal regime. The Minister of Foreign Affairs' hospitality to the Royal Visitor included the performance of a well-known musical play by the leading actresses of the Imperial Theatre troupe, for which a temporary stage and auditorium was built as an extension of the Minister's official residence and the architectural and other designs of the new structure included elements from the Kamakura (seven centuries ago) and Momoyama (three centuries ago) periods. Three leading groups of actors and actresses in Tokyo took part in these entertainments. Their stars and managers have agreed to keep "April 17" for an annual commemoration of the great event. Ever since 1885 when the three famous actors of the time, Danjuro, Kikugoro and Sadanji, performed before the Emperor and Empress Meiji and the Empress Dowager on the temporary stage erected in the private residence of the then Foreign Minister, father of the present Marquis Inouye, class barriers between the court music and dance, the "No" drama and the popular stage art and their patrons or audiences have been in course of gradual removal. The Bureau of Music of the Imperial Household now invites the music-loving public to the semi-annual programme of its classical court music and dances as well as of its modern band music.

Sacred Dance, Court Music And "No" Drama

Our sacred dance is closely connected with the mythological tales, handed down from generation to generation by a class of oral traditionists until they were reduced to writing when the ideographic system was introduced from China and Korea. It is still performed in some Shinto shrines and also as a part of the Shinto rituals on an Imperial court festival day. A sacred song in archaic Japanese is chanted by a Shinto or court-robed musician to the clapping of two flat pieces of wood and to a string instrument called "wagon" or Japanese lyre. This oldest form of our music is familiar to every visitor to the Nikko shrine, the Ise shrines, or the Kasuga shrine at Nara. When the Imperial capital was removed from the last-mentioned Buddhist centre to

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Kyoto more than ten centuries ago, the great Tang dynasty music of China became the basis of the classical ceremonial music of the Imperial court, while the masked religious dance, evidently of Indian origin, called "gigaku," continues to be performed in some Buddhist temples on festival occasions. An expert student of music, Mr. Hisao Tanaka, of the Imperial Household Department recently made careful investigations of this classical Chinese music in the Prince Yi's palace at Seoul, Korea, and discovered the wonderful fact that nowhere else, neither in China nor in Japan, have been preserved a complete set of musical instruments of various descriptions and a band of musicians and dancers who can illustrate the marvellous Far Eastern music completed through twenty centuries of evolution and elaboration. Only a part of it, scores of Chinese and Korean pieces with an addition of some Japanese compositions, has been used in the Japanese Palace, both at Kyoto and Tokyo, for ceremonial or banquet purposes. The themes of songs, the postures and movements in dancing, the compositions of music all entered largely into the popular singing and dancing, the "No" drama and the Kabuki stage art of much later origins. Those who profess or patronize the latter three, therefore, will benefit much through acquainting themselves with the court-music and dance rendered in their classical purity.

Culture and refinement did not reach, for a long time, beyond the small circles of the Imperial court and court officials, civil and military, at Kyoto and of Shinto and Buddhist priests scattered throughout the country. By the time of the establishment of the first feudal government at Kamakura, however, a class of professional fighters called **Samurai** came into being between the cultured nobility and the ignorant masses. These men of the sword begun to cultivate the **Zen** sect of Buddhism to prepare their mind and soul for a valorous life and death without tedious processes of training and book learning. Their priest-masters being in many cases men of refined taste and profound scholarship wrote short dramas to be sung or staged by the samurai class, including the Shogun and the feudal lords or daimyo. These priests also taught such accomplishments as the ceremonial tea-drinking, a philosophical school of landscape gardening, or the art of floral arrangement. An esthete Shogun of the Ashikaga family established in Kyoto, the builder of the Kinkakuji pavilions and gardens, was the first to encourage the Samurai class in general to practise especially the "No" singing or acting. This was in the latter part of the fourteenth century. Naturally enough the Zen form of Buddhism and the Yuen or Mongol dynasty civilization in China were the outstanding features of this new stage art evolved out of the two or three simpler forms of dance much in fashion in the Kamakura period. An Osaka dyer has made an interesting contribution to the history of our fine and applied arts by pointing out, some time ago, that heavy lines and straight angles common in "No" costume designs were indicative of the spirit of Samurai—simplicity, directness, power—and had never existed in the aristocratic arts and designs. In contrast to the gorgeous colors, silken fabrics, gold-mounted swords, crowns and caps, lacquered shoes and long trailing skirts, all adapted from the Tang dynasty of China, which can be seen once a year even now on the occasion of the historical Aoi-Matsuri (Hollyhock Festival) procession at Kyoto

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on April 15, the "No" dance costume and stage-setting are simplicity itself. Only three or four characters including the hero or heroine appear in one piece. They enter and quit the boarded stage with a piece or two of miniature architecture and furniture, by a passage called "bridge". Explanative or descriptive words are sung by a chorus seated on one side of the stage, while the musical instruments used are a flute, a drum, and a large hand-drum and a small one. A character sings or chants his or her own speech as in opera, with slow and stately motions and gestures. It is to listen to a distinguished "No" actor's vocal music, more than to view his manner of acting, that the visitors fill the private theatres owned by different groups of "No" masters who, in their off-stage life, train amateur men and women in singing or dancing according to their traditional canons. Out of the five leading schools of "No" masters, the Hosho's and the Kwanze's are most popular in Tokyo. From the beginning a short kyogen or farce was introduced between two serious pieces to unbend the audience from the emotional tension of a heroic or religious tale. The Imperial Theatre, Tokyo, is contemplating occasional presentation of "No" dramas on its boards for the ordinary theatre-going public.

The Kabuki and Modern Stage Art

While culture and education in general were thus gradually permeating the middle class between the Imperial court and nobility and the common masses, the latter had no amusements or pastimes of their own save such primitive affairs as country dances and ballad singing, until they obtained their musical instrument, the three-stringed guitar called "samisen", some three hundred years ago. Our popular music and stage art owe their origin and development very much to this apparently simple instrument. Some of the songs and tunes of the thirteen-stringed "koto" or lyre, evidently of Chinese origin, which had been the universal instrument played in the upper and middle class families, were adopted or modified by "samisen" musicians. A musical and posture-dance play became then possible. A musical recitation of dramatic compositions also became possible. A stage illustration of a play with puppets, manipulated from behind by the "invisibles," followed, because its explanatory or descriptive text could now be musically recited to the accompanying "samisen", while the words of each character were spoken for the puppet by the same reciter. From puppet acting to human acting it was only a short step. As many of the themes and much of the technique of "No" dramas and puppet plays were derived from the Yuen or Mongol dynasty Chinese model, so the popular stage art of Japan comprises elements of the posture dance play, the "No" drama and farce, and the exaggerated gestures and the like of the puppet acting. The rise of this Kabuki stage art almost synchronized with the birth of "ukiyoye" or genre-picture, both of which indicated that the masses of people, especially in prosperous commercial cities and towns, had become wealthy enough to demand their own amusements and luxuries through continuance of peace under the last of Tokugawa Shogunate which founded the city of Yedo (Tokyo) about three centuries ago. The Kabuki plays are classified into historical and domestic or social pieces

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(we do not classify them into tragedies and comedies, but a comical or fantastic scene is introduced before or after a tragic situation in one play). There is still an exclusively puppet theatre in Osaka, and social plays by the great dramatist Chikamatsu were first staged in that business centre of feudal Japan; grotesque impersonations of legendary or historical heroes were first made on the Yedo stage, for which Moku-ami wrote plays towards the latter part of the Tokugawa Shogunate and at the beginning of the rehabilitated Imperial regime. The main difference between the Kabuki and the modern stage art is that, while more appeal is made to the intellect through the sense of hearing in the latter, the former appeals to imagination through the eye-sight more than to anything else. Successive generations of talented actors, some of whom specialized in feminine roles, have evolved a mass of traditional canons for enunciation, gesticulation, postures and movements of the leading characters of popular, therefore oft-repeated plays. The basic training of a Japanese actor is in posture dance because his actions and poses on the stage must harmonize with the "samisen" music of the Greek-like chorus. The life and thought, costumes and manners of the different strata of our feudal society are graphically illustrated on the Kabuki stage, while skilful color combinations in the costumes, stage architecture and furniture, together with the vocal and instrumental music suggesting a situation or a sentiment, are all calculated to carry the audience (spectators in Japanese) into a land of imagination and romance. (Vide also Chap. Modern Literature. Ed. J.Y.B.)

An element of historical realism was grafted on the Kabuki stock some forty years ago in Tokyo, Dramatist Fukuchi writing a number of new plays for the leading actors of his time. Kawakami and his wife Sada Yacco who made some sensation in their tour through Europe and America started a new grossly realistic school of acting in Kyoto about thirty years ago. They and their troupe took up current events for their staging at first, but on their return from abroad they made another new departure by their successful production of some Shakespearean dramas. For the last ten years or so, both writers and actors have been steadily cultivating the modern European varieties of plays and playing as translations, as adaptations, or in original compositions. The Imperial Theatre in Tokyo was the first to train actresses to appear in modern plays with actors; they have also been taught to play feminine roles in old Kabuki pieces. There are several groups of exclusively modern players, and many young actors of the old school have already attained considerable skill as "modern" actors. The monthly bills of the leading theatres, therefore, now contain at least one modern play. The latest move in our theatre circles is to reduce the length of entertainment to five hours—the usual limit has been between six and ten hours. At Takarazuka near Osaka a company of girls have been entertaining the music-loving public for some years with operatic rendering of fairy tales. The young Chinese actor-singer Mei Lanfang made a great hit in Tokyo and Osaka a few years ago. Some playwrights, critics, scene designers and painters have been in the habit of giving amateur theatricals once or twice a year, while university students and school boys and girls occasionally entertain their friends with plays in Japanese, English or other foreign languages. While

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the posture-dance masters and mistresses still keep to their traditional canons, some younger actors started a new movement in 1922 and are staging modernized dances on new themes, with new motions and poses, sometimes applying European instruments to Japanese music.

The number of theatres in the six premier cities as existing in 1924 was; Tokyo, 28; Osaka 26; Kyoto 15; Nagoya, 21; Yokohaam 3; Kobe, 7. The figures for the Tokyo theatres are: No. of days open 4,658; No. of tickets sold 3,192,174.

2. PROFESSIONAL STORY-TELLERS

For all the feverish haste with which Japan is striving to keep up in various spheres of activity with the advanced nations of the West, there still remain, as may naturally be expected, many things that are reminiscent of the good old days that had flourished undisturbed for centuries till only sixty years ago. In the field of literature, especially fiction, this relic of the old feudal time is supplied, among others, by the tales of heroism and adventures with which the professional romance-reciters used to delight audience at variety halls or street corners in Yedo and Osaka.

Romance reading from a public stage is growing scarce owing to the change in the times and the dwindling of professional masters, but it still forms part, very often, of an entertainment program at a private banquet. As delivered by a veteran "reader," punctuated by the beating of a folded fan, a chapter from the life of one of the 47 loyal ronin, for instance, does not fail to afford half an hour's entertainment of thrilling interest.

During these ten years or so these romances have undergone an interesting change. They have been transferred from the public stage to the columns of newspapers and pediodicals, where shorn of gestures and intonation as delivered by the "readers", they are literally read and enjoyed by immense number of people of all classes and both sexes, for devoid as they are of literary merit, they certainly present features which compare favorably in several respects with most of the current romances which too often consist of tedious psychological analysis and have no plot at all, or but a thin one. The trouble with these narrative romances is that being old compositions by the "readers" themselves, most of them dead, the stock is extremely limited, fifty at most, so that the stereotyped texts are going the round of one journal after another, and back again to the same columns after a number of years. Some commercial novelists have tried their hand in this line, but have generally failed to catch the popular fancy. It must indeed be a difficult task to write a romance appealing to the low taste of factory girls among whom the romances enjoy a tremendous circulation, so much so that the publishers of some monthlies serving these simple tales have acquired big fortunes.

3. MOTION PICTURES

Introduced about thirty years ago, the cinematograph has grown so popular that on the industrial side Japan now comes next to America, France and Germany. There are four leading

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cinema companies, two each in Tokyo and Osaka, viz., Nippon Katsudo Kaisha (Japan Motion Picture Co., Ltd.), Tokyo, Shochiku Cinema Kaisha (Shochiku Cinema Co., Ltd.), Tokyo, Teikoku Cinema Engei Kaisha (Imperial Cinema & Theatre Co. Ltd.) Osaka, and Toa Cinema Kaisha (Oriental Cinema Co. Ltd.) Osaka. They all function as Producers, Exhibitors, and Distributors. The larger studios, one each in Tokyo and Kobe, two in Osaka and three in Kyoto are controlled by the four companies.

Though handicapped by imperfect equipment these studios are producing picture plays almost as good as in other countries, only they have not attained the exportable stage, chiefly because films of Japan produced abroad, despite their absurd representation of Japanese manner and custom, are acceptable to ignorant spectators. Pictures made in Japan are much better than "La Bataille" by Sessue Hayakawa, a Japanese picture player who has risen to notoriety abroad. About 80 per cent. of all the imported films are American, no doubt due to the fact that the Great War temporarily suspended the film industry of Europe. France and Germany have now begun to send their productions. In 1924, for instance, "Kean" and "Le Chant du l'Amour Triomphant" by Albatros, France, and "Sumurun" produced in Germany were imported. Branches of Westi, Germany, have been established recently in Tokyo and Kobe.

During the war time, the Universal of America almost monopolized Japanese cinema halls and its office in Tokyo in doing its best to maintain the fame. The other American distributors whose productions are represented in Japanese halls are United Artist, First National, Paramount, Metro, etc. During the one year from July 1, '25, to June 30, '26, Japan imported from America 1,429,241 meters of finished movie films against only 282,740 meters from Europe. Compared with the European pictures, the American films are generally more popular and command higher price. During the same period Japan bought from abroad 1,725,161 meters of blank films to produce native pictures. Judging from the difference in prices between American picture films and those produced in this country the former are more popular than the latter.

One unique feature of Japanese cinema shows is the invariable presence of "interpreters," a new profession called into existence for explaining foreign films to the spectators, and these professionals number at present no less than 8,000. This is nothing wonderful when it is remembered that there are in Japan more than one thousand "permanent" picture houses and over sixty thousand temporary houses, so popular are the movies through the length and breadth of the country.

Japanese censors ruthlessly cut all love scenes which pass as a matter of course in Europe and America, such as lip-to-lip kisses, embraces of lovers, and sensual nude dances. Alive to the value of motion pictures for educational purposes, the educational authorities have lately established a committee to select pictures to be recommended for the purpose of public education.

4. INTELLECTUAL GAMES, INDOOR

Gobang, chess and card-playing, native and imported, are

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major intellectual games in Japan as played indoors. The third is omitted here, as it is less refined and more open to gambling than the first two. These are generally believed to have originated in China and been introduced into Japan in remote antiquity by one of the Japanese envoys to China. As played in the two countries it furnishes a highly interesting study of their mentality. The Chinese style of play is dull and indecisive, like a bombardment at long range, while the Japanese play is comparable to a terrible combat between two antagonists and is exciting and conclusive, especially as regards chess.

Both gobang and chess were honored during the Tokugawa Shogunate with special patronage by the Government, and the recognized masters were granted a small fief. The coveted position as in the case of "no" dancing, tea-ceremony, artisans and others of non-warrior professions, was hereditary. Professionals of the two games are graded into nine according to their relative attainments, the 1st grade representing the initiated and the 9th the highest, one only among the living and called "master." The 8th is known as "deputy master," this honor being allowable to any number of contemporary players of proved ability. The gobang community has only one "deputy-master," but those of the corresponding rank in chess number five.

Gobang

The Japanese innovation or improvement effected in this game consists in counting the pieces in the "captured area" when deciding the issue of the contest, whereas, according to the Chinese practice, the area only, or rather the number of squares contained therein, is counted for the purpose. The squares of the Gobang-board total 361, being 19 by 19, and the piece or "stones," as they are called, used by players, number 181 for the black and 180 for the white, the pieces being convex discs. The white pieces are made of shell of some marine mollusc while the others are of stone. A board of standard size measures 17″×15″¾ and the best are made of the wood of torreya nercitera.

The principle of this game is to secure a larger half of the space of 361 squares, and hence very often the issue is apparently indecisive until the final counting. What adds to the enjoyment of the game is the relative number of pieces captured, for the difference of space is very often more than accounted for by that of captured pieces. When the contest is animated the number of captives is generally large, but this very rarely happens for a match between high-grade players. There are naturally two kinds of players, one represented by those who are aggressive and intent on making captives, and the other by those whose plan of operation is pacific and is aimed at space-grabbing. The fundamental principle of this game is that a space containing two independent "eyes" or squares is inviolable, so that any prolongation connected with this base is immune from capture. The object of each player is therefore to prevent his opponent forming the inviolable squares and to cut his line of connection with any of them. In this respect the practice of gobang very much resembles ordinary military operations. Of the black and white pieces the former are used by an inferior or a defeated player, and the odds conceded to a weaker player con-

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sist of a suitable number of moves before the commencement, the moves consisting of stones placed at the marked spots, nine in all. In this game there are no pieces and officers, all the stones being of uniform power, and this peculiarity makes the play rather abstract and less exciting than the other.

Chess

This is far more popular and democratic than the other, perhaps because the apparatus used is simpler and hence more accessible to ordinary folk. Indeed the very fact that it is as equally enjoyed by laborers as by the wealthy seems, in the eyes of some snobbish persons, to make it less dignified than the other. What is interesting at the same time is that the game more strongly appeals to military and naval officers than gobang, probably because its moves and operations have much in common with the principles underlying manoeuvres and actual warfare. Report says that the late Meiji Tenno was partial to it and that this partiality is shared by the reigning Emperor and Prince Regent. It is generally admitted to be more complicated than gobang, as may be seen from the fact that while the latter counts no small number of lady experts such is very rarely the case with the other. In Japanese chess captives are freely employed and in consequence some pieces change hands any number of times according to the development of the play, this complicating the process and hence adding to the enjoyment of the game.

Japanese & European Chess.—While possessing some common features, the two have striking points of contrast. In the first place the Japanese board is divided into 81 squares with 20 pieces on each side. Both have footmen or pawns and king, but here the parallel ends. There are no pieces in Japan corresponding to queen, knight and rook, though bishop is very nearly represented by the Japanese **Kaku** that can move one square and sweep only diagonally before it is promoted. The setting of pieces in the Japanese game is in this order; first the king in the middle or 5th square as counted from either right or left, and on both sides are arranged four pieces, i.e. **Kin** (gold), **Gin** (silver), **Keima** (horse), **Kyosha** (spear). In front of Keima from the right is placed **Hisha** (filer), while the corresponding position from the left is occupied by Kaku. The two may be considered as advance guards. The third range of squares from each edge is filled with **Fu** (footmen). The privileges of the King are identical in the two systems, except that in Japan there is no castling. The Gold moves only one square at a time in any direction, except diagonally backward; the Silver cannot move either laterally or backwards; the Horse can move only to a third square obliquely forward, either right or left and corresponding to the apex of the letter V; the Spear, one square forward or the whole uninterrupted file forward. Of the two advance guards the Diagonal sweeper moves diagonally either one square or the whole range if left open, and the Filer forward, backward and laterally in the same manner. The Footman has the privilege of moving only one square forward. When promoted all the pieces and the Footman acquire the function of the Gold which is unchangeable. The two Advance guards when promoted acquire the ad-

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ditional power of the King, in addition to their original privilege of moving.

As mentioned above the Japanese game admits the employment of captives and hence the player must vigilantly keep before his eyes the captured force of his opponent. On the whole, the Japanese chess is more difficult to learn than the European counterpart and it is said that a Japanese chess expert can readily acquire in the course of a voyage lasting say a couple of weeks sufficient skill in the other game as easily to match a foreign player of average strength in the latter. The odds allowed to a weaker player range between the minimum of one Spear omitted and the maximum of a solitary King with only 8 Footmen in hand on the stronger side, but in general the omission of the two Advance Guards is the highest concession. This omission represents the difference of ten grades in the capacity of the opposing players.

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CHAPTER XXI

CONSTRUCTION

A. PUBLIC WORKS

INTRODUCTORY

Under the heading fall all works on Roads and Bridges, Rivers and Harbors, Water Supply and Sewerage, Irrigation and Drainage, Sand Arrestation, and Coast Protection carried out in Japan Proper. Those in Taiwan, Chosen, Karafuto, and South Manchuria are to be found under the respective headings.

The administration of public works is in the hands of the Minister of Home Affairs, Governors of Prefectures, etc. according to the kind of works specified in the Ordinance.

The expenditure for public works is borne variously by the State, Prefectures, Districts, etc. according to the nature and importance of such works, and the localities or parties most benefited thereby. The amount of money expended in 33 years between 1884 and 1917 totals ¥1,126,640,000 (¥34,140,000 a year on an average) of which about 12% was borne by the State. Of late years the expenditure has risen considerably above the average owing to various causes, as may be seen in the following tabulation covering the 3 fiscal years ending 1924:—

Expenditure Borne by the State

	1923	1922	1921
For River work	¥28,604,795	26,191,217	26,204,781
„ Sand arresting	832,873	870,104	794,088
„ Harbor work	11,674,753	9,958,452	7,426,107
„ Bridging work	268,423	434,926	118,849
Total	42,823,271	38,852,477	36,591,014

The rest of the expenditures are borne as follows:

	1919	1918	1917
Prefectures	¥45,322,127	37,551,265	24,929,542
Districts	5,007,263	3,646,662	2,828,892
Cities	14,756,403	13,042,802	8,737,687
Towns & Villages	20,559,287	15,350,599	11,492,480
Local Unions	6,323,423	4,723,540	3,509,302
Total	91,968,503	74,314,868	51,497,903

The State aids for the various works amounted to 12% in 1915 and 8% in 1916 of the total expenditures.

ROADS

The Road Law promulgated in 1919 divides the roads into 5 classes, viz. Koku-do, (National roads), Fuken-do (Prefectural roads), Gun-do (District roads), Shi-do (City roads), and Choson-do (Town and Village roads).

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The first class comprises roads from Tokyo, to the Great Shrine of Ise, Headquarters of Army divisions, Naval stations, Prefectural capitals, and chief open ports, and all the important military roads. The Prefectural roads are those connecting the Prefectural capitals and other important points within a Prefecture, and so forth. The normal widths of National and Prefectural roads are to be more than 24 ft., and 18 ft. permissible of reduction to 18 ft. and 15 ft. respectively when located in mountainous regions.

Important District and City roads are to be more than 18 ft. in width, and town and village roads, 12 ft. The ruling grade for National roads is 1 in 30, and that of Prefectural roads 1 in 25 in the flat country and 1 in 15 and 1 in 10 in mountain defiles. The bridges on National and Prefectural roads are to be proportioned to carry a uniform load, of 100 lb. per sq. ft., 12 ton steam roller, and 8 ton wagon. At the end of 1919 the total mileages of roads in the country were National 5,440, Prefectural 23,690 and others 271,560 miles. There were on these roads 350,439 bridges with span length exceeding 6 ft., totalling 880 miles in length, of which 188 miles were of metallic construction and the rest of wood and stone.

The expenditure for the roads and bridges during 10 years from 1907 to '17 was on an average ¥25,264,195 a year, defrayed as follows:—

State Aid	¥ 1,219,282
Prefectures	11,057,397
Districts	1,740,636
Cities	5,615,632
Towns & Villages	3,800,187
Misc. Funds	1,831,061

Roads are being constantly reconstructed and extended throughout the country. The program for such work, which became a law in 1919, contemplates the improvement and reconstruction of over 5,000 miles of National roads, 1,000 miles of Prefectural roads, and streets of 6 great cities, viz. Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagoya at an expenditure of ¥628,800,000 of which ¥282,800,000 is to be borne by the State. In construction approved modern methods and materials are being used, especially in the cities.

TRAMWAYS

Tramways are permitted to be laid on roads under conditions defined by the law, and in manners subject in every detail to the approval of the Bureau of Public Works. At the end of July 1926 there were 190 lines of tramways, of which 103 were electric, 31 steam and the rest of miscellaneous kinds, and the total mileage in operation was 1,588 miles and in construction, 52 miles. The gauges of the tracks vary from 2 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. 8½ in. The profit arising from the working of the tramway averages about 6% on the invested capitals.

RIVER WORKS

The river works in Japan are chiefly for the protection against inundations, the importance of which may be seen from the following statistics of damage caused thereby:

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	Amount of Damage	Cost of Repairs
1916	¥ 7,460,000	¥ 4,249,000
1917	20,366,000	12,124,000
1918	72,793,000	38,068,000
1919	37,541,000	21,136,000
1920	51,682,490	37,186,188
1921	52,650,411	28,008,016

Great floods in the whole country on record between the years 566 and 1866 are no less than 426 in number, making the occurrence once in three years. The most disastrous one in recent years was in 1896, which devastated more than 1,900,000 acres of farming land and caused damage estimated at ¥137,694,800. The River Law promulgated in 1896 has made Prefectural Governments generally responsible for the maintenance of rivers within their territory, and only in cases where several prefectures are concerned does the Central Government take the work in hand. Up to 1917, 32 main rivers, 47 tributaries and 22 minor streams were dealt with according to the Law. The following table gives the cost of the work and the source of funds disposed of in fiscal years 1916-'19:—

	1919	1918	1917	1916
State	——	——	——	927,929
Prefectures	¥16,747,863	14,150,661	8,611,067	8,893,691
Districts	165,984	134,575	91,470	78,182
Cities	559,893	965,139	407,844	449,837
Towns and Villages	3,544,826	2,421,422	1,436,297	1,016,852
Local Unions	1,037,127	1,081,541	768,487	345,128
Contributions	——	——	——	266,148
Total Cost	22,055,693	18,753,344	11,315,165	11,977,767

Owing to the frequency of floods in late years and the increasing extent of devastations, caused by the increase of land brought under cultivation, and by extension of drainage and deforestation, the Government has since 1911 taken a more drastic measure, by which 20 rivers are to be improved in 18 years, as the work of the first period, at an estimated cost of ¥176,740,500.

These are to be followed by 45 more rivers, which are now being investigated. The progress of the work has been interrupted more or less by the high cost of labor and material since the close of the European War, necessitating on the one hand the extension of time and on the other increase of appropriation.

Great as is the draft on the purse of the nation which the work of river improvements calls for, it is an investment for perpetual interest to the country. It is estimated that, as the result of the aforesaid works of the first period alone, the increase in the rice crop will amount to more than ¥43,000,000 a year.

Closely allied with and mainly pertaining to river works and for that reason, included in the latter, is the work of sand arrestation. The expenditure for this, which amounted to ¥935,400 in 1915 and ¥917,900 in 1916 was largely borne by the prefectures.

New River Work Program

The 1st term program of the river work plan which had been adopted by the Government in 1911 and was in progress under the direct management of Home Office, was revised in 1922 both

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from necessity of administrative retrenchment in the 1923 fiscal year and also in consequence of the decision to take up in the 1924-5 year, the work of 6 new rivers as the Tenryu, Shinano, etc. that figure on the 2nd term program. The consecutive disbursements spread over twelve years and the burden to the State coffers are as follows as officially published in Dec. 1922 (in ¥1,000):—

	Total	Of which State disbursement		Total	Of which State disbursemen
1923-24	30,150	18,000	1931-32	18,606	18,000
1924-25	27,025	16,000	1930-31	19,066	18,000
1925-26	26,799	16,000	1931-32	18,606	18,000
1926-27	25,765	16,000	1932-33	11,628	11,386
1927-28	23,892	16,000	1933-34	4,519	4,177
1928-29	23,638	18,000	1934-35	1,479	1,137
1929-30	20,199	18,000			

N.B. The balance is to be met by the local Government.

As regards details of the original and 1st term program the reader is referred to the J.Y.B., 1921-22 Edition, P.P. 212 and 214.

HARBOR WORKS

While the history of harbor works in Japan is almost as old as that of navigation, modern works of magnitude date from the unsuccessful attempt at creating a harbor at Nobiru in 1878. Nearly ten years elapsed before the second one at Yokohama was undertaken. Since then, more than 40 harbors have been constructed or improved. The following list comprises all the harbor works (some of which are still in progress) whose total cost or estimate thereof exceeded ¥1,000,000. They are arranged in chronological order, the Roman numerals indicating the number of periods into which the works were divided.

Abb.; B. W. Breakwaters; J. Jetties; G. Groins; Q. Quays; E. Equipments; W. D. Wet Dock; L. P. Landing Piers; D.g. Dredging; R. Reclamation.

Harbors	Works	Time	Cost
Nagasaki (I)	D. g.....	1920- —	2,500,000
Yokohama (I)	B. W., J., D....	1889-1896	2.346,187
Wakamatsu (I)	D. g., R.....	1918- —	15,730,000
Hakodate (III)	L. P., D. g., E..	1922-1925	2,750,000
Niigata (I)	B. W., D.....1896-1904		1,196.256
Nagoya	B. W., D. g., R..	1920- —	8,670,000
Otaru (I)	B. W.....	1897-1908	2.188,066
Nagasaki (II)	D., R.....	1897-1904	4.599,798
Osaka (I)	B. W., D., R.....	1897-1917	22,918,000
Yokohama (II)	R., Q., D., E....	1899-1918	10,476,656
Miike	B. W., D., W. D..	1902-1907	3,000,000
Kobe	B. W., R., Q., E..	1903- —	63,660,000
Niigata (II)	B. W., D.....	1907-1921	3,000,000
Otaru (II)	B. W., P., R....	1908-1921	7,400,000
Kushiro	B. W., D., J.....	1909- —	7,000,000
Shimazu (I)	B. W., D., R....	1909-1914	465,241
Tsuruga (1)	D., R., Q., E....	1909-1914	734,248
Oita	B.W., L.P., D., R.	1910-1916	1,411,574
Hakodate (II)	B. W.....	1910-1920	1,571,979

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Harbors	Works	Time	Cost
Rumoi	B. W., D., R.....	1910- —	6,360,000
Yokkaichi	B.W., D., J., W. D.	1910- —	7,000,000
Shimonoseki Strait	D	1910- —	13,760,000
Funakawa	B.W., R., W.D., D.g	1911- —	5,000,000
Tsurumi	B. W., D., R....	1913- —	10,000,000
Aomori (I)	Q., B. W., D., R..	1914-1924	3,570,000
Shiogama	Q., B.W., D., R..	1914- —	6,000,000
Niigata (III)	D., R., Q., W.D..	1915- —	6,340,000
Moji	B.W., D., R., Q., E	1916- —	9,800,000
Hakata	B. W., D., R....	1917- —	3,700,000
Osaka (II)	D., R., Q.....	1918- —	18,000,000
Muroran	B. W., D.....	1918- —	4,930,000
Samè	B. W., R.....	1919- —	1,200,000
Shimizu (II)	D., R., Q.....	1921- —	6,180,000
Yokohama (III)	D., Q., E. B.W., L.P	1921- —	28,580,000
Kagoshima	Q., D.g., L.P.....	1923- —	3,000,000
Takamatsu	B.W., R., D.g., L.P	1922- —	2,200,000
Imaharu	B.W.Q.,L.P.,Dg.,R., W.D	1920- —	3,000,000
Komatsujima	B.W.,Q.,D.g.,W.D.	1923- —	3,200,000
Sakae	B.W., D.g. Q., R.	1922- —	1,800,000
Nawa	Q., D.g., R.....	1921- —	1,500,000
Tokyo	B.W., Q., D.g., R	1923- —	6,800,000
Fushiki	Q., L.P., D.g., W.D., R., B.W.	1924- —	5,000,000
Shimonoseki	Q., D.g., R.....	1921- —	3,610,000
Tsuruga	Q., D.g., B.W., R.	1922- —	3,400,000
Choshi	B.W., G., D.g., W.D., R.	1924- —	9,500,000
Abashiri	B.W., D.g., ...	1920- —	2,840,000
Wakanai	B. W.....	1920- —	2,800,000

Including the colonial works, the total outlay for harbors during the past 30 years amounts to something like ¥500,000,000. The greatest amounts of money have been expended for Yokohama and Kobe harbors, where quays and piers have been constructed for receiving at their sides the largest ships afloat on the Pacific, and equipped with the most improved appliances, transit-sheds and warehouses for the loading, discharging and storing of cargoes.

The harbor works, with only a few exceptions, have been carried out by the State. Private ownership or lease of shore land and of water area in a harbor has been avoided as far as possible.

Of recent years, the impetus given to pelagic fishing and in consequence an extensive use of oil boats has made the construction of fishery harbors necessary at numerous places along the coasts. There are now seven such harbors each completed at the cost of ¥1,000,000 or over.

SANITARY WORKS

Water supply.—Wells have been the most common sources of water supply throughout the country. In places where potable water was not thus obtainable waterworks of simple construction were laid out and have been in use from olden times.

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Thus in Tokyo, the drinking water was until recently taken from the Tama river, 10 miles from the city, in open canals and conduits built 300 years ago. The first modern waterworks constructed in Japan was in Yokohama in 1885, designed by an English engineer H. S. Palmer. Yokohama was followed by the cities of Hakodate and Nagasaki. At the end of 1921 there were 84 civic cooperations provided with modern waterworks, and 42 more were in course of having them constructed, for supplying 5,878,000 souls with wholesome water. The total cost of these works is estimated at ¥187,522,000 of which the State aid amounts to ¥43,234,000. The following table gives the figures relative to some of the more important ones according to the latest returns:—

	Cost of Construction (Yen 1,000)	Length of Piers (1,000 ft.)	No. of Private Cocks (1,000)	No. of Posts (1,000)	Yearly Receipt (Yen 1,000)
Tokyo	29,662	2,389	211	154	3,551
Kyoto	6,038	1,239	36	30	672
Osaka	23,494	2,178	99	128	4,616
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—
Kobe	14,163	1,278	33	58	1,395
Nagasaki	4,514	286	10	16	381
Nagoya	5,280	980	22	21	444
Hiroshima	3,047	830	19	17	516
Okayama	1,038	214	8	10	217

The water supplied is generally filtered either by gravity or mechanically. The supply per head per day as designed varies from 1 to 4½ cu. ft., being 3.07 cu. ft. on an average. But the actual quantity supplied generally varies from 1 to 3 and exceptionally from 0.3 to 5.9 cu. ft.

The rate of charges varies somewhat with localities. Thus in a house with not more than 5 inmates the charge is ¥6 at Yokohama and ¥5 at Tokyo per year, and ¥0.70 at Nagasaki and ¥0.55 at Kobe per month. Extra charges are made for extra inmates, horses, bath, etc. In Tokyo where meters are used in larger houses, the charge is ¥0.03-0.05 per cu. m. above fixed charges, the latter varying with the size of meters used.

The construction of waterworks is being extended to all the cities and larger towns. The State gives every facility and encouragement to such works; an aid to the extent of one half the cost of construction is given in certain circumstances. Waterworks Regulations do not allow the construction with private funds, except where the bodies cooperating are so poor as to be unable to raise the capitals necessary for the purpose.

Sewerage.—Complete sewerage systems are still lacking in most of the cities; open gutters and drain canals carry the rain and waste waters in most places. One reason of the comparative absence of sewers such as are constructed in Europe and America is in the larger use of fecal matters for agricultural purposes and the limited use of water in cleaning. The larger cities are naturally the first to feel the need of change. In 1920 there were 10 cities partially provided with more or less complete systems of sewerage. The construction of sewerage works of Tokyo was commenced in 1911 and is to be completed in 1927. The cost is estimated at ¥33,660,000, one half of which is to be defrayed by the State. The work in Osaka was started in 1894 at an estimated cost of ¥7,300,000. That at Nagoya is to cost ¥4,400,000.

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IRRIGATION & DRAINAGE

The cultivation of rice in Japan, wherever water for the purpose is available, makes irrigation a work of paramount importance throughout the country. Where the streams are not large, all surplus waters are carefully stored up in reservoirs built in their courses, to be let out in time of need into the network of canals with which the greater part of the farm lands of the country is literally covered. Drainage is secondary in extent as well as importance to irrigation. These works when completed as they mostly are, require comparatively little outlay to be maintained in good order. In four fiscal years 1913-'16, the total expenditure for irrigation and drainage amounted to ¥7,600,000 making an average outgo of ¥1,915,000 a year, which is largely borne by local unions.

COAST PROTECTION

Wherever the coastal properties are valuable or the safety of travel is to be ensured the shores are rivetted. The expenditure for coast protection arises from the extension of such work, as well as from the necessity of repairing damage. The extent of the latter may be inferred from the following statistics of damage caused by tidal waves.

Year	Amount of Damage (in Yen 1,000)	Cost of Repair (Yen 1,000)
1920	27	316
1921	128	86
1922	140	562
1923	2,177	832

The kind of work carried out differs according to localities and circumstances. Most repairs are made by the use of wooden cribs or bulkheads which can be rapidly built or replaced, while all permanent works are either of concrete or stone.

TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF THE EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE TO PUBLIC WORKS

As described at some length in the Earthquake Appendix of the 1924-25 edition the damage caused by the 1923 earthquake to public works in the afflicted area was estimated at a little over 100 million yen. Below is quoted from the Appendix some paragraphs demonstrating the technical aspects of the earthquake damage.

Slopes of Cuttings and Bankings

Slopes are so designed as to keep the angle of repose. But at the time of earthquake intense acceleration both horizontal and vertical acts on the soil grain to diminish the angle of repose and finally to cause the collapse of the slope. It is customary to give an inclination of about 1 in vertical: 0.8 in horizontal to the slopes of hard clay and weathered volcanic rocks. Still at the time of severe shocks the angle of repose for these formations diminishes to 45° or 1 in vertical: 1 in horizontal. For the banking of ordinary soil a slope of 1 in vertical: 1.5 in horizontal is generally admitted as proper. In a great shock the angle of repose is reduced to about 25° or 1 in vertical: 2 in horizontal, and followed by collapse.

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Retaining Walls and Earth Pressure

The earth pressure shows a remarkable increase for the same reason that the angle of repose shows a decrease. For instance, the pressure of the ordinarily banked soil in severe earth tremor grows by from 1.5 to 2 times that of normal conditions, and the walls retaining it give way at once, their factor of safety being far smaller than in other structures. The retaining walls much adopted in this country may be classified into dry rubble, concrete, and re-inforced concrete walls. The first have been widely adopted in Japan from olden times for protecting roads and river-sides. They are constructed by laying one upon another large pyramid-shaped stones, with their bases turned outside, and filling in the gaps in the back with small rubbles. The banks of the moats surrounding the Imperial Palace in Tokyo afford an example of this construction. This kind of wall is the weakest against earthquake, but it seldom overturns or slips out en masse, the damage being generally limited to the upper part. In massive concrete walls the damage consists mostly of tilting or slipping out, and less often of horizontal cracks of execution joints. Tilting and cracks seldom occur in re-inforced concrete walls; only a weak formation causes more or less sliping out. The quay walls of Yokohama port, 30'-40' in height and consisting of large concrete blocks piled up one upon another, suffered severely from the quake, some portions overturning or tilting badly, and others sliding out several feet. Such construction having thus proved incapable of resisting severe shocks, the authorities contemplate rebuilding those quay walls with large caissons of re-inforced concrete.

Banking

Almost all the roads and embankments built by banking up earth on soft ground suffered from the earthquake, sinking as a result of the diminished bearing power of the formation soil. At the time of great shocks the bearing power is reduced to one half in the soil whose angle of repose is less than 20°. In saturated silt the power almost disappears. In bankings upon silt longitudinal cracks are developed by the remarkable slipping which horizontal shocks bring about on the contact face of 1 silt and banked earth.

Abutments and Piers of Bridges

The abutments and piers supporting permanent superstructures are mostly masonry work of bricks, concrete or stone, which can bear heavy vertical load but are very weak against bending from horizontal force, hence their cracking and splitting at the time of seismic disturbance. Investigation into the damaged bridges shows that the tensile strength of masonry work at execution joints is only 10-30 lb per sq. in. In order to increase seismic stability it is necessary to adopt such construction as will resist bending, i.e. re-inforced concrete. Taught by a severe lesson in the catastrophe of 1923 the Government will make it a principle to so design the substructures as to make them capable of resisting a horizontal force equivalent to 30% of the vertical load and their own weight, acting at the center of their gravities.

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Superstructures of Bridges

As permanent superstructures, steel girders, steel trusses, re-inforced concrete beams, steel arches, plain or reinforced concrete arches have been widely in use. Heavy structures possess weak seismic stability when acted upon by strong horizontal vibration. Almost all bridges built of re-inforced concrete beams upon re-inforced concrete bents fell off into the stream, so that such design should not be used hereafter except in the case of short spans for lighter traffic. Steel girders and trusses are very strong and even when those of railway bridges were thrown off from the piers more than 30 ft. high, they were not so badly broken beyond repair but could be put to use again with more or less of mending or re-inforcing, if there were some water cushion. But those of high-way bridges having heavy solid floors sustained serious injury. Therefore to make it safe against earth tremor a steel bridge must be provided with a substructure and support construction strong enough to resist enormous horizontal force. The support as adopted heretofore leaves much room for improvement, for a slightly severe shock is enough to bend or shear off anchor bolts, and to draw out bed-stones, causing the displacement of superstructure. Arch bridges generally suffered little from the calamity, partly because they are usually built with strong foundation upon firm ground and partly because of the statical property of the arch. On the whole those arch bridges so designed as to be safe against the change of ± 15° C. in the temperature were not affected at all by the catastrophe. Only radial cracks were seen where for the purpose of saving expense re-inforcement was not used.

Tunnels

The Miura Peninsula and adjoining districts are a hilly region of tertiary formation, and on their highways there are many tunnels, with a lining of brickwork about 2′ 6″ in thickness. All of these tunnels received more or less damage. In most cases it was due to the collapse of the cuttings at the portals, which blockaded the entrances. In the lining longitudinal cracks on the upper part predominated, these being more serious near the entrances. To make the tunnels earthquake-proof, the cuttings at the approaches must be avoided as much as possible while the lining should be of re-inforced concrete or concrete reinforced with steel frames. But this means greatly increased expense for tunnel-driving. The authorities should dispense with tunnels as far as possible.

Waterworks and Sewerage

The extensive damage on waterworks in Tokyo and Yokohama is chiefly attributed to the weakness of pipe joints against the shocks and the non-resistance of the whole structure against the horizontal bending force. The pipe joint in this country consists of a socket filled with lead. The lead was thrust out by the motion of the pipes in different directions, leaving gaps for the high-pressure water to easily leak out. The settling basins, filter beds, pure water reservoir, etc. were mostly of brickwork, and they developed cracks both large and small. Especially in Yokohama they became incapable of holding water. In Tokyo

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three out of six delivery pipes at the pumping station were broken, causing much difficulty for repairs. These pipes had been fixed at one end to the wall of the pump-house and at the other to the concrete mass in outside. The result was the difference of motion at both ends caused by the quake brought about a great bending movement, ultimately causing the dislocation of the pipes. The open channel which connects the river with the settling basin was damaged at three places through the collapse of concrete walls, and occasioned for a time the stoppage of water supply for the whole city.

The sewers in Tokyo city have been in recent years reconstructed of reinforced concrete, and on the fatal occasion the canals and conduits all came out safe. Only some cracks occurred in the settling basin at the purifying plant which was built of plain concrete on a made-up ground, while 20,000 gallon elevated tank of re-inforced concrete fell down because of the weak stand giving way. Being old-styled conduits of brick or concrete, the sewers in Yokohama were mostly crushed under ground, and a great deal of difficulty is expected in their reconstruction.

B. ARCHITECTURE AND EARTHQUAKE

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

It may be stated at the outset that in representing the strength of earthquake vibrations engineers generally use the seismic coefficient (K) and determine its relation to seismic force (F) according to the following formula:

$F=Ma=\frac{W}{g}=WK$, where M stands for "mass," W "weight" and a "maximum acceleration due to earthquake." and g "acceleration due to gravity, i.e. 9,800 mm./sec2".

Except at places very close to the centre of disturbance, the destructive force of an earthquake as acting upon buildings chiefly comes from horizontal vibration. The force as affecting a building may therefore be considered as lateral and in proporton to its weight. Upon that hypothesis the value of K in Tokyo as regards the September earthquake is represented as follows:

Up-town (alluvial formation), Tokyo.....	0.1
Down-town (alluvial formation), "	0.25

The late Dr. Omori, who made an exhaustive study of the natural vibration period of many high and low buildings made of steel or reinforced concrete, observed that in all cases the period of the vibrations did not exceed one second, in some cases it being between 0.3 and 0.5 seconds, far shorter than I to 1½ seconds as in the late great earthquake. From this fact he came to the conclusion that each building was practically one simple body and is most strongly stressed at the base, this rule applying to almost all kinds of buildings. From the point of view of theory and practical experience so far it may be said that the principle of the earthquake proof system of construction of steel, reinforced concrete and other buildings is to build them as one mass from the base to the roof with the greatest possible rigidity. Devices should also be employed to magnify to the greatest possible degree the resisting power of the

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buildings against their being compressed out of form on account of the lateral force exerted by earthquake vibrations. However, this is a matter of great difficulty, because the mode of construction and planning of buildings differ according to the different purposes for which they are intended. For instance, some buildings have to be divided into many small rooms or sections, others require to be built so as to have spacious halls as in the cases of auditoriums, libraries, theatres and the like, while still others must be built so as to have spacious halls on the ground floor and many storeys above divided into many smaller rooms as in the case of banking houses. Such being the case, it is very difficult strictly to observe the afore-mentioned principle in the construction of all kinds of buildings. That many Japanese wooden framed buildings built with pillars, beams and girders fell easy victims to the late great earthquake and not a few American style buildings built with a steel skeleton and facing of hollow bricks were subject to severe damage in the same quake was due to their poor power of resisting the lateral force and the consequent increase of the possibility of their being compressed out of form. The only method to erect houses and other buildings as one whole body or mass is as follows:

(1) To protect the walls against their being compressed out of form, they should be braced or made of reinforced concrete.

(2) The floors should be made as rigid as possible for which purpose reinforced concrete answers very well.

Walls and Floors

By following the above mentioned principles both walls and floors will be secured against the attack of the lateral force and any massive buildings can be made as rigid as one simple body or mass because the walls thus secured against the lateral force serve as a perpendicular canti-lever and the floor as a monolithic conveying to the walls the lateral force of the earthquake vibrations which act on the floor. The walls sustain more or less of the shock of the lateral force thus conveyed by the floor in due proportion to the degree of its rigidity; and this can be ascertained through minute calculations. For instance, take an open bottomless box and a closed box of the same make, and placing them on the floor or ground with their sides upward press forcibly upon them. The former will be crushed easily and destroyed, while the latter remains tight and unchanged in form, standing as one concrete substantial mass however hard you may press it. This is because of its superior rigidity on account of the bottom which acts as walls supporting the box and protecting it against the lateral force which most strongly acts at the end or corner of the walls. The same holds good in the case of buildings in which the extra force acts on the pillars connected with walls, so that the pillars and the base supporting them must be made as strong as possible. To prevent the joints connecting the pillars and beams from being compressed out of form by the influence of the lateral force it is necessary to use brackets, knees or diagonal braces in the joints; at the same time the joints of each section of the building should be made as simple and rigid as possible, and above all it is very important to make the fixing perfect and streng. Again, the

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base of the building must be as strong as possible and utmost care should be exercised to make tight the connection of the pillars, because a partial sinking or displacement of the base very often causes the total collapse and destruction of the whole building. In wooden framed buildings, in particular, the joint connecting the pillars with the beam should be made as strong as possible, and care must be taken to form a triangular frame by using bolts, straps and struts in the joints and using bracing in the walls, because any object of triangular form becomes strong and firmly fixed in shape if its three sides are settled and secured.

SEISMIC VALUE OF DIFFERENT STYLES OF BUILDINGS

Frame Buildings

Wooden framed houses if properly constructed will be ideal earthquake proof houses with less cost and more power to resist the earthquake force, though from the point of fire risk they are decidedly disqualified for city buildings.

Steel Buildings

Steel buildings should be built according to the same principle and be made rigid with walls of reinforced concrete. Walls built with hollow bricks or terracotta, or thin common brick walls lack rigidity and are powerless to resist the lateral force exerted by the earthquake shocks. Rigid and strong frame or walls should be provided at proper distance and at such positions as is convenient to the planning of the building. The same is the case with the reinforced concrete buildings, which if they lack rigidity will fall easy victims to the lateral force. The pillars and beams will be crushed at both ends and precipitate the collapse of the whole building.

Mode of Execution.—A close examination of the buildings crushed or destroyed in the late great earthquake shows that the direct cause of their fall lay in the loose mode of construction. It should be noted that the mode of the execution of construtions has much to do with the rigidity or looseness of the building; for instance, a joint made of concrete containing laitance is utterly powerless to resist, but easily cracks under the pressure of the lateral force. To build a house hastily in an unusually short period of time or to build it in the severe cold season is certainly not the way to secure it against the effect of an earthquake shock, nor is the lack of proper care and attention in the mixing or wetting of concrete likely to ensure the rigidity of the building.

Brick Buildings

Brick buildings are most undesirable and unrecommendable as earthquake proof buildings, but if built according to the afore-mentioned principle, and horizontal reinforced concrete girders are used throughout the brick walls around the buildings at the floor level and roof level, they will stand against the lateral force exerted by an earthquake of considerable breadth. Several buildings built according to this system escaped

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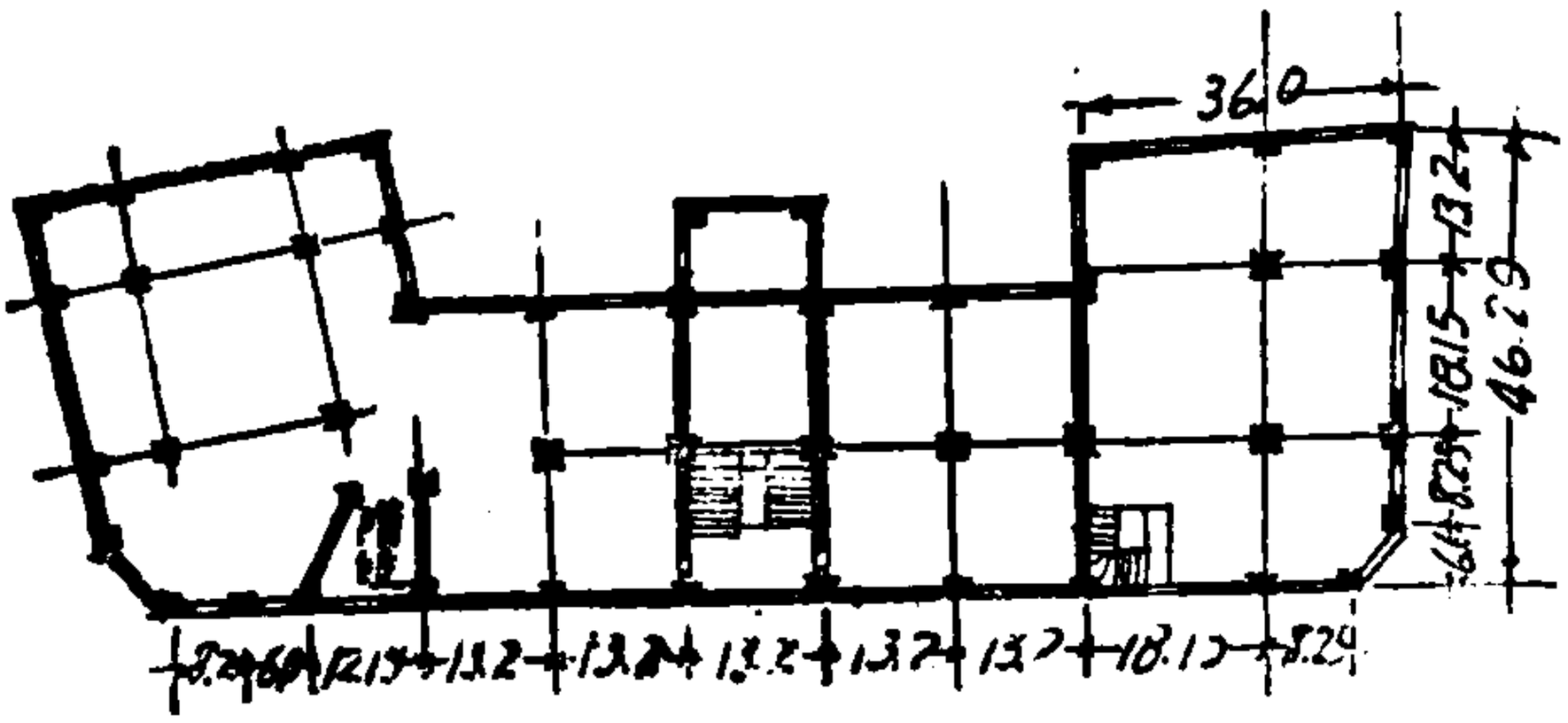
unhurt in the disastrous earthquake of September 1923, including among them the building of the General Staff Office, which is a pure brick building, repaired according to the said system some years ago, and which survived the late great earthquake with but slight damage. The brick building housing the Tokyo Prefectural Office was rebuilt according to the same system after the earthquake.

Lessons from Santa Barbara Quake.—The fact that buildings lacking in substantial frame or integral wall are generally powerless to resist the lateral force and are therefore liable to severe damage was clearly established by the recent great earthquake in Santa Barbara, California, in which many reinforced concrete buildings with slender beams and weak outer walls of bricks were severely damaged or collapsed.

The foregoing statement outlining the condition of the different kinds of buildings destroyed in the late great earthquake and the essential points of the principle for the rigid construction of buildings will suffice to enable the general readers to grasp the main idea as to the mode of the construction of earthquake proof buildings. Omitting here the minute calculations and detailed accounts of the planning of buildings, which belong to the sphere of specialists, we give hereunder a brief description of the buildings of the Japan Industrial Bank and the Jitsugyo Building, both in Tokyo, as instances of the earthquake proof buildings which escaped with comparatively slight damage in the great earthquake of September, 1923.

Typical Buildings in Tokyo that stood September Quake

The building of the Japan Industrial Bank is an 8-storeyed steel building, including an under-ground room, 131′ by 193′ wide, with a spacious banking hall on the first floor. As shown in Plan A, the building is very strongly built with rigid reinforced concrete walls, all outer walls and partition walls being made of solid or hollow bricks. The joints connecting the pillars with the beams are fixed with steel bars.



Typical Floor of the Jitsugyo Building, Tokyo.
Area covering 144 "tsubo" 7 "go"

The Jitsugyo Building housing the Jitsugyo-no-Nippon Publishing Office is a 6-storeyed steel building with one under-

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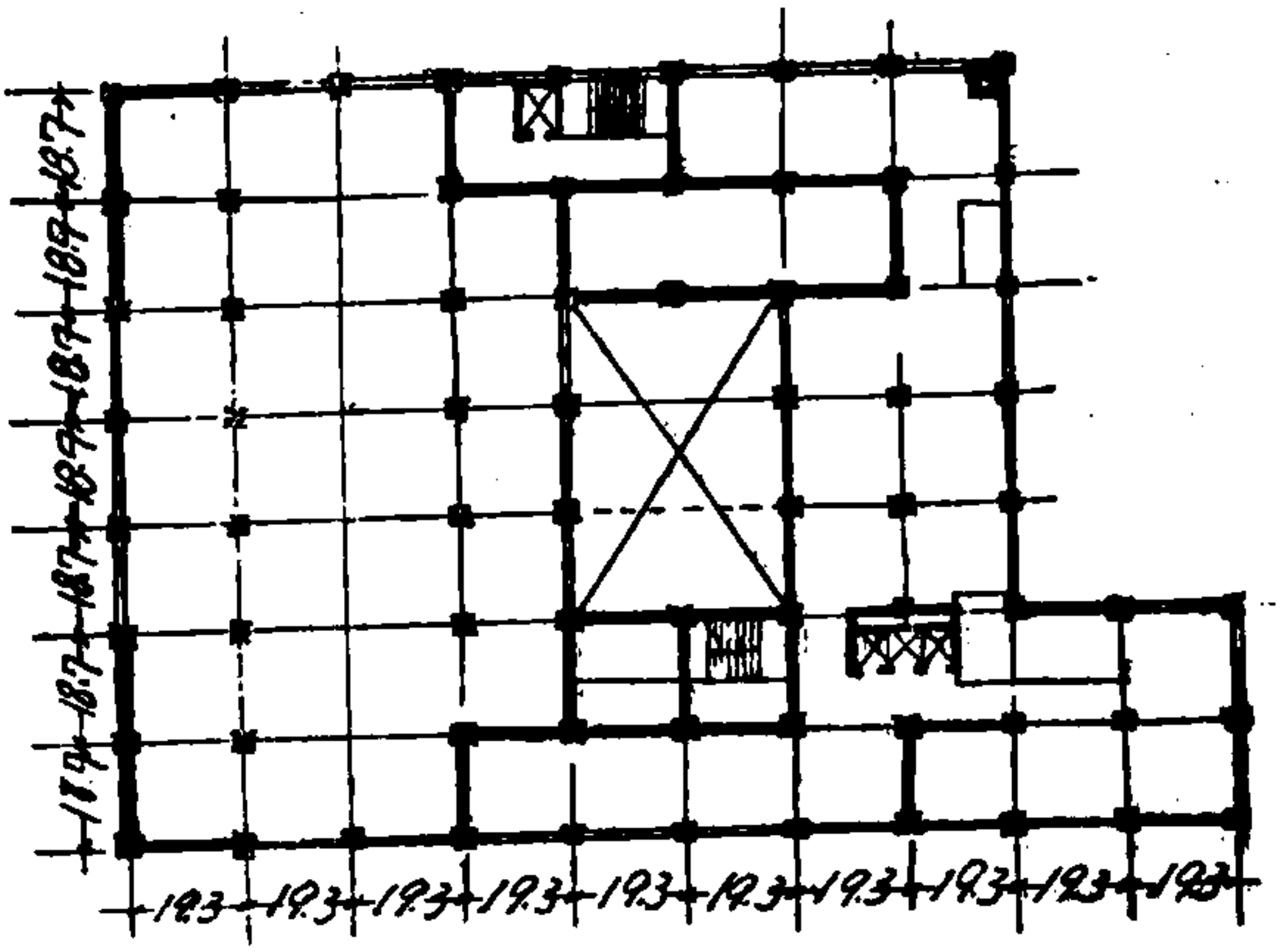
ground room, and as shown in Plan B, its partition walls are of rigid reinforced concrete, the spandrel of the outer walls being designed so as to form a rigid strong beam



2nd Floor of the Japan Industrial Bank Building, Tokyo.
Area covering 547 "tsubo"

REVISED CONSTRUCTION REGULATION

Subsequent to the seismic disaster of September 1923, the construction regulations in force were revised in accordance with the afore-mentioned principle. To cite a few instances.

All buildings shall be provided with bracing or struts;

In case the walls of the building are made of stone or bricks, either steel beams or reinforced concrete beams shall be provided at the top of the walls;

In steel buildings, the joints connecting the beams or other cross-pieces with pillars shall be firmly fixed by using proper struts or panels or other skirting, except at the places where the walls are made of bracing or reinforced concrete.

In steel buildings and reinforced concrete buildings, they shall be provided with proper bracing or walls made of reinforced concrete, etc., etc.

In the calculation of the rigidity of the buildings, the unit of the horizontal vibrations of an earthquake shall be fixed at 0.1 degree and upwards.

Lastly, what calls for especial attention in the construction of all kinds of buildings is to make them as light as possible in order to lessen the effect of the seismic motion on the buildings. There has been so far no thorough study and research into the power of resistance of such high buildings as American sky-scrapers to the lateral force of the seismic motion. But in our opinion, the principle already outlined for the construction of earthquake proof buildings will hold good with the construction of those high buildings on the whole.

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CHAPTER XXII

POST, TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE

1. POST

History.—With the advent of the Meiji Era, the Government, taking into consideration the defects of the antiquated system of relay-carriers and street-carriers, elaborated a postal regulation (1868) on the model of Western countries. In December of the same year, a regular service was opened between Tokyo and Kyoto. This was, indeed, the beginning of the postal system, as such, in this country. In march 1870, the system was extended, and Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto and Yokohama were connected between themselves. Also the postage stamps were issued at the same time. In March, next year, a new postal system was organized and put under the sole and exclusive supervision of the Ekitei-kyoku (the "ci-devant" Board of Communications). Subsequently the service was further extended to Kobe, Nagasaki, Niigata and Hakodate, and the kinds of mailable articles were also greatly increased. The charges were calculated according to the distance to be covered. In March, 1873, the postal regulations were recast, and private individuals were forbidden to undertake the letter carrying business. By the new rules, the rates were made uniform for all the places throughout the country. In June, 1877, Japan became a member of the International Postal Union, and gradually the service has been carried to a state of high efficiency, both in internal and international relation. At first several European countries established and maintained their own post-offices at Yokohama, just as our country maintained its own post-offices at several treaty ports in China till 1922. The British Government had its own post offices at Yokohama, Kobd and Nagasaki, but these were withdrawn in 1879, and this example was followed a year after by France. Thus Japan secured for the first time the administrative autonomy in postal affairs.

Organization:—According to the existing organization there are three grades as to status of Post Offices, namely 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes. The Offices under the first class are located in important centres of the country, as Tokyo, Osaka, etc. and besides dealing with their ordinary postal, telegraph and other affairs supervise lower-class offices. Over these are the Communication Offices to supervise their business and also maritime affairs. The Communications Offices are five in number and are located at Tokyo, Osaka, Kumamoto, Sendai and Sapporo. The 3rd class post offices, which constitute a greater majority of post offices in the provinces, are conducted on the contract system by granting the privilege to men of good standing and credit in the locality. This expedient is proving highly economical.

Japan kept a number of post offices in China, at Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Chefoo, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Shashi, Soochow, Hangchow, Foochow, Amoy, Canton, Changsha, and

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Swatow, all of which were withdrawn in 1922 as a result of agreement at the Washington Conference.

Special Business Attended to by Post Office:—Matters attended to by our post offices are of diverse descriptions, as may be seen from the Resume of Rules in Operation printed later. It may be interesting to mention that since 1906 the Post Offices in Tokyo and other centres have been undertaking the New-Year Greeting service, which is a special device to relieve congestion of mail business from over-crowding of New-Year cards or letters. To prevent this congestion the Post Offices receive from about Dec. 15th such complimentary mail matters and deliver them to the respective addresses on New Year's Day. Receiving taxes for conveyance to the proper taxation offices and paying of pensions, annuities, etc., on behalf of the Treasury are other business to which the Post Offices are attending for convenience of all people concerned. Since the creation of the postal pension system in 1926 the business relating thereto is also attended to by the post offices.

Delivery of Ordinary Mail Matters:—The number of delivery is 6-5 times per day in Tokyo, and in Osaka and Kyoto, the average for all the 1st class offices being 4-5 times. The corresponding figures are 3-4 for 2nd class offices and 2 for 3rd class offices situated in villages. In Tokyo each post-man has to undertake in a day either five deliveries or six collections. It may be added that the maximum limit of sorting of ordinary mail matters is 60 per minute.

Parcel Post:—The Parcel Post Service was started in 1892 and as regards foreign connection the first arrangement was concluded with Hongkong in 1879. The scope of international service was gradually extended, and at present it covers almost all treaty countries.

Russo-Japanese Postal Relations

The exchange delivery of mail matter and the connection of telegraphic communication between Japan and Russia were restored to the former condition in February '25 consequent upon the satisfactory settlement of the diplomatic negotiations between Japan and the Soviet Union at Peking.

2. TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE

Telegraph and Telephone Service

The first Telegraph Service Regulations were issued in 1872 and seven years after Japan joined the International Telegraph Convention. In 1883 the country became a member of the International Union for the Protection of Submarine Cables. The latest statistics about the length of aerial lines, bare, underground cables and submarine cables are as follows:—

End of March	Telegraph (ri)			Telephone (ri)		
	Aerial line	Underground	Submarine	Aerial line	Undergound	Submarine
1921	52,091	1,418	3,270	76,544	205,390	272
1922	55,717	1,461	3,277	86,276	230,659	310
1923	60,266	1,582	3,715	93,122	301,097	378
1924	62,859	3,171	3,763	92,097	306,239	485
1925	58,632	4,677	4,050	98,043	374,498	471

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The cable between Nagasaki and Fusan via Tsushima was laid in 1882 by the Great Northern Telegraph Company under charter for 30 years. The line between Nagasaki and Tsushima was purchased by Japan in 1891 at ¥85,000. The purchase of the remaining portion between Tsushima and Fusan having been judged necessary with the annexation of Korea, the negotiation was opened and successfully concluded, the transfer being effected in October '10 for ¥160,000. About the same time the work of laying an additional cable between Japan Proper and Formosa was completed. In consequence the authorities reduced the fees between Japan Proper and Formosa and Korea, the new schedule being put into effect on Nov. 10th of the same year.

International Cable Service

By agreement made in 1870 Japan conceded to the Great N. T. Co. of Denmark the exclusive right of landing on Japanese territory cables for international service. It was in virtue of this right that the Danish Co. laid cables between Nagasaki and Shanghai, Nagasaki and Vladivostok, and Nagasaki and Fusan. Japan purchased the Nagasaki-Fusan cable, the first section as far as Tsushima in 1891, and the remaining section in 1910. During the Russo-Japanese War Japan laid a cable between Sasebo and Dairen, and next from the latter place to Chefoo. In 1912 the concession to the Danish Co. expired, but it was granted a charter to carry on the service on Japanese territory. The government then opened negotiations with the Co. and also the Great Eastern T. Co., as well as with China and Russia, with the object of laying a Nagasaki-Shanghai cable and also a special cable connecting Japan with Siberia. The negotiation having been satisfactorily concluded, it is expected that the Government will make arrangements before long to proceed with the work.

Wireless Telegraphy, Home and International

Japan became a member of the International Wireless Union in 1908. For regulating the exchange of "wireless" between the Japanese coast stations and foreign steamers, or vice versa, a regulation based on the International Radio-telegraph Convention of Berlin was put into effect in July, 1909. In Nov. 1916, the Funabashi Wireless Station, of the Imperial Navy, was put for communication with Hawaii and America.

With the completion of the Iwaki Wireless Station (of the Communications Dept.) in Hara-no-machi, Fukushima-ken, in March 1921, the direct communication with the two-American Continent was established and the ordinary wireless exchange business hitherto attended to by the Funabashi Station was transferred to the Iwaki Station. The Station is equipped with an antena pole 660 feet high and with a capacity of 400 k.w. and a transmission power of over 4,000 miles. For direct service with European countries a station was constructed at Osaka in 1923.

At present there are in operation 12 Government and 3 private shore installations besides one each in the Kwantung Leased Territory, Formosa, Saghalien, and Korea, and 7 in South Sea Islands. Those at sea number 50 Gov't and 607 private.

Wireless on Shipping.—The wireless telegraphy on shipping law published in March '25 obliges all Japanese vessels with gross

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tonnage of over 2,000 tons or carrying over 50 souls on board to be provided with wireless apparatus; otherwise they can not engage in either ocean or coastwise navigation. A fine not exceeding ¥2,000 is attached to the law, which is applicable mutatis mutandis to foreign vessels coming under the above mentioned category in case they enter or leave the ports where the regulation is in force.

Lower Press Rates to U.S.A.

By arrangement between the Communications Department, foreign telegraph concerns and the American Radio Corporation the press rates as regards the Corporation's service were lowered on November 1, 1926 as follows:—

Japan—New York	42 sen per word	(former rate 60 sen)
Japan—San Francisco	36 sen per word	(former rate 54 sen)
Japan—Honolulu	24 sen per word	(former rate 44 sen)

Radio Telegrams

Regulations regarding radio telegrams to steamers at sea were issued in March 1924 by the Minister of Communications. Fees are as follows:—

Monthly fees	Japanese	European languages
¥140	Under 1,000 letters	Under 200 words
200	„ 1,500	„ 300
260	„ 2,000	„ 400

International Radio Service

From consideration of finance the original Government plan to establish powerful international radio stations as 5-year work was replaced by the formation in April 1925 of a semi-official company with a capital of ¥20,000,000 of which the Government is to supply ¥2,300,000 in the shape of its Iwaki Wireless Station. The necessary stations for dealing with foreign service has been reserved as work to be attended to after the 1926-7 year.

Radio Broadcasting

Between March and July 1925 broadcasting service was started in Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya, where private stations had been established under the control of the Communications Department. At the instance of the Department the three corporations were merged in Aug. 1926 into one organization under the title of the Japan Radio Broadcasting Association. The four stations now operating are as follows:—

Stations	Denomination	Service started	Monthly fee	No. listeners-in	
				July '25	July '26
Tokyo	JOAK	Mar. '25	¥1.00	49,997	237,031
Osaka	JOBK	June '25	1.00	29,381	73,802
Nagoya	JOCK	July '25	2.00	4,086	38,840
Seoul	JODK	Feb. '27	2.00	—	—

Telephone

It was in Dec. 1890 that the service was opened for public use, but only in Tokyo and Yokohama and between these two

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cities. The long distance service was inaugurated in 1897 between Tokyo and Osaka, a distance of 350 miles. At first the convenience which the telephone service affords failed to receive the attention of the public, and the authorities took special pains to invite subscribers. The public were not slow to appreciate the usefulness of this convenient medium of communication, and hastened to apply for the connection, so that the authorities, who started the service as a Government monopoly, found it impossible to meet the applications. Indeed the number of applications for telephone connection is far in excess of the number of installations which the authorities can undertake with the fund at their disposal. Thus, as computed at the end of Sept. 1922 the outstanding applications throughout the country numbered 282,221. As each applicant must deposit ¥15 to 5 according to places, the sum held in trust by the authorities on this account reaches over ¥3 millions. The excess demand over supply has given rise to the telephone broker business. The transfer of the privilege of the installation commands a price between ¥1,000 and 2,000 or more according to number. The "hasty installation" expedient has been adopted to obviate the inconvenience, the cost charged being ¥500 in Tokyo. In April 1920 the number-of-call system was introduced, 2 sen per call, which rate was raised to 3 sen later, and the yearly charge was reduced from ¥66 to 40 for Tokyo and Osaka. The average number of calls per connection has been cut down 30-50% since the innovation.

Number of Telephone Subscribers

End of	Sole subscribers	Joint sub'rs	Extention sub'rs	Total
1923	418,148	8,078	4,673	430,899
1924	424,244	8,198	4,662	437,104
1925	429,838	8,412	4,601	442,851

3. POSTAL SAVINGS

The Postal Savings first appeared in 1875. The law as it exists in force at present limits the deposits to ¥2,000 for one depositor. When the amount exceeds it, the Post Office, at the request of the depositor, purchases Government stocks or bonds with the excess, and keeps them on behalf of the depositor. The rate of interest in Japan Proper was raised in April, 1915, from 4.2% to 4.8% per annum. (Vide Chap. Finance).

4. STATISTICS

Post and Telegraph Offices

End of	Post offices				Telegraph offices	
	1st class	2nd class	3rd class	Total	1st & 2nd class	others
1923	72	171	8,234	8,477	47	1,411
1924	72	181	8,293	8,546	50	1,411
1925	70	194	8,369	8,633	50	1,508

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Ordinary Mail Matters (in 1,000)

	1920–21	1921–22	1922–23	1923–24	1924–25
Class 1 { Sealed	793,092	800,013	833,080	753,388	838,936
Class 1 { Unsealed	135,524	177,218	147,275	136,218	155,468
„ 2. Cards	2,372,223	2,441,777	2,537,023	2,281,966	2,529,475
„ 3. Periodicals	258,423	294,844	326,985	285,154	309,696
„ 4. { Books	87,626	91,530	104,102	93,062	102,554
„ 4. { Com. Papers	50,125	70,108	55,912	51,744	55,647
„ 4. { Samples	9,654	12,463	11,033	10,083	11,336
„ 5. Seeds	6,312	7,010	7,087	6,403	7,092
Frank	93,140	97,862	104,456	92,067	109,825
Total 3,806,120		3,992,769	4,126,958	3,710,089	4,120,032
Increase rate (%)	1.36	4.9	3.4	10.1	11.0
Per 10 population	680	704	716	634	697

Foreign Ordinary Mail Matters (in 1,000)

Number transmitted:	1920–21	1921–22	1922–23	1923–24	1924–25
Letters	10,911	11,899	10,500	10,828	9,677
Cards	2,736	2,642	2,879	2,772	3,103
Printed matter	7,648	7,526	6,472	7,748	6,469
Commercial Papers..	240	166	184	40	81
Samples	243	180	191	208	233
Frank	208	141	144	42	37
Total	21,988	22,577	20,472	21,640	19,603
No. arrived: Total..	18,698	20,737	21,212	30,021	26,465
Grand Total	40,686	43,314	41,684	51,661	46,068
Increase rate %....	7.3	6.4	Dec. 3.7	23.9	Dec. 10.8
Per 100 population	73	76	72	88	78

Telegrams (in 1,000)

	1921–22	1922–23	1923–24	1924–25	1924–25 of which wireless
Domestic (incl. Chinese):					
Charged	59,493	60,136	58,439	60,811	148
Frank	8,900	8,609	8,544	8,187	37
Total	68,393	68,745	66,983	69,038	185
Foreign despatched:					
Charged	972	954	968	1,027	19
Frank	105	107	137	118	9
Total	1,077	1,061	1,105	1,146	28
Foreign received:					
Charged	1,036	1,005	1,021	1,060	8
Frank	124	121	147	131	4
Total	1,160	1,126	1,168	1,191	12
Grand Total:					
Charged	61,502	62,095	60,427	62,938	176
Frank	9,129	8,838	8,828	8,437	49
Total	70,631	70,933	69,256	71,375	225

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Parcels Transmitted (in 1,000)

Domestic:	1920–21	1921–22	1922–23	1923–24	1924–25
Ordinary	24,043	26,859	27,877	26,323	28,262
Registered	17,185	19,815	21,342	20,146	22,455
Declared	18	18	15	7	7,182
Frank	1,936	2,064	2,120	1,979	2,143
Foreign: Total	599	230	288	340	446
Grand Total	43,182	48,758	51,355	88,457	52,869
Increase rate %...	4.9	1.29	5.3	5.6	9.1
Per 10 population	7.7	8.6	8.9	8.3	8.9

Postal Savings Deposits

The amount of deposits increased from ¥100 million in 1908 to ¥1,000 mill. in 1923, to rise to ¥1,130 mill. in July 1924, despite the earthquake disaster, but affected by the general economic depression setting in about that time the figure fell off next year.

End of Year	No. of depositors	Amount Yen	Per depositor Yen	Amount of Refundment (Yen)
1922	23,108,741	889,620,134	38.50	682,382,233
1923	27,942,940	1,102,129,338	39,73	865,718,173
1924	29,785,185	1,100,410,553	37.27	950,165,088
1925	31,290,768	1,136,593,921	36.62	882,513,875
1926*	32,031,985	1,155,310,041	36.06	454,533,182

* at the end of June.

Classified by occupation the deposits are divided as follows (in 1,000):—

	Agriculturists		School children		Trade people		Laborers and Employees	
March	No. of persons	Yen	No.	Yen	No.	Yen	No.	Yen
1924 ..	10,050	363,540	5,160	77,110	2,870	165,240	2,290	66,090
1925 ..	10,720	356,720	5,570	75,800	3,170	162,130	2,290	68,570
1926 ..	11,160	362,760	5,810	77,040	3,300	164,750	2,380	69,670

Domestic Money Orders (in 1,000)

Dec.	No. issued	Amount	No. paid	Amount
1922	32,805	¥973,820	32,837	¥972,280
1923	33,125	902,616	32,861	904,789
1924	34,939	965,603	34,742	971,565

International Money Orders

Dec.	No. issued	Amount	No. paid	Amount
1922	23,650	¥870,847	97,535	¥7,247,502
1923	45,451	2,091,443	132,886	8,022,476
1924	60,794	4,622,639	144,288	8,538,607

Post and Telegraph Receipts (¥1,000)

	Postage stamps	Post	Telephone	Telegraph	Total incl. others
1922	73,727	21,455	11,425	51,506	158,283
1923	73,377	17,399	12,886	45,788	149,634
1924	78,388	22,291	13,068	55,755	169,736
1925	82,242	23,687	13,208	90,204	209,618

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Post and Telegraph Service Expenses (¥1,000)

	Salary	Working	Refundments	Total incl. others
1922	13,269	105,547	10,117	129,648
1923	14,034	96,130	9,430	119,608
1924	15,501	95,291	9,573	120,378
1925	14,802	98,447	9,199	122,462

5. RESUME OF THE RULES IN OPERATION

Ordinary Mail Matters

Ordinary mail matters are classified into:—

1st class.—Letters:—For each 4 momme (=15 gr.) or fraction thereof, 3 sen.

2nd class.—Letter-cards:—3 sen. Post-cards:—single, 1½ sen; with reply paid, 3 sen.

3rd class.—Newspapers and periodicals, published at least once a month and registered at the post office concerned as third class mail matter:—For each 20 momme (=75 gr.) or fraction thereof, ½ sen.

4th class.—Books, printed matters, photographs, commercial papers, pictures, specimens, written documents, maps, samples or specimens of natural history:—For each 30 momme or fraction thereof, 2 sen.

5th class.—Seeds of plants and flowers:—For each 30 momme or fraction thereof, 1 sen.

Any articles not falling under either of these classes, or those which are sealed, so that the inspection of the contents is impossible, are considered as first class mail matters and charged accordingly.

Dimensions. Not to exceed $1.3 \times 0.85 \times 0.5$ shaku.

Weight.—1st class, no limit. 3rd, 4th (excluding samples with max. of 100 momme) and 5th classes, up to 300 momme. Special treatment may be applied for in case of some specific mail matters. This is a method specially established for expediting the despatch, in a great bulk at one time, of newspapers, magazines and other kinds of periodicals and books. For this sort of mail matters, the postage is not required to be prepaid in postage stamps, instead the aggregate sum of all postage for all mail matters sent during the relative period is to be paid in cash to the post office at the end of a certain period.

Advertisement Post

This includes all sorts of printed matters intended as advertisements, such as hand bills, posters, etc., and destined to no particular addresses, but to be distributed by some means thought convenient within the postal district of the post office specially designated by the senders of such mail matters.

Telegraphs

From June 1920 the rate has been advanced about 30%, at the same time making address chargeable 5 sen. Additional revenue of ¥5½ millions is estimated to accrue.

(1) "Kana" telegrams (composed of Japanese "Kana"):—30

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sen for first 15 "Kana" and 5 sen for each additional 5 "Kana" or fraction (for telegrams within the same city, or the same Post Office, the rate is reduced to 15 sen and 3 sen respectively).

(2) Roman-letters telegrams (composed of Roman letters):—for first 5 words or less, 30 sen: for each additional word, 5 sen (for telegrams within the same city, or the same post office the rate is reduced to 15 sen and 3 sen respectively). In a plain language the length of a word is fixed at 15 characters, any excess being reckoned as an additional word. Groups of Arabic figures are reckoned in letter category of telegrams at the rate of five figures to a word, any fraction of five being reckoned as one word. In code language the maximum length of one word is fixed at 10 characters.

Words in a plain language in the text of a mixed telegram (plain and code language) are assimilated to the code words, and each counted at the rate of ten characters to one word, any excess being counted as one word.

Words combined or abbreviated against the usage of a language are counted according to their correct spelling usage.

(3) Special charge:—Urgent telegrams taking precedence in transmission over other ordinary telegrams.

Telegraph Rate to Formosa, Korea, etc.

Fees for telegrams exchanged between Formosa, Manchuria, Chefoo (China), the Bonins, Saghallen and Korea and the offices in Japan proper:

(1) "Kana" telegrams:—For each 15 "Kana" or fraction, 40 sen, and for each additional 5 "Kana" or fraction, 5 sen.

(2) Roman-letter telegrams (between Japan Proper and Formosa):—For each 5 words, 45 sen, and for each additional word, 5 sen.

Parcel Post

Weight:—A postal parcel sent from one place to another in Japan Proper as well that exchanged between a place in Japan Proper and Formosa and Saghalien, and between themselves, may weight up to 1,600 momme or 6 kilograms.

Dimensions:—Not to exceed 2 feet in length, breadth and the depth. If both the breadth and the depth do not exceed ½ foot the length is allowed up to 3 feet.

Rates of Postage: (as revised and came in force from the 15th April, 1919):—(1) Domestic parcel post charges and (2) Charges for postal parcels exchanged between Japan Proper and Formosa, Saghalien, or between these territories:—

	(1) Domestic		(2) Colonial	
Up to.	Ord.	Reg.	Ord.	Reg.
200 momme	12 sen	18 sen	30 sen	45 sen
600 „	24 „	36 „	50 „	65 „
1,000 „	36 „	54 „	70 „	85 „
1,600 „	54 „	81 „	85 „	100 „

Rates to Korea and to Manchuria and the South Seas are same as in the last column above.

Within a locality under the control of one and the same post office or within the same city:—Registered parcel, 12 sen, and Ordinary parcel, 6 sen, up to 1,600 momme or 6 kilograms.

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Domestic Money Orders

Domestic money orders are classified into three, i.e., Postal Petty Orders, Ordinary Money Orders and Telegraphic Money Orders. The rates of the fee now in force are as follows in "yen":—

	Up to Yen 1.00	Up to Yen 5.00	Up to Yen 10.00	Up to Yen 15.00	Up to (Maximum) Yen 20.00
Postal Petty Orders.....	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.10	0.12
	Up to Yen 20.00	Up to Yen 50.00	Up to Yen 100.00	Up to Yen 150.00	Up to Yen 200.00
Ordinary M. O.....	0.15	0.25	0.35	0.45	0.55
Telegraphic M. O.....	0.50	0.70	0.90	1.10	1.30

	Up to Yen 250.00	Up to Yen 300.00	Up to Yen 350.00	Up to Yen 400.00	Up to Yen 450.00	Up to Yen 500.00
Ord. M. O.....	0.65	0.75	—	—	—	—
Tel. M. O.....	1.50	1.70	1.90	2.10	2.30	2.50

In case of special telegraphic money order the fee is greater than the ordinary telegraphic money order by about 40%.

Foreign Mail Matters

The reduced fee schedule put in force from Oct. 1, 1925 is practically restoration to that of the pre-war system, and is as follows:—

Letters, 10 sen up to 20 grams; 6 sen for every additional 20 grams.
Postcards, single, 6 sen; return, 12 sen.
Printed matters, 2 sen up to 50 grams, and for every additional 50 gms.
Trade samples, 4 sen up to 100 grams; 2 sen for every additional 50 gms.
Registration, 10 sen for China; others, 16 sen.
Trade charge collection, 20 sen up to ¥20; 1 sen for every additional ¥1.

Foreign Parcel Rates

Destination	Up to 1 kg.	Up to 3 kg.	Up to 5 kg
Argentine	¥ 1.50	—	¥ 2.18
Austria	¥ 1.26	—	¥ 1.98
Belgium	¥ 0.80	—	¥ 1.70
Brazil	¥ 1.72	—	¥ 2.60
Chili	¥ 1.32	—	¥ 2.04
France	Fr. 0.90	—	Fr. 1.66
Germany	Fr. 1.06	—	Fr. 1.94
Hungary	¥ 1.66	—	¥ 2.86
Italy	Fr. 1.88	—	Fr. 2.36
Netherlands	Fr. 1.18	—	Fr. 2.14
Peru	¥ 1.32	—	¥ 1.96
Spain	Fr. 1.16	—	Fr. 2.04
Switzerland	Fr. 0.98	—	Fr. 1.90
Union of S. Africa.....	¥ 1.72	¥ 2.48	¥ 3.08

Destination	Up to 3 lb	Up to 7 lb	Up to 11 lb
French Indo-China	¥ 1.06	¥ 1.36	¥ 1.66
Great Britain	¥ 1.40	¥ 1.80	¥ 2.20
Straits Settlements	¥ 0.60	¥ 1.06	¥ 1.52

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Destination	Up to 3 lb	Up to 7 lb	Up to 11 lb
Malay States	¥ 0.80	¥ 1.42	¥ 2.04
Canada	¥ 0.60	¥ 1.00	¥ 1.40
Australia	¥ 0.80	¥ 1.70	¥ 2.60
Russia in Europe	¥ 2.42	¥ 2.90	¥ 3.30
Siam	¥ 1.40	¥ 2.00	¥ 2.60
Sweden	¥ 1.80	¥ 2.50	¥ 3.20
China	up to 266 momme		¥ 0.45
	„ 533 „		¥ 0.60
	„ 1,066 „		¥ 0.90
	„ 1,599 „		¥ 1.20
	„ 2,132 „		¥ 1.50
	„ 2,666 „		¥ 1.80
Mexico	up to 266 momme		¥ 1.00
	„ 1,333 „		¥ 1.20
U. S. A.	For each 120 momme (1 lb.) or fraction thereof		¥ 0.24
	Maximum 1,320 m. (11 lb.)		

N.B.—In the above table cheapest rate or shorter routes are given.

International Money Orders

Foreign money orders are transacted at any post office dealing with domestic money orders.

With the exception of those countries that have special provisions on the International Postal Treaty, the maximum sum is ¥400 per one order.

Ordinary order fee (excluding China) is 10 sen for each one order and 5 sen for each 10 yen or fraction.

For principal countries with relatively closer postal relations, the maximum amount that may be drawn, fee, etc. are as follows:—

	Maximum amount	Ordinary order fee for intermediation
Under Madrid Arrangement:		
France*, French Indo-China, Greece*, Italy*, Portugal	frs. 1000	1. For China:
Argentine	p. 200	Up to 5 yen... 5 sen
Belgium*	frs. 1000	„ 10 „ ...10 „
Brazil	$ 300	„ 20 „ ...15 „
Denmark*	k. 720	„ 30 „ ...20 „
Norway*	k 1200	„ 40 „ ...25 „
Sweden*	k. 800	„ 50 „ ...30 „
Germany*	marks 600	„ 60 „ ...35 „
Netherlands*	fls. 500	„ 90 „ ...40 „
Dutch East Indies*	fls. 480	„ 120 „ ...45 „
Roumania	lei. 1000	„ 150 „ ...50 „
Siam, Macao*	yen 400	„ 180 „ ...55 „
Egypt*, Spain*, Chili	£ 40	„ 210 „ ...60 „
Switzerland*	frs. 1000	„ 240 „ ...65 „
		„ 270 „ ...70 „
		„ 300 „ ...75 „
		„ 330 „ ...80 „
		„ 360 „ ...85 „
		„ 400 „ ...90 „
Under Agreement with the United Kingdom:		
Great Britain*, Honduras†, British Colonies and Possessions not mentioned below†	£ 40	

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Under Convention with the United States:		2. For all other countries: 20 sen per 20 yen or fraction thereof up to the first 40 yen; above the initial sum of 40 yen, 20 sen per 40 yen or fraction thereof.
United States (incl. Guam, Hawaii, Cuba†, Panama Canal Zone .....$	100	
Under Agreement with the Philippine Islands.....Philippine Islands		
Under Convention with Canada.....		
Canada .....$	100	
Under Agreement with Hongkong:		
Hongkong, Australia†, India†, North Borneo†, Ceylon†, New Zealand†, Straits Settlements†, Federated Malay States† .....yen	400	
Under Convention with Mexico.....		
Mexico .....$	100	

N.B.—* Telegraphic Money Orders may be drawn on. For the issue of T.M.Os., ordinary telegram charges must be paid in cash in addition to the fees for Ordinary Orders.

† A small reduction is made from the face value of Order by the respective country acting as intermediary.

Sino-Japanese Postal Service

As agreed upon at the Washington Conference the Japanese post offices in China were all withdrawn at the end of 1922, and new arrangement was enforced on January 1st, 1923.

According to the new provisions the charges for ordinary letters, post cards, printed matters, etc. are the same as those for domestic mail, only the dimensions and weight are as same as the foreign mail.

Charges for letters and packages with declared value and parcel rates are as follows:—

Letters with declared value	for the first 300 franc or ¥120	¥0.10
	for every additional 300 franc or ¥120 and fraction	0.10
Parcels with declared value	up to ¥120.....	0.20
	for every add. ¥120 and fraction	0.10

Parcels

Up to	1 kg.	¥0.45	Up to	6 kg.	¥1.20
„	4 „	0.90	„	10 „	1.80

Limit of weight and dimensions for parcels:—Weight 10 kg.; dimensions, 55 cubic decimetres, not exceeding 1 m. 25 c.m. either in length, depth or breadth; 216 cubic when the destination is reached by railways or steamers.

Postal money order:—The maximum for money order is ¥400, the fee schedule being as follows:—

	Amount Yen	Fee sen		Amount Yen	Fee sen
Up to	10	10	Up to	150	50
„	50	30	„	300	75
„	90	40	„	400	90

N.B.—The telegraphic money order service is not yet available.

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International Telegraph Rates

The rates for telegrams per word to places abroad are as follows (subject to alteration and rates vary according to routes of transmission):—

Asia	
Tongking	¥ 1.44
China proper	0.50
Hongkong	0.63
India	1.40
Shanghai, Amoy, Foochou	0.30
Singapore	1.14
Siam, Annam	1.44
Europe	
All offices in (ex't Russia)	1.67
Russia in Europe, Caucasus	0.48
America	
San Francisco	1.92
„ „ (wireless)	1.44
Chicago	2.10
„ (wireless)	1.66
New York, Washington	2.16
„ „ (wireless)	1.74
Seattle	2.00
Vancouver, Victoria	2.08
Ottawa	2.24
Argentine Republic, Chili	3.14
Brazil	3.68
Peru	3.34
Oceania	
Australian Union	1.69
Honolulu (Bonin)	1.66
„ (wireless)	1.20
Manila	0.94

"Urgent" telegrams, taking precedence in transmission over other telegrams of the same class are charged three times the rate of ordinary telegrams.

"Deferred" telegrams, not requiring immediate despatch but transmitted in the intervals of the transmission of ordinary telegrams, are charged ½ of the rate for ordinary messages.

Combinations or alterations of words against the usage of the language are not admitted.

The length of a word in plain language is limited to fifteen letters per word, any excess being charged for as an additional word.

In code language the maximum length of a word is fixed at ten letters each.

Groups of figures are reckoned at the rate of five to a word, any fraction of five being reckoned as one word.

Words in plain language in the text of a mixed telegram—i.e., composed of words in plain language and words in code language are each counted as one word up to ten letters, and being counted as one word.

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CHAPTER XXIII

RAILWAYS

1. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The advent of the nationalized system and the removal of various drawbacks incidental to diverse managements and different methods of working marks a new epoch in the history of Japanese railway business. The memorable plan was realized in the two years of 1906 and '07, the Government acquiring in consequence seventeen leading private lines representing 2.823 m. out of the total private mileage of 3,248 then existing. The total Government lines on the completion of the railway nationalization extended about 4,340 miles, roughly three times their former length 1,518 miles, while the invested capital grew from ¥170,000,000 to ¥700,000,000.

The capital invested up to April 1925, was ¥2,500,154,609 and the annual net profit for one year beginning April, 1925, was ¥221,011,184. The figures showing the rate of profit accruing from the railway working for the last five years are as follows:—

1920-21	7.0%
1921-22	10.1%
1922-23	10.1%
1923-24	8.5%
1924-25	8.8%

The Nationalization Program as Worked out

The Railway Nationalization Program that had been thrown out repeatedly by the Diet was at last adopted by the 22nd Session (1905-'06). Seventeen lines were purchased in 1906 and '07 with domestic loan bonds at 5% issued for the purpose. The lines represented 2,828 m. 9 ch. open with the capital invested amounting to ¥108,763,000 in round numbers. The price paid for the lines was ¥481,981,000 approximately. It was determined in this way. First the average rate of profit against the cost of construction during the six half terms was calculated. Twenty times that rate multiplied to the cost of construction existing at the date of purchase was the purchasing price plus the cost price of shares that existed at the time of purchase. For those railways that had not yet passed six business terms since their opening, the cost of construction, when it did not come up to the purchasing price, was made as purchasing price.

In the financial arrangement of the State, the Government Railways are set apart as special account, and all disbursements for construction, working, improvement, etc. are to be met by the receipts and profit accruing from the railway traffic.

The railway lines in Japan proper are of narrow gauge, but the Railway Management is doing its best to effect within this

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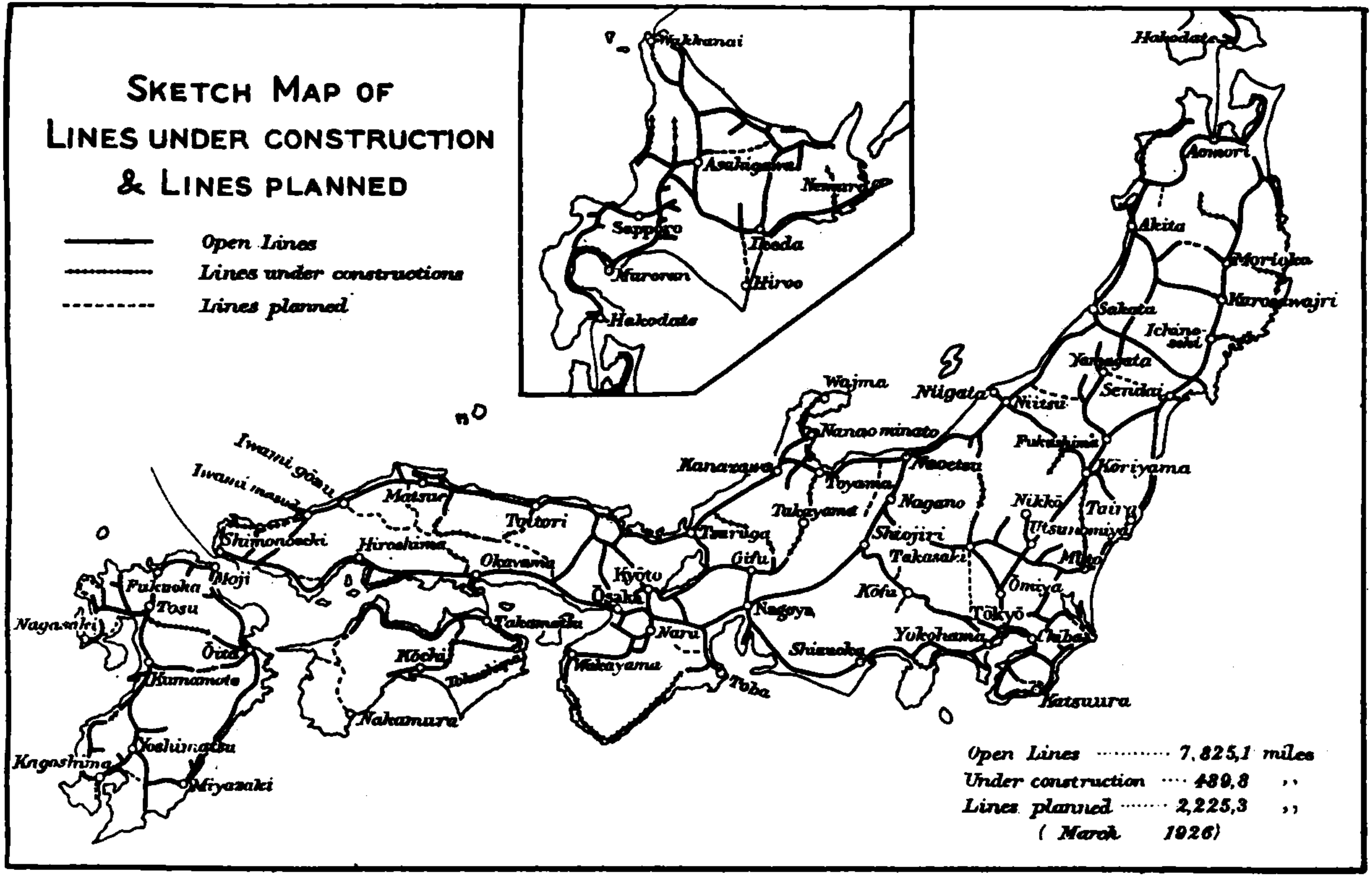
Sketch Map of Lines under construction & Lines planned

Open Lines

Lines under constructions

Lines planned



Open Lines	.....	7,825,1 miles
Under construction	....	489,8 ,,
Lines planned	.....	2,225,3 ,,

(March 1926)

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limit innovation in passenger and other service as regards comfort, speed, and safety.

The Passenger and Goods Rates

On the completion of the railway net as designed by the Government, the Railway Management took up the question of revising passenger and goods tariffs that had been on diverse systems peculiar to each company. The passenger tariff was thoroughly revised in November, 1907, adopting the tapering system on all the lines, though considerations relating to local conditions and competition prevented the fundamental unification of the goods tariff.

In 1907 the diverse passenger rates, 2 on State and 17 on purchased lines, were superseded by the uniform system as adopted on the occasion. The rate per mile was reduced, except for 1-50 m. journey, by 1 sen for the 3rd class; 25% for the 2nd and 50% for the 1st. In 1918 and again in 1920, they were raised as mentioned elsewhere. As it stands at present, the passenger fare for the 3rd class is 2.5 sen up to 50 miles, 2.1 sen under 100 miles, and from 1.7 sen to 1 sen for distances over 100 miles.

Next in October, 1912 the goods tariff was placed on a uniform basis on all the Government lines except the San-yo line. The repeated revisions since effected have not only simplified transactions, but also proved beneficial to all travellers and shippers. The rates have been raised thrice, in 1918 (20%), in 1920 (18% for ferry service only), and in 1921 (28%). Taking the car-load consignment of minerals as basis of comparison, the rate per ton for 100 m. becomes thus; ¥2.7 before the nationalization and ¥1.89 in 1916-17.

The New Construction Law

The Railway Construction Law as enacted in 1891 and which had been in force ever since with some revisions, was replaced by a new law that was carried through the regular session of the Diet in March 1922 and put in force on April 10th. The new Law embraces a construction scheme that covers 149 new lines to be laid by the Government in the future in Japan proper, with the total length of 6,349 miles. The period in which they are to be completed and their cost are to be determined on each occasion with the approval of the Diet. Any alteration in the program must be discussed by the Railway Council.

2. GENERAL STATISTICS ON RAILWAYS

End of March	Railway mileage open to traffic		
	State m. ch.	Private m. ch.	Total m. ch.
1921	6,732.46	2,150.29	8,882.75
1922	7,014.10	2,348.00	9,362.10
1923	7,350.54	2,658.28	10,009.02
1924	7,558.44	2,855.70	10,414.34
1925	7,837.08	3,047.26	10,884.34

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Year ended March	State railways: Capital invested from beginning (Yen)	State railways: Profit percent. to capital	Private railways open to traffic: Capital (Yen)	Private railways open to traffic: Profit percent. to cost of construction
1921	1,779,569,007	10.1	316,531,328	9.8
1922	1,978,915,868	10.1	420,752,953	9.6
1923	2,149,783,769	8.5	495,916,997	8.1
1924	2,323,210,254	8.8	592,995,605	7.9
1925	2,500,154,609	—	668,082,042	—

3. THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Administration and Staff

For convenience of administration the Government Railways are divided into six divisions, i.e., the Tokyo, the Nagoya, the Kobe, the Moji, the Sendai and the Sapporo.

The central administration is the Railway Department which is composed of the Minister's Secretariat and seven bureaux, Private Railway Administration, Traffic, Construction, Way & Works, Mechanical Engineering, Electric and Finance, and is presided over by the Minister assisted by the Vice-Ministers and a large number of subordinates.

The system of administration underwent several modifications, in 1910, 1913 and 1919. In May, 1920, it was further reorganized and the Railway Board was elevated in status and made a regular Department of State. Then in June 1921, the Electric Bureau was newly created and the office of Engineer-in-Chief was abolished.

On March 31st, 1924, the staff comprised 195,555 officers and employees, classified as under.

Superintending officers and engineers.....	822
Clerks and junior engineers.....	16,892
Employees	65,439
Subordinate employees	112,402
Total	195,555
Increase over the previous year.....	6,772

Mileage

The mileage of lines worked and length of tracks on March 31st, 1925 are given below in comparison with the preceding year.

Division	Route: Single track m. ch.	Route: Double track m. ch.	Route: Triple and over m. ch.	Route: Total m. ch.	Tracks: Main m. ch.	Tracks: Total incl. others m. ch.
Tokyo	639.52	340.37	.78	1,014.39	1,465.01	2,164.66
Nagoya	814.08	195.29	6.75	1,016.32	1,225.51	1,750.55
Kobe 1,127.50		278.75	—	1,410.09	1,699.56	2,313.68
Moji 1,219.58		178.21	4.60	1,405.23	1,600.56	2,243.15
Sendai 1,539.68		15.76	—	1,555.64	1,571.60	2,085.66
Sapporo 1,317.11		117.70	—	1,435.01	1,552.71	2,061.30
Total 6,658.07		1,126.68	12.53	7,837.08	9,115.55	12,619.60
Do. 1924-25 6,411.29		1,099.44	11.55	7,558.44	8,797.19	12,217.40

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Main Lines and Mileage under Traffic, end of Mar., 1925

Name of principal lines	Open mileage
Main Island:	
Ban-etsu line	161.4
Central „	297.1
Hokuroku „	357.6
Kwansai „	343.5
O-u „	397.5
Rikuu „	102.6
San-in „	446.9
San-yo „	580.8
Shin-etsu „	254.2
Sobu „	259.6
Tohoku „	1,121.3
Tokaido „	601.4
U-etsu „	179.4
Kyushu:	
Chikuho line	77.3
Kagoshima „	350.7
Nagasaki „	143.7
Nippo line	415.1
Sendai „	78.5
Shikoku:	
Kochi line	35.7
Sanuki „	125.7
Takamatsu-Tokushima „	17.2
Tokushima „	52.9
Hokkaido:	
Abashiri line	217.2
Hakodate „	332.1
Muroran „	147.6
Nayoro „	97.0
Nemuro „	333.0
Rumoi „	41.5
Soya „	261.7
Total	7,825.1

Railway Finance

The Government railway finance has been set apart as an independent account since the 1909-10 year. The capital is to consist of the investment already made or to be made in future and the stores fund. All the disbursements are to be met with the receipts while the expenses needed in construction or improvement are to be met from the profit accruing from the traffic, and also from ¥20,000,000 to be set apart every year on the railway account or from Government general account.

Disposition of Net Earnings (in ¥1,000)

Year ended March	Additional works	Survey and Private line inspection	Interest charge	Subsidy to light rlys.	Net profit
1921	8,253	343	53,720	914	115,538
1922	8,543	343	57,982	1,564	131,529
1923	6,386	354	62,858	2,219	110,264
1924	6,218	377	65,295	2,989	129,819
1925	5,685	334	67,932	4,153	143,259

Construction and Improvement Expenditure

Year ended March	Construction (Yen)	Improvement (Yen)
1921	58,297,204	124,831,152
1922	68,044,798	138,512,731
1923	64,496,320	121,013,097
1924	57,291,734	132,640,787
1925	44,772,191	145,409,079

Traffic Mileage

Year ended March	Average working mileage	Passenger mileage 1000	Ton mileage 1000
1921	6,615.5	8,897,704	5,888,701
1922	6,850.8	9,760,777	6,364,957
1923	7,130.1	10,669,134	6,392,329
1924	7,439.9	11,250,551	7,047,680
1925	—	11,645,130	7,226,687

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Working Revenue and Expenses

Year ended March	Revenue Yen 1000	Expenses Yen 1000	Profits Yen 1000	Per mile per day worked (Yen) Revenue	Expenses	Profits
1921	397,599	218,650	178,949	164.66	90.55	74.11
1922	429,594	229,778	199,816	171.80	91.89	79.91
1923	443,355	261,242	182,113	169.55	99.91	69.64
1924	470,931	266,233	204,699	173.41	98.03	75.38
1925	480,451	259,440	221,011	170.10	92.34	78.66

Working Revenue Classified (¥1,000)

Year ended March	Coaching	Goods	Total incl. sundries
1921	219,229	171,136	397,599
1922	237,446	183,573	429,594
1923	255,284	181,182	443,355
1924	264,726	199,257	470,927
1925	268,223	204,434	480,451

Working Expenses Classified (¥1,000)

Year ended March	1923	1924	1925
General	9,681	10,099	9,224
Maintenance of way and works....	67,022	57,165	54,939
,, of equipments	24,351	27,062	26,330
Transportation	70,263	75,552	73,517
Traffic	75,385	81,083	80,378
Shipping	7,748	8,349	7,948
Total incl. others.....	261,242	266,233	259,440

Railway Working and Shipping Receipts (¥1,000)

Year ended March	1922	1923	1924	1925
Railway working	411,395	427,579	453,374	—
Shipping	9,321	9,677	9,896	11,095
Total	420,716	437,251	463,270	—

Passenger Traffic:—The fare scale was twice revised, in July 1918 and Feb. 1920, so that as compared with the pre-war tariff, it has been increased by 50 per cent. on an average. As it stands at present the 3rd class fare for a mile is 2.5 sen up to 50 miles; 2.1 under 100 miles; 1.7 under 200 miles; 1.4 under 300 miles; 1.2 under 400 miles; 1.1 under 500 miles; 1.0 above 500 miles, with the 2nd and 1st class fares twice and 3 times as much as 3rd class. Ordinary express charges are ¥0.65, ¥1.30 and ¥2.00 for respective classes below 250 miles, ¥1.00, ¥2.00 and ¥3.00 below 500 miles, ¥1.25, ¥2.50 and ¥3.75 above 500 miles, these being doubled in case of the limited express composed of 1st and 2nd classes only.

Passenger Earnings (¥ 1,000)

Year ended March	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
1st class	1,215	1,126	1,981	1,048	—
2nd class	28,846	28,255	25,898	25,667	—
3rd class	155,705	170,369	187,691	195,520	—
Total	185,766	199,877	214,570	222,236	225,855

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Passengers Carried, etc.

Year ended March	No. of pass. carried (1,000)	No. of pass. carried 1 mile (1,000)	Av'ge miles of journey per pass.	Pass. per day per mile	Pass. per train mile
1921 ...	454,536	8,898,704	19.6	3,727	207.3
1922 ...	512,755	9,760,777	19.0	3,945	206.6
1923 ...	576,472	10,669,134	18.5	4,130	216.1
1924 ...	635,454	11,250,551	17.7	4,182	209.2
1925 ...	677,086	11,645,140	17.2	4,183	206.2
1926 ...	716,731	—	—	—	—

Ratio of Passengers per 1,000 by Class

Year ended March	1920	1921	1922	1923
1st class	—	—	—	—
2nd class	45	40	35	29
3rd class	955	960	965	971

Goods Traffic.—Goods acceptable for transportation are divided into five classes. Principal items are coal, timber, stone, rice, manures, and fuel. During the year ended Mar. 1925, the 70 principal items hauled by the State lines amounted to 63,589,532 tons, of which the items named below constituted the following:—

Rice	2,775 (1,000 tons)	Ballast	2,517 (1,000 tons)
Wheat	663 „	Coal 21,019	„
Timber	6,134 „	Minerals	1,024 „
Charcoal	1,375 „	Fertilizers ...	1,793 „
Stone	780 „	Cement	1,158 „

Goods Earnings (¥1,000)

Year ended March	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Ordinary	26,753	38,779	41,291	40,302	41,633	—
Express	1,632	2,377	2,077	2,230	2,035	—
Carload	103,645	124,878	134,433	134,032	149,362	—
Total	132,030	166,034	177,801	176,564	193,030	197,168

Tonnage of Goods (1,000 tons)

Year ended March	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Ordinary	5,703	5,995	6,326	6,262	6,311	—
Express	119	137	130	140	120	—
Carload	50,802	51,262	57,615	58,380	63,626	—
Total	56,624	57,394	64,071	64,782	70,057	71,939

Aggregate Ton-mileage of Goods Hauled (1,000 m.)

Year ended March	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Ordinary	657,801	696,315	689,160	718,929	—
Express	25,645	22,570	25,337	22,668	—
Carload	5,205,256	5,646,072	5,677,830	6,306,083	—
Total	5,888,701	6,364,957	6,392,329	7,047,680	7,226,687

ROLLING STOCK

Locomotives

The next summary gives the number and weight of engine stock in use during the last few years ending March 31, 1925:—

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Year ended March 31	Steam		Electric	Total number	Weight in working order (with tenders)	Average weight per engine	Average no. per 10 open miles
	Tank	Tender					
1920 ...	1,196	2,088	22	3,306	209,523	63.4	5.4
1921 ...	1,201	2,293	24	3,518	227,809	64.8	5.2
1922 ...	1,188	2,454	29	3,671	242,600	66.1	5.4
1923 ...	1,180	2,617	50	3,847	259,110	67.3	5.4
1924 ...	1,209	2,707	65	3,981	271,859	—	—
1925 ...	1,168	2,662	77	3,907	274,716	—	—
1926 ...	1,101	2,671	75	3,901	—	—	—

Number of Passenger Carriages

Year ended March	No.				Seat. Cap'y		
	Bogie	4-wheel	Trams & motor cars	Total	Total	Av'ge per car	Av'ge per 10 open m.
1920 ...	3,765	3,999	290	8,072	370,383	45.9	12.5
1921 ...	4,245	3,945	385	8,575	408,514	47.7	13.0
1922 ...	4,993	3,872	433	9,298	460,761	49.6	13.6
1923 ...	5,336	3,695	462	9,493	477,035	50.3	13.3
1924 ...	5,927	3,484	642	10,053	523,046	—	—
1925 ...	6,424	3,150	734	10,308	551,451	—	—
1926 ...	7,153	3,105	—	—	—	—	—

Number of Goods Wagons

Year ended March	Number			Capacity (ton)		Av'ge no. per 10 open miles
	Covered	Open	Total	Total	Av'ge per vehicle	
1920	25,500	26,699	52,199	596,810	11.4	78.1
1921	26,123	26,369	52,492	614,330	11.7	77.2
1922	29,295	26,110	55,405	664,711	12.0	76.0
1923	29,789	27,021	56,810	692,362	12.2	79.5
1924	30,626	27,256	57,882	712,559	—	—
1925	31,705	27,902	59,607	744,032	—	—
1926	31,702	27,875	59,577	—	—	—

Construction and Operation

Speed, Carrying Capacity, etc.—The maximum carrying capacity of a train on the Tokaido and San-yo lines is 475 tons for the passenger traffic and 900 tons for the freight traffic. The fastest speed developed is that on the Tokyo-Yokohama section, being 48 miles an hour. In the long distance running, the typical record is that between Tokyo and Shimonoseki 702.8 which is covered in 23 hrs. 15 mins. by the up train, and in 22. 55. by the down train.

The Gauge.—The gauge is of 3 ft. 6 ins., that having been adopted when the first railway in Japan was laid. The rails used being generally 60 pounds, in speed and carrying capacity Japanese railways are much behind those in Europe and America. As yet with the exception of the Tokaido line, most of the lines are in a single track. In the San-yo, Tohoku and a few other lines, however, partial doubling has either been effected or is in course of completion.

Gradient.—The maximum gradient is 1 in 40 in ordinary cases with a minimum radius of 15 chains. A notable exception is

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the case of the Usui pass on the Tokyo-Nagano line for which the Abt system was adopted. The gradient for it is 1 in 15, for the section of 7 miles from Yokogawa to Karuizawa, with a minimum radius of 13 chains. There are 26 tunnels with the aggregate length of 14,645 ft. Altogether this section forms the worst portion in the whole work of railway construction in Japan. The steam locomotives at first used on this section have been recently replaced with electric locomotives with the double object of increasing the hauling power and of getting rid of the nuisance of smoke. The change has proved highly satisfactory.

Tunnels.—In regard to tunnelling work, there are 18 tunnels of over 2,500 ft. That bored at Sasago on the Tokyo-Shiojiri of the Central line is the longest, 15,276 ft., and required about six years, being opened to traffic in February, 1893. Two tunnels much longer than the Sasago are now under construction, i.e. the Shimidzu tunnel 31,814 ft. on the Joetsu line, and the Tanna tunnel 25,614 ft. on the Atami line.

Rails.—Rails used are in most cases 60 lbs. per yard steel rail, but they are to be replaced by the 75 lb. type for trunk lines, in view of the steady expansion of the volume of traffic and the necessity in consequence to run heavier trains. The rails formerly used to come from abroad, but of late the rails turned out at the Government Steel Works at Wakamatsu, Kyushu, and some other works are used.

Sleepers.—The standard dimension of sleepers is 8" × 5½" × 66'0", and 14 to 16 are laid for every 30 ft. of rails. Chestnut wood is predominant, but owing to growing scarcity of this particular lumber, softer varieties as pines, "tamo," cercidiphyllum, "sen," beech, etc., are mixed, after they are properly creosoted.

Bridge Work.—The longest structures are first that over the river Akano (4,077 ft.) on the Murakami Line, the second over the Tenryu (3,967 ft.) and the third over the Oi (3,332 ft.), the latter two being on the Tokaido Line. The foundation work for all such bridges is in the shape of cylindrical brick wells with steel girders. In rare cases wrought iron girders used in bridges made in the early days of railway construction in Japan are mixed with them.

The Adoption of Automatic Couplers

Before July 1925 it was only in Hokkaido that automatic couplers were in use, but the necessity of increasing the carrying capacity to cope with the growing traffic has resulted in the replacement of screw couplers with automatic couplers. In the Main Island, Kyushu and Shikoku the change was simultaneously effected for both the State and private railways, according to the plan drawn up in 1918, and the Government Railway Administration subsidized the private railways to the extent of one half the expense involved. In order to carry out the innovation with the minimum of interruption in the regular train services, the passenger cars had their couplers changed gradually in the first half of July, 1925, while the rest of the rolling stock was subjected to similar treatment on two different days, viz., July 17 in the Main Island and on the Sanuki line in Shikoku, and July 20 in Kyushu.

The recouplering of passenger cars was done at terminal stations during the hours when cars were laid up for their next

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service. All freight cars were collected at about 220 important stations before the midnight preceding the days appointed for the work. 2,500 employees working in the engine sheds and car inspection offices, as well as 9,500 employees in the workshops, altogether 12,000 employees were mobilized for the work, which was accomplished at the rate of 3.5 cars per person.

The work covered 3,200 locomotives, 8,400 passenger cars, and 52,000 freight cars of the Government Railways, 5,800 cars of private railways, and 800 private freight cars, and the expenditure amounted to ¥25,000,000, or at the rate of ¥393 per car. The automatic couplers adopted were of three patterns, i.e. Shuron, Alliance and Sakata (Japanese).

Ferry Service between Aomori and Hakodate

The adoption of automatic couplers on the Government lines in August, 1925, was followed by a radical improvement in the ferry service between Aomori and Hakodate.

It should be stated that freight car ferries were already running between the Main Island and Kyushu and Shikoku, but before the change of couplers similar facilities were impossible between the Main Island and Hokkaido, owing to the distance, 60 nautical miles from Aomori to Hakodate, and the sea also being often very rough. Four sister ships each of 3,500 tons, with 17 knots speed were accordingly built and put in service on August 1, 1925, to make four trips daily in both directions. They cost ¥1,600,000 and the total spent on the four boats and equipment at the terminal ports amounted to ¥4,800,000.

Railway Stores and Materials

All the Government railway cars are generally supplied at home either by having them built at their own works with necessary materials procured from approved foreign makers or by placing orders with the three leading carriage works in Japan, viz., Osaka Railway Car Co., Nagoya Railway Car Co., and Amano Works in Tokyo. Orders placed with foreign works for supply of locomotives and other railway materials generally amount to between 10 and 20 million yen a year.

Domestic and Foreign Orders and their Percentage

During the last few years the materials purchased by the Government Railways are estimated to have been as follows, in ¥1,000:—

Year ended March	Home purchase	Foreign purchase	Total	Percentage of foreign purchase to the total
1921	127,207	11,719	138,926	6.9
1922	—	—	—	—
1923	156,662	5,209	161,871	3.2
1924	166,273	7,063	173,336	4.2

N.B.—Data for 1922 are not available owing to the total loss of documents in the 1923 catastrophe.

Leading Approved Foreign Makers

Arthur Koppel A.-G.
A. Boursig Tegel bei Berlin.
Baldwin Loco. Works, U.S.A.
Berliner Maschinenbau A.-G.

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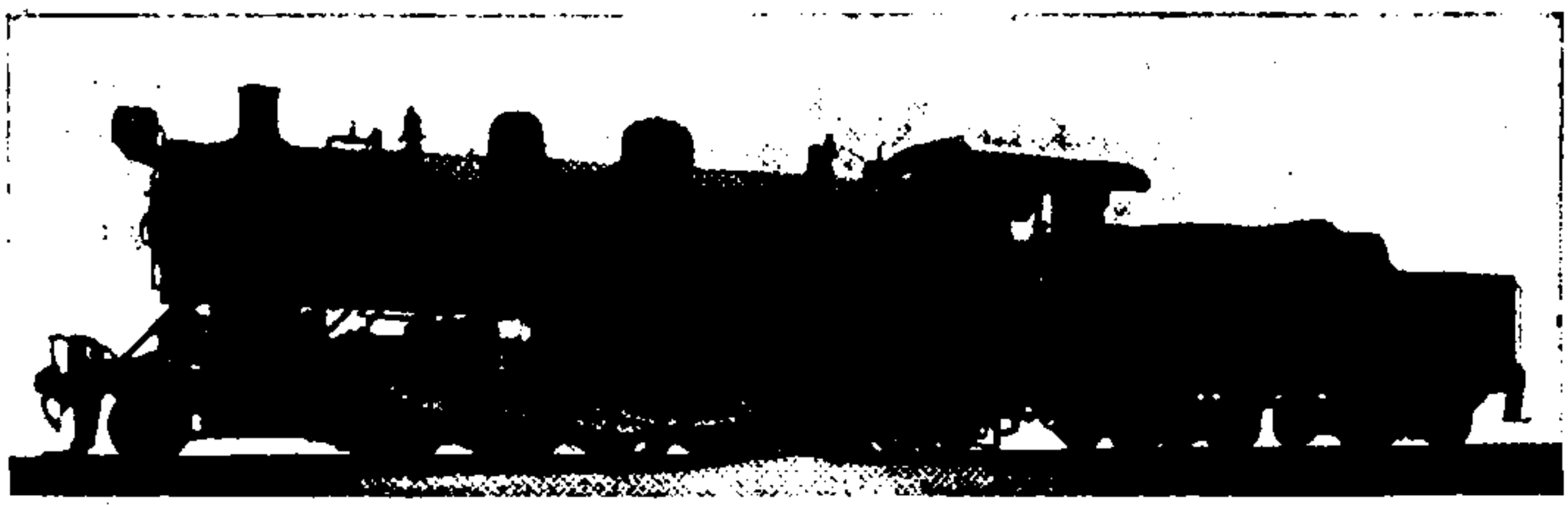
K.S.K.

Kisha Seizo Kabushiki Kaisha.

SPECIALTIES:

Locomotives, Cars, Wagons, Bridges, Water Tube Boilers (Takuma Type) Machine Tools

and All Kinds of Railway Supplies.



The Oldest Establishment in the Line with the up-to-date Latest Equipments.

Head Office and Works - - - OSAKA

Branch Office and Works - - - TOKYO

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KEIHAN ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO., LTD.

TEMMABASHI, OSAKA, JAPAN

(京 阪 電 車)

The Cherry Avenue
Gion (Kyoto)

The Imperial Mausoleum
Momoyama (Keihan Line).

CAPITAL AUTHORISED - - - Yen 75,000,000

ELECTRIC RAILWAY BUSINESS:

Operating Mileage ... ... **49** m. **26** c.
Terminal ... Osaka, Kyoto, Uji, Otsu (Lake side Biwa), Wakayama

ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLYING BUSINESS:

Area Territory served (sq. K.W.) **1812**
Territory served ... ... **3** cities, **20** towns, **148** villages

Directors:

President ... ... MITSUHIRO OHTA, Esq.
Managing Director ... ... SAIKICHI BABA, Esq.
General Manager ... ... SHINGO MIKAMI, Esq.

PRINCIPAL PLACES OF NOTE ALONG THE LINE:

Momoyama Mausoleum, Nogi Shrine, Fushimi Inari, Iwashimizu Hachiman Shrine, Kiyomizu Temple, Chion-in, Hongwanji, Sanju-sangen-do, Kinkakuji, Ginkakuji, Heian Shrine, Arashiyama, Gion, Mimuro, Daigo, Uji, Lake Biwa, Etc., Etc.

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Hawthorn Leslie & Co., Ltd.
Humboldt Engineering Works Co.
J. A. Maffei, Munchen.
Robert Stephenson & Co.
Beyer Peacock & Co.
Brooks Loco. Works of A.L.C.
Cooke Loco. Works of A.L.C.
Pittsburgh Loco. Works of A.L.C.
Schenectady Loco. Works of A.L.C.
Hannoverische Maschinenbau A.-G.
Henschel & Sohn, Kassel.
Hohenzollen A.-G. fur Lokomotivbau
Krauss & Co.
Rogers Loco. Works of A.L.C.
La Societie John Cockerill, Belgium.
Schneider & Cie, Creusot.
Societe Francaise de Construction Mechaniques.
Maschinenfabrik Esslingen, Esslinger.
The North British Loco. Co.
Vulcan Foundry.
Kitson & Co., Leeds.

4. PRIVATE RAILWAYS

The railways under private management are under the control of the Local Railway Law which came into force in August 1919, replacing the Laws relating to Private and Light Railways. The 'Local' railways under the new Law include all the light railways privately operated, these numbering 202 at the end of March 1925 with an aggregate open mileage of 3,047.26 and the total capital invested of ¥668,082,042.

Below are given results of working of the local railways in Japan proper for the year ended March 31, 1925, compared with the two preceding years:—

Year ended March		1925	1924	1923
Number of railways		202	187	171
Open mileage		3,047.26	2,855.70	2,658.28
Capital invested		668,082,042	592,995,605	495,916,997
Cost of Construction		395,847,657	337,031,508	283,860,102
Revenue (yen)		61,564,176	57,674,167	50,543,388
Working expenses (yen)		34,269,061	31,956,043	28,544,392
Profit (yen)		27,295,115	25,718,124	21,998,996
Percentage of profit on cost of construction		7.5	8.1	8.1
Locomotives		809	777	724
Passenger carriages		2,689	2,520	2,322
Goods wagons		9,380	9,219	8,447
Passengers carried		231,817,720	208,296,113	175,849,074
Passengers carried one mile		—	—	—
Earnings from passenger traffic (yen)		36,869,384	34,878,159	30,959,854
Tonnage of goods hauled		18,385,034	17,769,912	15,614,751
Tonnage of goods hauled one mile		—	—	185,707,183
Earnings from goods traffic (yen)		18,869,384	18,207,646	15,818,366
Train mileage		13,799,893	13,662,033	11,545,180
Vehicle mileage	locomotives	15,517,319	15,465,991	12,374,403
	passenger	85,836,120	80,547,850	65,693,416
	goods	59,544,683	58,215,320	46,623,387
Employees		29,281	27,360	23,562
Aggregate monthly compensation of employees (yen)		—	—	957,372

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Leading Local Railways in Japan (End of July, 1926)

Title		Office	Length of lines open m.	Motive power	Gauge ft. in.	Paid up cap. (Yen 1,000)
Bantan	Rly.	Kakogawa	45.6	electric	3.6	6,000
Chichibu	„	Kumagai	41.2	elect. & steam	3.6	5,500
Chugoku	„	Okayama	49.5	steam	3.6	4,300
Echigo	„	Niigata	66.4	„	3.6	4,500
Fuji-Minobu	„	Tokyo	20.9	„	3.6	8,000
Geibi	„	Hiroshima	56.2	„	3.6	4,100
Ibigawa Elect.	„	Tokyo	35.3	steam & elect.	3.6	18,500
Iwate Keiben	„	Hanamaki	40.7	steam	2.6	1,500
Iyo	„	Matsuyama	35.0 3.4	steam electric	3.6	16,700
Joso	„	Mizukaido	31.9	steam	3.6	1,250
Kokura	„	Kokura	24.9	„	3.6	4,520
Musashino	„	Hanno	27.2	„	3.6	3,000
Nagoya	„	Nagoya	42.1 46.0	electric steam	3.6	11,700 2,500
Nankai	„	Osaka	42.9 35.4	steam electric	3.6	70,000
Omi	„	Aonami	27.5	steam	3.6	1,500
Shimabara	„	Shimabara	26.3	„	3.6	1,200
Tobu	„	Tokyo	143.2 2.8	steam hand	3.6 2.0	24,500
Tomakomai	„	Tomakomai	25.5	steam	2.6	500
Tsukuba	„	Makabe	24.9	„	3.6	1,500

5. ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILWAYS

Lines in and around Tokyo, etc.

The first railway line in Japan on which electric traction was applied was the city portion of the Central Line (formerly Kobu Railway, acquired by the Government in 1906). The conversion was effected in 1905 between Manseibashi, then the metropolitan terminus of the line and Nakano on the outskirts of Tokyo, a distance of 8 miles. Later on the Line was extended to Tokyo Station on one hand and to Kokubunji on the other. Next the Yamate Line, which is a suburban belt line of Tokyo, was similarly converted in 1910. The distance is 19.3 miles besides the 3.5 mile Ikebukuro-Akabane branch.

The electrification of the Tokyo-Yokohama Line, 19.2 miles, was started in 1912 and completed in 1915. A double track was newly laid for electric operation. The total mileage of electrified sections in and near Tokyo has reached 57. Multiple unit trains each composed of 5 bogie cars are run in the rush hours both morning and evening with a leadway of 3 minutes. A new elevated section which connects Tokyo and Ueno stations, two grand terminals in the city, was opened to traffic on Nov. 1, 1925, and this section runs through the heart of the city. It has immensely facilitated communication between the inside and suburbs of the metropolis.

Tokaido Line

The scheme drafted by the Railway Department for electrifying the whole Tokaido Line (365 m.) at estimated cost of ¥67,000,-

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000 in seven years commencing 1923, has been postponed except for Yokosuka branch in consequence of the earthquake and the necessity to adopt curtailment policy in finance. According to the Original Program electric locomotives to be used are 8 for express passenger trains, 9 for ordinary passenger trains, and 25 for freight trains making the total of 42. All the locomotives have passed trial running. Besides these, 4 for express passenger trains, 6 for ordinary passenger trains and 4 for freight trains, or altogether 14 locomotives have been newly ordered. The power is to be supplied by private companies for the time being, but a scheme has been established for building a water power station of 150,000 k.w. and another with 60,000 k.w. steam power. Substations have been established at 5 different points along the line. The required machines have been installed and their tests have been conducted at the substations.

The Usui Pass, Shin-etsu Line

The Abt rackrail section across the Usui Pass is located 3,000 ft. above sea-level, and the difference in level amounts to 1,817 ft. in a length of 6.9 miles. This steep section was electrified in 1912. There are at present 26 electric locomotives which operate 11 passenger trains and 18 freight trains daily in each direction. The power is supplied by a power station at Yokogawa, specially erected for the purpose and containing three 1,000 k.w. vertical turbo-generators. There are substations at the highest and the lowest point of the rack section.

6. INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC ARRANGEMENTS

With Russia and Europe

The nationalization of the railways and the Continental expansion of the Empire after the successful campaign with Russia with the partial lease of the Liaotung Peninsula and the annexation of Chosen, in consequence of the war, brought Japan's frontier in contact with Russian Siberia and China on the Continent. With the trans-peninsular railways of Chosen opened in 1905, and the reconstruction of the South Manchuria Railway completed on the Dairen-Changchun line in 1909, and the Antung-Mukden line in 1911, the time was now ripe for opening through railway service between Japan proper and Chosen and South Manchuria, with the co-operation of some steamship concerns. The different international through services, those with Siberia and Europe interrupted since 1914, are described below:—

(1) Through Passenger Traffic between Japan and North Manchuria and the Maritime Province.—The service was established in 1st April, 1910, between the Chinese Eastern Railway and the Russian Volunteer Fleet on the Russian side, and the Japanese Railways; the South Manchuria Railway, and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha on the Japanese side, and was joined by the Chosen Railways two years later. The service gives option of travelling between Japan and Harbin by any of the three following routes:—

(a) via the Chosen, the South Manchuria, and the Chinese Eastern (North Manchuria) Railway lines, ferry service across the Japan-Chosen Strait being undertaken by the Japanese Railway; (b) via Dairen route, on the South Manchuria Railway and the Chinese Eastern Railway lines, intermediate service between

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Japanese port and Dairen being undertaken by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha; (c) via Vladivostok route, on the Ussuri Railway line (the Maritime Province), the intermediate service between the Japanese port, Tsuruga, and Vladivostok being undertaken by the Russian Volunteer Fleet and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

(2) **Through Goods Traffic Service with Russia.**—This through goods traffic between Japan and Russia was brought about in January, 1914, and is limited in scope, covering North Manchuria and the Maritime Province on the Russian side.

Japan-China Through Passenger and Luggage Service

Participated in by—Japanese State Railways, South Manchuria Rly Co., Chinese State Railways, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Harada Kisen Kaisha, Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., China Navigation Co.

Kind of Service.—(A) Single and return trips, 20% discount for railways and 10 for steamships for return trips. Three routes are available, via Chosen, Shanghai (single trips only) and Tsingtao.

(B) Circular trips (discount as before.)

1st route, Fusan, Antung, Mukden, Peking Hankow, Shanghai, Kobe.

2nd route,—reverse of 1st route.

3rd route,—Fusan, Antung, Mukden, Peking, Tientsin, Nanking, Shanghai, Kobe.

4th route,—reverse of 3rd route.

(C) Circular trips (30% dis. for railways and 10 for steamships).—The service started in Oct. 1915 for the benefit of 1st class passengers on board an ocean-going steamer on an extended tour embracing the Yokohama-Shanghai section but preferring to cover it by rail. The railway tickets are sold by the steamship cos. concerned. The routes are.—1. via Pukow-Yokohama, Tokyo, Itsukushima, Fusan, Antung, Mukden, Peking, Tientsin, Pukow, Shanghai. 2. via Hankow,—Yokohama, Tokyo, Itsukushima, Fusan, Antung, Mukden, Peking, Hankow, Shanghai.

(D) Party travellers—ordinary and student parties, discount 25 to 50%.

(E) Through Parcel service—participants same as for the through passenger and luggage service, and two routes, via Chosen and via Tsingtao, are open.

7. TRAMWAYS

The Japanese tramways date back to 1880, when an application was tendered for the construction of the Tokyo Horse Tram Co.'s line. It was completed and opened for traffic in 1883. The first electric tramway in Japan was laid in Kyoto and was opened to traffic in January, 1895. The following shows the results of working of the tramways during the five years to March, 1925.

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Year ended March 31	No. of Tramways	Mileage m. ch.	Capital (Yen 1,000)	No. of passengers carried (1,000)	Weight of goods hauled (1,000 tons)	Revenue (Yen 1,000)	Working expenses (Yen 1,000)	Profit (Yen 1,000)
1921	139	1,320.60	659,585	1,271,607	2,312	87,055	55,760	31,294
1922	137	1,360.50	915,721	1,394,664	2,081	101,374	56,379	44,995
1923	140	1,400.68	1,181,575	1,551,282	2,232	113,419	62,812	50,628
1924	142	1,469.76	1,412,790	1,562,817	2,334	110,372	65,421	44,951
1925	143	1,530.04	1,485,942	1,706,262	2,392	121,059	68,101	52,958

Municipal Tramways in Tokyo and Osaka

In such larger cities as Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto and Nagoya, there are, besides electric trams in the urban area, several lines connecting suburban districts or adjoining towns and cities.

Tokyo.—The system as existing at the end of December 1925 comprised 25 sections with total mileage of 194.4 and 367 stops. The cars totalled 1,455, i.e. 312 4-wheelers and 1,143 bogie cars. The working staff numbered 8,215 including 4,493 conductors (of which 93 women) and 2,669 motor-men. The fare is uniform 7 sen for single and 14 sen for return ticket. Reduced fare of 10 sen for return ticket is allowed to workmen and students in early morning.

Osaka.—The figures at the end of December, 1925, were:—total working mileage, 54.9, number of cars, 16,631 made up of 6,546 4-wheel, 3,188 ordinary bogie and 741 low-floor bogie cars; staff 4,180 including both motor-men and conductors.

The working results for the two cities for the year ended December 1925 were as follows:—

	No. of cars run (reduced on 4-wheel basis)		Vehicle mileage in 1000 (reduced on 4-wheel basis)		Passengers carried in 1000		Receipts in Yen 1000	
	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka
Total	462,343	294,694	67,798	33,329	461,345	304,598	30,561	17,268
Av. per day	1,267	807	186	91	1,291	835	84	47

8. AUTOMOBILE & AUXILIARY TRANSPORT

As an auxiliary facility of transport to supplement railway traffic the automobile service in Japan is reserved for future development. As reported latest (end of March '25) there were throughout the country approximately 20,700 cars of this type, private cars included, as against 12,284 open mileage of railway traffic. Of the figure, Tokyo (city) accounts for 9,692 and Osaka for 2,158. In Tokyo, the motor-bus service was started as a municipal enterprise soon after the seismic disaster of 1923 to add to the private service that had been operating. The activity of motor-bus service as an auxiliary means of transport is gradually threatening to seriously affect the interest of electric car service and even that of regular railways. Several electric car companies in Japan find their business encroached upon by the more elastic service of motor-bus, especially at places adjoining large cities as Tokyo or Osaka. Only those companies that are combining real estate business are able to declare decent dividend. What is equally significant, even the State railways are contemplating to start the motor-bus service in place of extending new lines to remote and less paying districts.

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9. JAPAN TOURIST BUREAU

The Bureau was established in 1912 as a joint enterprise of the Imperial Government Railways, and other railway and steamship companies, hotels, and firms dealing with foreign tourists, and affords special facilities gratis to foreign tourists, such as furnishing all necessary information as to travelling, issuing letters of introduction, securing admission to place of interest, arranging itineraries, giving estimates of expenses, supplying information, booklets, etc. The head office is situated in the Tokyo Station Building, Tokyo, and Branches or Inquiring Offices at Dairen, Port Arthur, Seoul (Keijo), Taipeh (Taihoku), Yokohama, Kobe, Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Peking, etc.

IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS IN THE YEAR 1925-26

The working of Government Railways for the year ended March 1926 still showed a considerable decrease from the original estimates. The working revenue for the year amounted to ¥562,540,923 against ¥419,282,236, leaving a net profit of ¥143,258,-687. This shows a decrease of over ¥55,359,000 in revenue, and ¥7,133,000 in net profit rom the estimates. The deficit is to be made good with funds borrowed from the Deposite Bureau.

The total mileage added during the year under review was returned at 276.8 miles for the Government system and 205.2 miles for the private lineg. The principal sections newly opened on the Government lines comprised: the Miyadzu-Mineyama section 14.6 miles (San-In line); the Takamatsu-Sanukitsuda section 17.2 miles (Kotoku line), Shikoku. On the private lines: the Shimoshimidzu-Minamikumaushi section and branches (24.0 miles) of Kawanishi Railways, Hokkaido; the Sendai-Honshiogama section (9.7 miles) of Miyagi Electric Railways; the Maruko Tamagawa-Kanagawa section (9.2 miles), another inter-urban line between Tokyo and Yokohama. As to cable-car service that of 1 mile on Mt. Tsukuba and 0.9 m. on Mt. Myoken may be mentioned.

With the opening of the Tokyo-Ueno section 2.5 miles, on November 1st, 1925, as part of the improvement work, the direct connection of the two great trunk lines, the Tohoku and the Tokaido, was effected, thereby shortening 10.3 miles in the through route between Aomori and Shimonoseki. For the time being the section is run only by the electric multiple unit trains.

A terrible accident took place on the Hakone Mountain Railway (1:12.5) on January 16. Owing to failure of the safety brake while running a car between Kowakudani and Miyanoshita, a car fell over the cliff 120 feet below. 17 passengers were instantly killed and 13 others were seriously injured.

Damages paid during the year amounted to ¥559,284 for goods lost or damaged and ¥274,686 for other claims, including consolation for loss or injury to life or limbs and also of property caused by the sparks issuing from the engine funnels.

On May 1, 1926, station-masters and deputy-masters at 194 railway stations in the country and conductors and guards approximately 1,000 in all were empowered to take up the duty of policing.

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CHAPTER XXIV

SHIPPING AND SHIPBUILDING

I. SHIPPING

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Genius of Japanese as Seafaring People.—As may be surmised from the insular position of the country, the seafaring propensity of our forefathers was fairly well developed even in ancient days. It had become especially marked from about the close of the 16th century to the beginning of the 17th when Japanese trading vessels visited China and more than twenty other countries in the South seas and East India for purpose of commerce. What is of special significance, Japan even sent diplomatic envoys to Europe and Mexico at that time.

Had our people been left free to follow their own bent as regards marine activity who knows but that the course of our history might have taken a different direction from that presented when Perry's squadron reached our shores about the middle of the 19th century? But this was not to be for, as briefly referred to in the Chapter on Outline of History, a stern decree was enforced, from political motives, at the beginning of the 17th century by the de facto rulers of the country forbidding our seamen on pain of death to make distant voyages. The fact that this ban was mercilessly enforced for about two centuries must have warped the natural growth of Japanese shipping activity, since it restricted our sailors to the coasting service which by the way had already so far progressed about the early part of the 17th century as to open regular liner traffic between Osaka and Yedo (Tokyo). This was maintained with creditable success both as regards frequency and speed till the time of the Restoration when the carrying trade, freed from its chains, underwent a complete transformation. The Japanese, it must be admitted, were well qualified from olden times as seafarers in adventurous spirit, the art of navigation and shipbuilding and business organization, and it is not to be wondered at that with the removal in 1862 of the ban on ocean voyages, the carrying trade of the country should have made a marvellous development, as today bears witness.

Japan to Depend on Foreign Supplies.—Japan is scantily gifted by nature, and limited as to resources and territorial area, is obliged to depend upon foreign countries even for supply of the necessaries of life. First as regards rice, the staple foodstuff of Japan, we have to make good the shortage with what can be imported from Burmah, French-India, China, and even California, for textile materials, raw cotton and wool, we have to depend almost exclusively upon foreign supplies, while more recently building materials, especially timber, are bought from America. Needless to say that for chemical stuffs wanted in various industrial purposes and for machines and machinery

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Japan is still largely dependent upon foreign countries. All these imports mean for us islanders ship-bottoms, which is of course inseparably associated also with what we ship abroad to balance the international tradal account.

No authentic data exist as to the contribution of our carrying trade to the total earnings of the country, the only reliable figures available on this subject being those supplied by Mr. J. Inouye, Minister of Finance in the short-lived "Earthquake Cabinet," who has calculated shipping's share at roughly ¥170 millions for both 1922 and 1923. The figures for the later years, as worked out on his formula, must be less considering the general depression of this trade, but its important position in the economy of the country remains unaltered. As the only safe and valuable field of exploitation outside the territorial limits for promoting national prosperity the trade certainly demands the utmost endeavors of our people.

Features of Japanese Shipping

Growth of Shipping.—The recent growth of Japan's merchant marine was chiefly due to the import of second-hand vessels from Europe. With the outbreak of the European war, however, and the impossibility to import them the home yards were thrown into a feverish state of activity to meet the rush of orders for new vessels and about 1,600,000 tons (net) were added to the tonnage during the period between 1916 and 1921. When it is remembered that in normal time about 6-70,000 tons were the average addition yearly built at home, this expansion was really amazing. After the termination of the war the import of old vessels from abroad revived even when the shipping business was experiencing general inactivity. Due to superabundant bottoms no small number of vessels were tied up from scarcity of cargo. The earthquake disaster of 1923 encouraged a speculative purchase of second-hand boats in anticipation of an active shipping business to be occasioned by conveyance of reconstruction materials. Driven by cupidity even amateurs hastened to sign contracts for purchasing old vessels, with the result that Japan's shipping registers were additionally encumbered on that occasion by over 400,000 tons, all in the shape of worn out vessels.

One thing remarkable about the increase of shipping in this country in the past has been that its ascending curve marks a close parallel to that indicating the increase of tonnage mileage of goods carried by rail. Only in the last few years, the increase of the tonnage figures is not so significant as in the previous years, which may be attributed to the recent inactivity of shipping business. Viewed as a whole, however, the increase of shipping in this country so far is nothing remarkable.

Sailing Vessels.—A noteworthy feature in the shipping statistics of Japan in marked contrast to what is generally observed in other countries is the constant increase of tonnage of sailing vessels side by side with the growth of steamships. This increase of sailing tonnage, however, is really nominal, for smaller sailers of the type of lighters not exceeding 100 tons constitute about 60 per cent. of the total, the combined tonnage of larger craft amounting to only about 300,000 tons. These sailing ships are engaged in coastwise trade around the country and colonies. Mention should be made here that since 1921 the number of

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sailing vessels has gradually declined as is the case with other countries.

Shipping Subsidies.—The amount of subsidy granted to shipping by the Government is very small, really insignificant compared with what obtains in foreign countries. The amount has considerably decreased in recent years, while the grant of navigation encouragement bounty was discontinued long ago, followed by the discontinuation of shipbuilding bounty at the time of the war boom. A few steamship companies are receiving remuneration from the Government, as is done in Great Britain, for the conveyance of mail matter to and from foreign countries.

Characteristics of Japanese Seamen.—Though not absolutely immune from labor troubles, Japanees seamen, compared with their foreign comrades, are mild in temperament and diligent and faithful to their duties. When confronted by a strike of dock hands in a foreign port, for instance, the Japanese seamen usually manage to attend to the discharging or loading of cargo and enable the ship to leave port with no great inconvenience. Then when repairing hands are lacking they will improvise necessary work so that their ship can go on its voyage as scheduled. The strong sense of duty and excellent discipline of Japanese seamen are, indeed, hardly paralleled in other countries. It has been said that though Japanese seamen are willing to work at cheap wages their working efficiency is rather poor. This is an undeniable truth, and along with the growing use of internal combustion engines in the recent years the cheap labor of Japanese seamen may lose significance and cease to be one of their assets.

Import Dues on Vessel in Kwantung.—Hitherto the import of second-hand foreign vessels to Kwantung leased territory was exempt from any levy. To check such wanton import an Imperial Ordinance was promulgated in April '25 prohibiting the free import of foreign vessels to the territory in the future, the Ordinance providing that all foreign vessels to be imported to Kwantung hereafter should first be brought to Japan proper and subjected to the import tax before they can be imported to Kwantung. The rule does not, however, apply to those vessels imported by persons engaged in marine transportation of travellers and goods entering or leaving the Kwantung leased territory and possessing their principal business headquarters there. The measure is believed to serve the purpose of checking the abuse as regards import of second-hand foreign vessels to the territory.

Wireless Telegraphy on Vessels.—A Bill providing for compulsory instalment of wireless telegraphy on all vessels of over 2,000 gross tons, also those carrying over 50 passengers, to assure safety of lives and property on the sea passed the 50th session (1925) of the Diet. The measure was enforced on Nov. 1, 1926. The law applies not only to Japanese vessels, but also to foreign shipping entering or clearing Japanese ports within the specified area.

Outstanding Features in 1926

The partial absorption of the T.K.K. by the N.Y.K. was effected early in 1926, the latter taking over the eight passenger

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steamers and good will of the regular San Francisco line belonging to the other. The price was 125,000 ¥50 shares of the N.Y.K. In consequence the T.K.K. has been reduced to a minor concern with its capital cut down from ¥32,350,000 to ¥8,125,000 (¥2,437,500 unpaid) and with a fleet of 11 freighters. The Company was never a strong one, for what with its expensive management conducted by the Asano interest and the limited scope of operation, only a single line of Far East-Pacific American coast service, it had at best a struggling existence, and the adverse turn of shipping since the close of the Great War proved a death blow to it. Its passenger steamers, once the pride of the Company, had practically passed the age limit specified under the Navigation Subsidy Regulation and were outclassed by the fast British and American liners that had appeared on the scene.

Freight Market.—Betraying the fond expectation that favorable turn would set in during the year under review the market kept on sagging, and the standard quotation for the near sea freight, i.e. per ton of coal between Moji and Yokohama fluctuated between the two extremes of ¥1.75 and 0.90. When it is remembered that the market price in Japan remains about 90% higher than the pre-war level, the ruling rates were even worse than the lowest before the war which were then bewailed as ruinous.

Ship-building.—The ship-builders are of course equally suffering from the business depression. At the time of the war boom Japan's ship-yards were credited with a capacity of over one million tons, and though this has been much affected by the adverse business, it still remains at the respectable level of 700,000 tons, according to the estimate of reliable authorities. Last year the tonnage launched up to the end of October was only 45,000 tons or so and the whole year's volume most probably did not exceed 50,000 tons. The pitiful condition of our ship-builders may be judged from the fact that even leading ship-yards are barely eking out their existence by working at other jobs, such as making flying machine parts, electric apparatuses, bridge materials, and so forth.

Competition in American and Shanghai Services.—As is usual in time of bad business these two important routes of Japanese ship-owners were kept in a stir by the appearance of determined competitors, the Kawasaki in the former and the Yamashita in the latter. In both the N.Y.K. possesses vested interests of long standing. The Kawasaki, which started some other routes, now confines itself to freight service to North America, but having realized some measure of success, for it offered to shippers far more advantageous terms than those of the Pacific Ship-owners Union, it is contemplating the more ambitious passenger service. This operation of the Kawasaki is of course seriously threatening the interest of the N.Y.K. which occupied an almost monopolistic position in the North American service in consequence of the annexation of the T.K.K.'s San Francisco service.

The Yamashita Kisen, the tramp-boat owners, has boldly entered into competition with the N.Y.K. and lately started the Shanghai service in which the latter has ruled the roast so long.

Increased Tariff on Imported Second-hand Vessel.—The new

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tariff adopted in March 1926 has raised the rate per gross ton as follows:—

Old rate		New rate	
On those under 10 years	¥15.00	Under 20 years	¥15.00
On others	¥10.00	On others	¥20.00

Thus the new tariff means an addition of ¥5 per ton on vessels of 10-20 years and ¥10 on older ones. During 1926 second-hand vessels imported numbered 44 amounting to 264,519 tons.

Shipping Union.—In accordance with the resolution passed in June 1920 by the International Labor Congress at Geneva the Japan Shipping Union was created in Nov. 1926 by the joint efforts of Government, ship-owners, and seamen, and with its inauguration in April 1927 the Japan Seamens' Relief Society largely supported by the Government is to be discontinued. The Union's object is to provide a seamen's employment agency, to attend to various measures for promoting their interest as disputes between them and shipowners, and so forth. The expense will be borne by Government, shipowners and seamen in suitable proportion. The head office will be established at Kobe with branches at all important places.

New Services.—The new services opened in 1926 are, besides those mentioned before, the O.S.K.'s East African service under State subsidy and the N.Y.K.'s Celebes direct service.

GROWTH OF VESSELS

Number and Tonnage of Registered Vessels

In the following table vessels registered in the jurisdiction of Kwantung, Korea and Formosa are included.

	Steamships		Sailing Vessels	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
1910	1,757	1,234,571 tons	4,958	390,796 tons
1915	2,132	1,604,900 „	8,656	542,579 „
1920	2,931	3,011,634 „	14,415	976,286 „
1922	3,001	3,254,962 „	13,997	930,058 „
1923	3,049	3,322,764 „	13,842	904,312 „
1924	3,143	3,520,748 „	13,891	891,136 „
1925	3,182	3,497,749 „	14,046	886,044 „
1926	3,547	3,995,195 „	14,856	899,342 „

Ships Classified

Those steamers of over 15 knots were returned as follows in June 1924:—

By Age, at end of 1924

Japan proper:	No. S.S.	Gross tons
Under 10 years	1,549	1,915,794
„ 25 „	1,021	805,519
Over 26 years	489	567,919
Total	3,143	3,520,748

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By Speed	No.	Tonnage
15 knot	7	58,718
16 „	6	68,602
17 „	2	7,240
20 „	2	10,527
Total	17	145,087

Leading Shipowners

In 1926 the registered record of Japanese shipowners owning more than 15,000 tons gross was as follows:—

Leading shipowners (end of June, 1926)

Owners	No. S.S.	Gross Tons
N.Y.K. (Japan Mail S. S. Co.)	94	608,137
O.S.K. (Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)	96	422,589
K.K.K. (International S. S. Co.)	55	295,850
T.K.K. (Oriental S. S. Co.)	11	64,898
Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard	22	131,286
Kinkai Yusen Kaisha (Near Sea Mail S. S. Co.)	23	78,880
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	39	961,182
Dep't of Finance, Railway, etc.	22	82,959
Kawasaki S. S. Co.	21	78,804
Y.K.K. (Yamashita S. S. Co.)	10	29,878
Kishimoto S. S. Co.	12	41,368
Tatsumma S. S. Co.	10	40,730
Nisshin S. S. Co.	18	43,042
Hiromi Shoji Kaisha	9	35,839
Meiji Shipping Co.	3	13,010
Dairen S. S. Co.	15	38,744
Dai Nippon Salt Manufacturing Co.	10	32,681
Katsuda S. S. Co.	8	32,495
Shimadani S. S. Co.	12	21,939
Karafuto S. S. Co.	8	29,481
Osaka Iron Works	5	21,896
S. Nakamura	7	18,002
Itaya S. S. Co.	4	14,966
Matsuoka S. S. Co.	7	25,924
Chosen Yusen Kaisha (Korean Mail S.S. Co.)	16	23,197
Nihon Kyodo	7	37,742
Kyoritsu S. S. Co.	9	19,753
K. Inugami	8	18,916
Kuribayashi S. S. Co.	9	18,898
Harada S. S. Co.	6	18,434
Hokkaido Hanko S. S. Co.	6	15,904
Hashimoto S. S. Co.	6	15,784
Hamane Shoten	5	13,373

Shipping Sales during 1925

42 Vessels ..... d.w. 127,847 tons

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Price

	Large steamers		
	new	moderately old	old
Minimum per ton d.w.	¥100	¥30	¥20
Maximum „ „ „	¥150	¥70	¥40

	Medium-s'zed steamers		
	new	moderately old	old
Minimum per ton d.w.	¥120	¥30	¥30
Maximum „ „ „	¥180	¥60	¥50

	Large steamers		
	new	moderately old	old
Minimum per ton d.w.	¥150	¥60	¥30
Maximum „ „ „	¥200	¥80	¥60

ALLOCATION OF JAPANESE SHIPPING

According to the investigation made by the Dept. of Communications, in July, 1925, vessels over 1,000 tons engaged in the near sea and ocean numbered 973, with 3,511,055 tons, classified as follows according to the service:—

Lines	No. S.S.	Gross tons	Lines	No. S.S.	Gross tons
Coastwise	371	1,093,408	N. America (Eastern Coast)	35	231,669
Vladivostok ...	15	48,327	N. America (Western Coast)	48	283,896
Korea	56	117,011	Central America	—	—
North China ...	84	235,748	S. America (Eastern Coast)	5	52,941
Central China..	62	173,597	S. America Western Coast)	7	63,890
Yangtzekiang ..	—	—	In foreign charter	4	23,111
Formosa	53	135,289	Tied up ..... In dockyards .. Stranded	43	149,250
South China ...	36	78,426			
Oceania	12	47,362			
Java	17	66,109			
Straits S't'ments	8	56,809			
India	47	186,921			
Australia	10	65,303			
Europe	60	401,986	Total	973	3,511,055

Regular Service and Subsidy

In 1909 the Oversea Navigation Subsidy Law was promulgated to replace the Navigation Bounty Law in operation since 1896. According to this Law, which was radically revised in 1917, Japanese navigation companies are given mail subsidy for maintaining regular service to Europe, North and South America, and Australia, under contract with the Government for not more than 5 years. The vessels qualified for the service are steamships of over 3,000 tons with a speed of 12 knots or over, built and registered in Japan, and not more than 15 years old. The subsidy is granted at the rate of not more than 50 sen per 1,000 miles run for a vessel having a speed of 12 knots per hour, and for every additional mile of speed over 12 knots the limit

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of 50 sen is increased by 10%. The companies receiving the subsidy are under obligation to get the approval of the Minister for their passenger and freight tariff, to carry mail matters or materials without charge, to equip the vessels on service with wireless apparatus, etc.

The oversea services run and class of steamers used under the Law are as follows:—

Lines	No. of steamers	Tonnage limit of steamers	Knots	No. of service per year
North America (N.Y.K.)	3	11,500-13,500	18-20	14
South „ East coast (O.S.K.)	5	5,000- 7,500	14-16	10
„ „ West „ (N.Y.K.)	6	6,000- 9,700	13-15	12

Regular Oversea Mail Service

Under special contract with the Government, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha runs regular mail services to or from foreign countries. They are at present as follows:—

Lines	Ports of call	No. of service
Yokohama-London	Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles	Fortnightly or more
Kobe-Seattle.....	Yokohama, Victoria or Vancouver	Fortnightly or more
Kobe-Hongkong...	Nagasaki, Shanghai	Once every 4 weeks or more
Yokohama-Melbourn.....	Kobe, Nagasaki, Hongkong, Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Islands, Townsville, Brisbane, Sidney	once every month

Near Sea and Coastwise Services

"Near Sea."—The Near-sea service zone previously covered a space between longitude 130°-170° E. and latitude 21°-63° N. including Kamchatka, the Kuriles, Formosa and Hongkong, but in view of the enormous expansion of the South-Sea trade recently it was extended in July 1919 to 95°-130° E. and 11°-27° S., comprising the Philippines, Straits Settlements, Java, Borneo, Celebes, etc. This latter forms the 2nd section of the Near-sea service as distinguished from the 1st section represented by the former. Steamers of over 1,000 tons gross or sailers over 500 tons are now allowed to run in the new and 2nd Section or in both 1st and 2nd combined, subject to the approval of the competent authorities. The scope of coastwise and calm-water services has also been much extended. Equally noteworthy in this connection is that the regulations controlling near-sea, coastwise and calm-water services in Japan proper have been extended and made applicable to those Japanese vessels engaged in the carrying trade between foreign ports or in the rivers and lakes of Korea, Formosa, Saghalien and foreign countries.

Subsidy to Near Sea and South Sea Services.—The Government grants a subsidy to navigation companies to maintain re-

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gular services to the South Sea, China and near sea ports. The contract for the subsidy is renewed every year and covers the carrying of mail matters and other obligations.

The principal subsidized lines and maximum of their subsidy for 1925 as approved by the Diet are as follows:—

Lines	Subsidy for 1925 Yen	Lines	Subsidy for 1925 Yen
South Seas	430,000	Japan Sea	310,000
South China Coast....	200,000	Kagoshima-Nawa	60,000
Korea, West Coast....	90,000	China (Yangtze-kiang)	584,000
Dairen	140,000	Hokkaido	235,000
Shanghai	450,000	Vladivostok and Korea,	
North China	117,000	East Coast	—
Main Island-Hokkaido	50,000	Bonin Islands	1,596
Ogasawara-Tokyo	100,000	Kagoshima	44,200
Kyushu-Iki-Tsushima..	50,000	Okinawa-Sakijima	27,000

Coastwise.—Before the conclusion of Treaty revision of 1894 the coasting trade was open to vessels flying foreign flags, but by the revision this privilege was restricted to the conveyance of passengers and cargo between Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Hakodate. In 1911 the restriction was extended and foreign vessels were forbidden to carry passengers and cargoes between these ports except on a continuous voyage. It should be remembered that the coasting trade of Japan and Great Britain was dealt with in the revised Anglo-Japanese treaty dated April 8, 1911, which provides that the trade should be regulated according to the laws of the United Kingdom and Japan respectively.

Leading Steamship Companies

Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail S. S. Co.).—Formed in 1885 by the amalgamation of the two rival companies, the Mitsubishi and the Kyodo Un-yu, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was in a position to furnish to the Government 57 steamers with 130,000 tons gross when war broke out between Japan and China in 1894. The company's service during the Russo-Japanese War reached the maximum of 74 ships with 252,000 tons in May '04. In 1896 the company put into execution the scheme of opening a regular service to Europe, and in the following year that to America and Australia. The company is also carrying on services to the neighboring Asiatic ports. It has since opened the New York-via-Panama line and the South American line as its latest expansion. In Sept. 1915 the Yusen Kaisha doubled its capital, i.e. to ¥44,000,000 and in 1918 further increased it to ¥100,000,000. In May 1926 the Co. took over the business of the San Francisco and South American services of the T.K.K. together with 8 steamers totalling 85,916 gross tons, and at the same time increased its paid-up capital by ¥6,250,000. The Co. opened a few years ago a high-speed service between Nagasaki and Shanghai by placing on the line steamers specially built for the purpose.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha (Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.).—The company was created in 1884 with the express object of running steamers between the important trading ports lying west of Osaka. The field of operation has subsequently been enlarged

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and at present the company's steamers regularly visit Formosan, Korean, Chinese, other Asiatic and South Sea ports, also Tacoma, Vladivostok, African, S. American and European ports.

Unlike the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, this company was created by the merger of several small S. S. Cos., operating in home waters, and this origin accounts for the active part the Co's. fleet plays in the coast trade.

Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental S. S. Co.).—The Toyo Kisen Kaisha is the youngest sister of the three, having been established in 1896, and a regular monthly service was opened at the end of 1898 between San Francisco and Shanghai-Hongkong in Dec. '95 a two-monthly service to South America. In May 1926, the American lines were transferred to the N.Y.K. and the company has since been carrying on freight business with 6 cargo boats, at the same time reducing its capital to ¥8,125,000,

Nisshin Kisen Kaisha (Japan-China S. S. Co.)—The company was formed by the amalgamation of the Hunan S. S. Co. and the Daito S. S. (both exclusively carrying on inland service on the Yangtze), and the same service of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. The company opened in 1920 South China coast service and has lately extended the coasting line as far as Tientsin and Dairen and also to Osaka.

Nan-yo Yusen Kaisha (South Seas Mail S. S. Co.)—To encourage the South Sea exploitation the company (formerly "Nanyo Yusen Gumi") was organized in October, 1912 and opened service with 4 steamers between Kobe, Sourabaya and Java, calling at Hongkong, Batavia and Samarang. The service is once every three weeks.

The Kinkai Yusen Kaisha (Near Sea Mail S. S. Co.).—Was formed in 1923 with the capital of ¥10,000,000 by detaching from the Yusen's fleet smaller boats run along the coast and between Japan and North China, and the neighboring seas.

Business Returns of the Three Leading Companies

		N.Y.K.		O.S.K.		T.K.K.	
		Half Year ended Sept. 30 1925	H.Y. ended Mar. 31 1926	H.Y. ended Dec. 31 1925	H.Y. ended June 30 1926	H.Y. ended Dec. 31 1925	H.Y. ended June 30 1926
Paid up capital (¥1,000)		58,000	58,000	62,500	62,500	22,750	22,750
Debentures (¥1,000) ...		—	—	16,500	16,500	9,750	—
Reserve funds (¥1,000).		64,945	42,325	32,088	32,784	—	—
Fleet	number	88	86	136	133	—	—
	gross tonnage...	528,478	523,271	443,431	447,551	159,842	64,922
	book value ..... (¥1,000)	75,358	57,081	75,843	78,051	37,740	24,640
Receipts	cargo (1,000)...	25,829	27,368	44,373	48,148	4,549	3,020
	passenger(„).	4,518	4,459	962	1,138	2,339	1,322
	subsidy („).	1,264	1,283	1,265	1,301	608	283
	others („).	1,674	1,633	31,899	34,030	419	346
	total („).	33,285	34,743	33,165	35,331	7,915	4,971
Expenditure (¥1,000)...		32,127	32,059	26,845	28,692	10,582	13,432
Net profit (¥1,000).....		1,158	2,684	1,909	2,074	2,667	8,461
Div. per annum		8%	8%	7%	7%	—	—

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Tramp Steamers

The close of the world war found Japanese ship-owners encumbered with superfluous bottoms which they were at a loss how to turn to best account. These circumstances account for the unusual activity shown by Japanese trampers both at home and abroad as shown below:—

Allocation of Tramp Steamers (Tonnage in 1,000)

	1926		1925		1924	
	No.	Ton	No.	Ton	No.	Ton
Europe	43	392	56	331	63	413
S. America, Atlantic	5	38	8	55	8	59
„ „ Pacific	5	40	6	46	9	52
N. America, Atlantic	55	310	75	511	40	292
„ „ Pacific	32	197	45	301	39	218
Australia	10	99	21	133	19	84
India & S. Seas (two coastwise)	64	459	61	278	62	290
Coastwise	347	645	320	—	649	1,836
In docks, stranded, etc....	403	1,339	370	1,831	68	215
Total	963	3,527	962	3,490	957	3,420

Note.—Ships under 1,000 tons are excluded.

Of the principal tramp-owners, elsewhere given in the list of leading ship-owners, the two that stand out prominent are the Kokusai Kisen and the Yamashita Kisen.

Kokusai Kisen Kaisha (International S. S. Co.).—Organized in 1919 by shipowners to have individual owners and new cos. from the post-war slump in mercantile marine and shipbuilding industry. Capital ¥100,000,000. The Company is engaged (1) in chartering to foreign shippers, (2) undertaking tramp business in the Atlantic and elsewhere, (3) running, as pooling enterprise, with the Kawasaki and the Yamashita, cargo service to India, shipping sugar from Formosa, or operating to Dairen, Saghalien, etc.

Yamashita Kisen Kaisha (Yamashita S. S. Co.).—Founded 1902 by Mr. K. Yamashita who as a coal-merchant purchased that year a steamer for carrying his goods, and around it ultimately grew up the present company, capital now ¥20,000,000 fully paid up. The Company's activity was world-wide at the time of the European War, and even today is known as the largest charterer and as operating on a very extensive scale and running 150 ships of over 700,000 d.w.

FREIGHT AND CHARTER MARKET

The coal freight between Wakamatsu and Yokohama is regarded as the standard rate in Japan's near-sea service. Its movement in recent years is shown below:—

		Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Nov.	Aver
1923	High	1.60	2.20	2.40	2.35	—	4.00	4.00
	Low	1.55	1.60	2.30	2.20	—	3.20	1.45
1924	High	2.30	2.70	2.40	1.95	1.55	1.35	2.70
	Low	2.20	2.30	2.00	1.70	1.45	1.25	1.25

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		Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Nov.	Aver.
1925	High	1,25	1.15	1.70	1.45	2.20	1.80	2.20
	Low	1.15	1.10	1.55	1.35	1.50	1.65	1.10
1926	High	1.55	1.40	1.70	1.65	1.60	1.35	1.50
	Low	1.45	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.40	1.15	1.30

Freight Rate on General Goods of Open Sea Lines

European Line

Free Vessels		Subsidized vessels	
1918 (Max.)	800 s.	1918 (Max.)	90.09 s.
1924 (Dec.)	75	1924 (Dec.)	75.00
1925 („)	75	1925 („)	75.00

American Line

1918 (Max.)	$43	1918 (Max.)	$ 6
1924 (Dec.)	—	1924 (Dec.)	10
1925 („)	—	1925 („)	10

Australian Line

1918 (Max.)	280 s.	1918 (Max.)	50 s.
1924 (Dec.)	60	1924 (Dec.)	60
1925 („)	60	1925 („)	60

Bombay Lines

1918 (Max.)	¥80	1918 (Max.)	¥65
1924 (Dec.)	18	1924 (Dec.)	18
1925 („)	21	1925 („)	21

Calcutta Lines

1918 (Max.)....(Kobe)	¥60	1918 (Max.)...(Kobe)	¥60
1924 (Dec.)	18	1924 (Dec.)	18
1925 („)	18	1925 („)	18

Charter Market

Recent movement of charterage (per ton) are given in the following table:—

		June steamers			Dec. steamers		
		Larger Yen	Medium-sized Yen	Smaller Yen	Larger Yen	Medium-sized Yen	Smaller Yen
1925	Max.....	1.70	2.30	3.30	1.75	2.00	3 30
	Min.....			2.50	1.80	2.20	2.80
1926	Min.	1.65	2.10	3.30	1.30	1.50	2.30
	Max.	2.10	2.70	3.40	1.90	1.70	3.30

11. NAVIGATION

Licenses Issued

	Japanese	Foreigners	Total
1924	53,837	132	53,969
1925	56,813	132	56,945
1926 (end of Sept.)..	58,945	132	59,077

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The Pilotage Law promulgated in 1890 restricts pilotage only to Japanese subjects except foreign pilots licensed under Japanese law and also those foreigners sanctioned within five years from 1898. The figures are as follows:—

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926 (end Sept.)
Japanese	27	33	36	35	36	43
Foreigners	2	2	2	1	0	0

Lighthouses, Marks, and Signals

The first regular lighthouse was erected in Japan at Kannonzaki, in the Bay of Tokyo, on New Year's Day 1869. The lighthouses at Kannonzaki and other places were built under the supervision of foreign experts. In 1881 Japan could dispense with service of the foreign experts, all the lighthouses and other signals built since then being the work of native experts. The figures at the end Sept. 1926 were as follows:—

Kind of signals	Gov't	Publ.	Priv.	Total
Lights				
Lighthouse	184	42	6	232
Staff-light	5	26	1	32
Lightship	—	—	—	—
Leading light	7	12	1	20
Beacon light	23	4	—	27
Light buoy	44	21	—	65
Daymarks				
Beacon	6	22	1	29
Buoy	22	24	—	46
Fairway mark	1	—	—	1
Land-mark	1	—	—	1
Leading land mark	—	338	—	338
Fog-signals				
Siren, Bell, Firing, Explosive, Submarine	37	1	1	39
Signal station	11	—	—	11
Total	341	490	10	841

Shipwrecks

	Steamers		Sailing ships and junks		Lives lost or injured		
	Destroyed	Damaged	Dest.	Dam.	Death	Injured	Missing
1920	64	1,040	168	369	102	18	112
1921	89	1,307	314	477	123	50	148
1922	64	1,247	103	548	65	34	216
1924	33	1,558	80	416	151	16	494
1925	31	1,610	68	381	65	59	313

Salvage Work

Prior to the remarkable salvage achievement of reclamation, after the lapse of nine years, of £100,000 sterling from the bottom about 40 fathoms deep in the Mediterranean, as described below, the salvage work of Japan had nothing particular to commend it to public attention. In point of fact, it was as late as 1917 that the first company in this particular line was established in Osaka. At present there are two companies, the Teikoku Salvage Kaisha, capital ¥1,000,000 fully paid up, and the Tokyo Salvage Kaisha, capital ¥1,000,000, fully paid up. The two companies own several ships.

The successful salvaging of £100,000 specie early in August 1925 was achieved by Captain Yumihachi Kataoka from the

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N.Y.K. S.S. Yasaka Maru sunk by a German submarine on 21 December 1915 at a spot about 70 miles off Port Said, and at 31° 53′ N.L. and 31° 20′ E.L., according to the log-book of Captain Yamawaki of the ill-fated steamer. The work occupied the small party of six Japanese divers for 71 days and they had to suspend work for 30 days owing to rough waves. Until the last of the 20 cases was refloated four divers had been incapacitated by divers' disease and other ailments. The sea where the adventurous operation was made sounded 40 fathoms.

The Captain's success was entirely due to the special Ogushi patented apparatus which was patented in Japan and 12 other countries and improved to the present state of efficiency by the Captain after nine years' investigations.

Imperial Marine Observatory, Kobe

The institute was established in April 1919, at the cost of ¥230,000 subscribed by the leading shipping men. Its principal aims are to make scientific investigations in meteorology, oceanorgraphy, terrestrial magnetism and nautical astronomy, in the interests of the seamen of all nationalities, and also to repair and certify marine chronometers, mariner's compasses, sextants and other measuring instruments of navigation. Daily weather charts, weekly weather reports, bulletins and other scientific memoirs are being published. This is the 5th of the kind in the world and is provided with a wireless station.

III. SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY

RECENT DEVELOPMENT

The putting in force in 1896 of the Law for Encouraging Shipbuilding has given an impetus to the development of this industry. It was amended in 1900 and the new law came into force in January 1910, to be effective for ten years. In July 1917 it was suspended and finally lapsed in 1920, and since then no such measure has been adopted. The Hitachi Maru, 6,000 tons, built in 1898 by the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Yards at Nagasaki for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was the first large steamer built in Japan. Since then the Mitsubishi and Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yards have undertaken the construction of a number of larger steamers of over 10,000 displacement for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Osaka Shosen Kaisha and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. Battleships, cruisers and other small size vessels built for the Imperial Navy and for China should also be recorded to their credit. This shipbuilding record was broken when the two dockyards were each ordered in 1912 to build a dreadnaught of 27,500 tons. Soon after the outbreak of the War the private shipyards enlarged their capacity for shipbuilding and though seriously handicapped by inadequate supply of materials and skilled labor they attained a marked progress. All those yards are suffering from the after-war reaction and have been obliged either severely to curtail the scope of their work or temporarily or even permanently to shift their activity to other lines of engineering work.

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Number of Ships Launched

	1925		1924		1923		1922	
Steamships	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1,000 tons and over	14	49,360	21	66,200	19	62,050	16	59,000
Under 1,000 tons...	19	5,726	18	5,240	37	12,234	41	12,076
Total	33	55,086	39	71,440	56	74,284	57	71,076
Sailing vessels								
1,000 tons and over	—	—	—	—	1	2,500	—	—
Under 1,000 tons ...	6	923	6	1,006	—	—	14	2,167
Total	6	923	6	1,006	1	2,500	14	2,167
Grand Total	39	56,009	41	72,446	57	76,784	71	73,243

Price of Newly Built Ships

(per ton)

	1925		1924		1923	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Over 6,000 tons	¥130	90	120	70	130	80
Over 3,000 tons	160	100	130	70	130	80
Over 300 tons	180	110	140	90	150	100

SHIPYARDS AND DOCKS

The number of shipbuilding yards and docks for the past five years is as follows:—

Year	No. of shipyards	No. of docks	No. of floating docks
1921	350	71	3
1922	341	71	3
1923	316	70	3
1924	301	71	2
1925	303	77	2

A comparison of the number of shipbuilding yards (with capacity for ships of 1,000 tons gross and over), and the berths, employees and ships (of 1,000 tons and over) built by them before and after the War is given below:—

No. of	1913	1918	1924	1925 (end June)
Concerns	5	53	18	18
Yards	6	57	24	24
Berths	17	157	82	82
Employees	26,139	95,179	47,743	45,711
Ships built	4	189	21	14
	(34,478 tons)	(518,786)	(66,200)	(14,390)

Principal Shipbuilding Yards (Sept., 1926)

Name	No. of berths	Est'd	Location
Hakodate Dockyard	2	1896	Hakodate
Ishikawajima Shipbuild. Yard ..	4	1855	Tokyo
Asano S. Yard	8	1916	Kanagawa
Yokohama D. Yard	5	1891	Yokohama
Uraga D. Yard	6	1894	Kanagawa

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Name	No. of berths	Estd	Location
Harima S. Yard	4	1908	Kobe
Osaka Iron Works Sakurajima Yd.	6	1880	Osaka
" " Innoshima Yard	6	1914	Hiroshima
Aizawa S. Yard	3	1911	Osaka
Fujinagata S. Yard	5	1874	"
Ono Iron Works	5	1877	"
Nitta S. Yard	3	1917	"
Mitsubishi S. Yard, Kobe	4	1905	Kobe
" " " Nagasaki ...	6	1857	Nagasaki
Kawasaki S. Yard	6	1881	Kobe
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	4	1917	Okayama
Tochigi S. Yard	2	1913	Fukuoka
Matsuo Iron Works	2	1883	Nagasaki

Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Yard at Nagasaki.—This is the oldest and foremost shipyard in Japan, and in equipment etc. stands comparison with leading shipbuilding works in the world. The works have a water frontage of about one and a half miles and cover nearly 115 acres. Most of the machines and tools in the works are driven by electricity, and for that purpose the firm has a large power house with turbo-generators and dynamos of 2,000 k.w. in total, and also many electric wharf and shop cranes. The Firm holds the license for building Parson's turbines.

Kawasaki Shipbuild. Yard.—The yards cover about 40 acres of land with a water frontage of about one mile. Formerly the company devoted their attention chiefly to building medium-sized steamers and torpedo crafts, but recently the works can build ships of any size up to a dreadnaught of 27,000 tons. The works are equipped with a large electric driven floating crane of 100 tons lifting capacity. Their steel foundry at Hyogo is provided with a 20 ton Siemens furnace, turning out very fine steel castings. The Co. has secured Italian patents for submarine architecture and for motors.

Osaka Iron Works.—Started by the late Mr. E. H. Hunter in 1880, it was converted into a joint stock co. in 1914. The works now consist of engine department, shipyard and repairing works kept apart, also a branch on Innoshima in the Inland Sea. The shipyard covers nearly 16 acres, with a water frontage of more than 1,000 feet. At first the attention was directed specially to the construction of dredgers, shallow draught steamers, trawlers, etc. Of late they began to build ordinary passenger and cargo boats up to 10,000 tons, with annual capacity of 200,000 tons. The Isherwood type craft is a specialty of the works which have purchased the patent.

Asano Shipbuild. Yard.—at Tsurumi, near Tokyo made a hurried appearance in 1917, and possesses a number of cradles for ships of 12,000 ton class. The year's capacity almost equals the total of the Japanese dockyards before the War.

Mitsui's Shipbuild. Yard.—at Uno Bay near Okayama is a gigantic undertaking which was launched in the Spring of 1918, a big town having already sprung up at the place. When completed it will rival the Mitsubishi, Asano and Osaka Ironworks in importance and scope of work.

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Uraga Dockyard.—Is equipped to build 5 vessels of 5,000 to 10,000 tons but is chiefly known as constructor of medium sized steamers. The ferry boats which the yard recently built for the Government Railways for use between Hakodate and Aomori, etc. are first of this type in Japan.

Yokohama Dockyard.—The Yokohama that was formerly confined to repair work has lately begun to combine shipbuilding.

The ambitious attempt has been started by the Mitsubishi, Kawasaki, Asano, etc. to be self-supporting in plates and other important materials, so that they may no longer experience the annoyance caused by the inadequate supply at home.

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CHAPTER XXV

PATENTS, DESIGNS, TRADE-MARKS AND UTILITY MODELS

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

The first legislative measure Japan had for the protection of industrial property was the Brief Monopoly Regulations (Senbai Ryaku Kisoku) issued in 1871, but they were abolished before they went into force. The actual protection commenced in June 1884 when the Trade Mark Regulations were promulgated, followed by the Monopoly Patent Regulation in 1885. In 1888, the two were superseded by the Patent, Design and Trade Mark Regulations. In those days Japan was still bound by extraterritorial treaties and as foreigners were beyond the control of the native laws their industrial property could not obtain protection in Japan. With the revision of the treaties in 1894-95 the laws on industrial property were subjected to necessary amendment and for the first time the general system of protection as understood in Europe and America was put into force in the country. Subsequently the laws were amended twice, i.e. in 1909 and in 1921, when the present Patent, Utility Model, Design and Trade Mark Laws and rules appertaining to them came into existence, to take effect from January 11, 1922. Main features common to these four laws are as follows:—

(1) Japan from the first adopted the examination system, that is, when there are applications for patents, or registration of utility models, designs or trade marks, they are first examined by Examiners of the Patent Office, and get registration only when they are found conformable to law. This principle remains unchanged. In the new laws, the system of publication has been adopted, that is to say, when the Examiners are satisfied with applications, they first issue an order that publicity be given them, and if within a period of two months no objections appear against the published applications, then upon the expiration of said period the Examiner gives decision to register, and effects registration on payment of prescribed fees. The only exception to the above is in connection with applications for the registration of designs for which registration is effected by dispensing with the process of publicity.

The system of re-examination has been abolished in the new laws. If the Examiner should decide to reject an application, he has to show to the applicant the reasons, if any, for the rejection in order to give him an opportunity to protest. In case the protest is overruled and the applicant is not satisfied with the ruling, he can request a trial-on-appeal.

A trial can be requested to invalidate a patent or a registration granted contrary to the laws, or to a person not entitled thereto; but this power of request lapses after expiration of five years from the day of registration in the case of patents and with regard to registrations affecting private interests, and three

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years in the case of utility models. A trial may also be requested to confirm the limits of claims. From a trial an appeal is open to a trial-on-appeal, and from a trial-on-appeal to the court of cassation, but this latter is in regards to points of law only.

(2) Formerly patents were granted only to first inventors, but in the new Patent Law they, as well as the registration of utility models, designs and trade-marks, are granted to the first applicants; and in case there are two or more applications on the same day on the same subject a patent or registration is granted according to an agreement among the applicants, but is withheld when no such agreement exists. In case a patent or registration has been granted to a person who is not entitled thereto, such patent or registration may be invalidated through a trial upon application, and shall be granted to a person entitled thereto.

(3) As regards an invention, a utility model or a design effected by an employe of a private firm or public establishment, even when the invention, utility model, or design lies within the scope of business of the employer, and is accomplished by the employe in discharge of his duty and assigned to the employer according to stipulations in a contract or business regulations, the employer has to pay a reasonable compensation to the employe. In case such employe obtains a patent or registration thereof, owing to absence of such stipulations, the employer is entitled to work it.

(4) A patent, utility model or design, and right to work a patented invention, or registered utility model, or designs as well as right of pledge having such patent, utility model, or design or right of working it as its object is transferable with or without limitation, but unless such transfer is registered at the Patent Office, it cannot be set up against a third party.

(5) With regard to patented articles, and registered utility models and designs, an indication that the article is patented or registered, must be attached thereto, otherwise no damages can be recovered for infringement. No such requirement is needed for trade marks.

(6) When a patent is granted, letters patent shall be issued, and when a utility model or design is registered, a certificate of registration; but for the registration of a trade mark no certificate shall be issued.

(7) A foreigner who is not domiciled, nor has a residence in Japan, is not entitled to enjoy industrial property, unless he is a subject or citizen of a country with which Japan has a treaty or anything corresponding thereto, pledging mutual protection of industrial properties. Even a national of such a country is not allowed to make an application or a request or take any other steps with regard to industrial property, unless he is domiciled or has a residence or bona fide place of business in Japan, or when he does so through an agent living in Japan.

(8) For persons residing in foreign countries or in remote districts where communication is difficult, the Director of the Patent Office may, by virtue of his official authority or in compliance with request, extend the periods prescribed for procedures to be taken vis-a-vis the Patent Office.

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PATENTS

Not Patentable.—The following are not patentable:

1. Articles of food or drink or taste (Genussmittel);
2. Medicines or methods of compounding them;
3. Substances manufactured by chemical processes;
4. Articles which are prejudicial to public order, moral or health.

Not New.—The following are not "new":—

1. Inventions which have been publicly known or publicly used in the Empire prior to application for patents therefor;
2. Inventions which have been described in publications distributed in the Empire prior to application for patents therefor to such an extent that the description can easily be put into practice.

Term.—The term of a duration of a patent is fifteen years, counting from the date of publication, a patent for addition expiring with its original.

This term of fifteen years may be extended for not less than three and not more than ten years, if the invention is a very important one and the inventor has not realized proper profits for his invention through no fault of his own.

Patent Fee.—The fee is ₹10 annually, 1st-3rd year; ₹15, 4th-5th year; ₹25, 6th-9th year; ₹35, 10th-12th year; and ₹50, 13th-15th year. The fee for an extended patent is:—

1. 1st year to 3rd year, inclusive, annually .... ₹100.
   First three years' fee to be paid at once.
2. From 4th year to 6th year, inclusive, annually ₹150.
3. From 7th year to 10th year, inclusive, annually ₹200.

Use of Other's Patent.—When a patented invention can not be worked without a patented invention or a registered utility model belonging to another person being used, a trial may be requested in case the person refuses to grant a license on reasonable terms without proper reasons. This use of a patented invention cannot be exacted unless three years have elapsed from the establishment of the patent right.

In case a patent remains unworked in the Empire without any good reason consecutively for three years or more, and if such patent is necessary for public interests, the Director of the Patent Office may upon receiving application cancel the patent or order the patentee to grant a license on terms to be decided by him, or cancel it in virtue of his authority.

UTILITY MODELS

Any person who has conceived a new model of practical utility in regard to shape, construction or combination of articles may obtain the registration of a utility model with regard to the article. Prohibitive clauses concerning registration are practically identical to those for the registration of designs.

The term of the exclusive use of a utility model is ten years from the registration.

The fee is at the rate of ₹7 annually for the first three years, ₹15 annually for the next three years, and ₹25 annually for the last four years.

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DESIGNS

Subject Matters.—Any new design consisting of forms, patterns, colorings, or their combinations and applicable to articles of industry may be registered with regard to the articles, excepting those which are the same or similar to the Imperial Chrysanthemum Crest, or those which are prejudicial to public order and so forth.

Secrecy of Designs.—A design may be kept secret pending the application and for a period not exceeding three years from its registration.

Term.—The term allowed for the exclusive use of a design is ten years from the registration, similar design expiring with the original.

Fees.—The fee is at the rate of ₹ 3 yearly for the first three years, ₹ 5 yearly from the fourth to the tenth year. Register fee of a similar design is ₹ 3.

TRADE-MARKS

Object of Trade-marks.—A trade-mark may be registered in order to distinguish the goods which are produced, manufactured, worked up, selected, certified, handled or sold by a person as a business. A trade-mark to be registerable must consist of letters, devices or signs, or their combinations and must be distinctive and conspicuous. A designation of colors may be registered.

The following marks are not registerable:

1. Those containing a device similar to the Imperial Chrysanthemum Crest;
2. Those similar to the national flag, the army or navy ensign, decoration, &c., or a foreign national flag; and
3. To a Red Cross, or designation or characters therefor;
4. Those liable to disturb public order or morals;
5. Those containing a likeness, the name or other designation, or the tradename of another person, unless consent is obtained therefor from the person concerned.
6. Those similar to a mark commonly used with the same, or similar kind, of goods;
7. Those containing a device similar to a prize medal or the like given by an authorized exposition, except in the case when a person uses such medal which he has obtained, as part of his trade-mark;
8. Those similar to a mark of another person well known in trade and to be used with similar kinds of goods;
9. Those similar to registered trade-mark of another person and to be used for similar kinds of goods; and
10. Those similar to a mark of another person, before the lapse of one year since the loss of validity of such

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mark, unless the mark remained unused more than one year previous to the loss of its validity.

11. Those apprehended to cause mistake or confusion of merchandise.

Even in cases where the essential part of a trade-mark is not, when separated, unregisterable for its not being special and distinctive, such trade-mark shall be registered if the owner disclaims any right to that part.

A trade-mark similar to another trade-mark owned by the same person and to be used for the same merchandise, or a mark identical with another mark owned by the same person and to be used for a similar kind of merchandise may be registered by the same person as associated trade marks.

A mark used by a person in business the object of which is not profit, will be considered as a trade-mark and is registerable.

A mark of a juridical person to be used by members of the corporation may be registered as a corporation mark.

When Transferable.—A trade-mark right may be transferred only when it is transferred together with the business; it may also be transferred by division according to the goods on which the mark is used.

Cancelled.—It may be cancelled when, without proper reasons, the owner of a trade-mark right has failed to use his trade mark within the Empire for more than one year from the date of registration, or has discontinued the use thereof for more than three years. Registered trade-marks of foreign countries are exceptions.

Term.—The term of the exclusive use of a registered trade-mark is twenty years. The term for a trade-mark already registered in another State, coextends with the term allowed in that State, but in no case can it exceed twenty years. Registration of trade-marks can be renewed.

Fees.—¥30 for registration of a trade-mark and ¥50 for a renewal thereof, the same fee for an associated trade-mark; and ¥100 for registration of a corporation mark and ¥150 for a renewal thereof.

STATISTICS

The number of applications filed with the Patent Office for patents and for registration of designs and trade-marks and utility models, number of patents granted and of designs, etc. registered during the past four years, are as follows:—

Registration of Patent Right

	Applications			Registered		
	Japanese	Foreigners	Total	Japanese	Foreigners	Total
1922	—	—	9,886	1,764	1,240	3,004
1923	6,672	1,297	7,969	1,475	656	2,131
1924	8,148	1,746	9,894	1,382	546	1,928
1925	10,842	1,838	12,680	3,590	1,498	5,088

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Registration of Utility-models

	Applications			Registered		
	Japanese	Foreigners	Total	Japanese	Foreigners	Total
1922	—	—	22,315	5,086	12	5,098
1923	17,838	29	17,867	4,458	18	4,476
1924	22,514	49	22,563	3,388	5	3,393
1925	27,613	86	27,699	11,664	37	11,701

Registration of Designs

1922	—	—	2,837	1,407	9	1,416
1923	2,513	11	2,524	789	6	795
1924	3,759	21	3,780	1,862	10	1,872
1925	5,200	32	5,232	3,042	7	3,049

Registration of Trade-marks

1922	—	—	21,822	8,216	617	8,833
1923	13,996	908	14,904	5,134	370	5,504
1924	18,284	1,481	19,765	4,306	516	4,822
1925	19,716	1,225	20,941	10,426	1,299	11,725

ENCOURAGEMENT OF INVENTIONS

The Society for the Encouragement of Inventions was organized in 1905, and in 1919 the Government announced they would grant every year a certain amount of encouragement fund. In the same year gold medals specially designed were awarded to 15 inventors of merit. The Society is presided over by Baron Y. Sakatani.

In 1925 the Society received a donation of ¥30,000 from the Imperial Household in aid of the encouragement fund. The following year (1926) the Society awarded to 106 inventors medals of merit and letters of praise, 11 of them receiving monetary gift of ¥300 each out of the Imperial donation.

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CHAPTER XXVI

INSURANCE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Placed under control of the Department of Commerce and Industry an insurance company is to be organized either on a joint-stock or on a mutual basis, with capital of at least ¥100,000. An insurance company should not combine any other line of business than that of insurance, nor carry on the business of life insurance conjointly with that of property insurance. The official control is effected by requiring the companies to submit an annual statement of operations, making occasional inspection or issuing commands or even suspending business or revoking the charter.

The Government also conducts the post life insurance service, it being initiated in 1916. It also initiated health insurance for the welfare of laborers the same year.

Life Insurance

The pioneer life insurance concern was a mutual insurance company established in 1880. This was followed in the next year by the Meiji Life Insurance Company, an establishment more developed in its organization than that of its predecessor. For lack of experience and materials, the company adopted the Table of the 17 companies of Great Britain as the basis for calculating premium rates. In 1889 the Nihon Life Insurance Company was established. It was by this company that the first mortality table prepared in Japan was put into use. Subsequently many other insurance companies were added to the list, but owing to insufficiency of business experience on the part of the companies and lack of understanding as to its advantages on the part of the public, the insurance business in Japan was in a state of depression during the period extending from 1893 to 1900. The business stood in need of more effective Government control and support, and this desideratum was supplied by the establishment of the Insurance Bureau in 1900. Its development has especially been noticeable since the middle stage of the World War, when Japan experienced a remarkable increment in her wealth.

Property Insurance

The first insurance concern in Japan in this line is the Tokyo Fire Insurance Company, which was established in 1888, the business of fire insurance having been inaugurated here somewhat later than that of life or marine insurance. Fire insurance practice in England was taken for the model, and the premium rate was tentatively fixed at 20/1000. During the several years subsequent to the establishment of the pioneer company two others —Meiji and Nippon Fire Insurance—came into existence. Absence

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The Kyodo Fire Insurance Co.,
LIMITED

Fire, Marine, Transit and Accident

Capital Subscribed . . . Yen 10,000,000

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AGENCIES:

Principal Cities and Towns in Japan Proper, Chosen, Taiwan, China, India and in America and Europe.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1898

The Yokohama Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.

CAPITAL - - - - - - Yen 12,500,000
RESERVES - - - - - „ 8,261,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies in the Important Cities,
HOME AND ABROAD.

Writes Fire, Marine, Transit and Fidelity Policies.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

T. ISAKA, Esq. - - - - - President
U. NISHIKIDO, Esq. - - - Managing Director
M. YOSHII, Esq. - - - - - Director and Tokyo Branch Manager

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of big fires facilitated the vigorous progress of the business in this infancy stage, and the gradual recognition of its advantages by the public tended to multiply the number of fire insurance companies. The business, however, was soon overtaken by a period of depression as in the case of life insurance. To place it on a sound basis, legal measures were adopted with success. As the Tokyo, Meiji, Nippon, Yokohama and Kyodo—the big five—expanded their operations, there broke out among them a rate war with the result that the rates were quoted at between 2/1000 and 3/1000 in Tokyo and at 1/1000 or less in Nagoya and Osaka. The periods of contract were likewise extended, to two or three years. Further pushing on of this mad competition meant self-destruction, and an understanding was arrived at among the parties concerned as to the minimum rate. The league was first organized in 1907, followed in 1910 by another, and again cutting of rates was practised by the insurance companies belonging to the opposing groups. The competition came to an end in 1917 by the amalgamation of the rival leagues under one association styled the Joint Fire Insurance Association of Japan. The business has continued to be prosperous and according to the statistics compiled in 1923 there were 48 companies with net liabilities amounting to ¥4,267 millions in movable property and of ¥5,285 millions in real estate, exclusive of figures for six cos. whose books were destroyed in the earthquake. Increase in the number of companies in the same business resulted in keen competition among them but at last the situation was relieved by an agreement entered into in February, 1923, by the parties interested to make an allowance of 10 per cent. in premium rates. In Nov. 1924 this agreement was replaced by one aimed at restoring the tariff to the former level, at the same time leaving the member cos. to make an allowance of 10% at their own discretion.

As has already been stated, incidentally, the inauguration of the marine insurance business in this country antedated those of life and fire insurance, the date being 1878. The Tokyo Marine & Fire Insurance Company, the oldest of the kind in Japan, monopolized the business for fourteen years, that is, till 1893, when five competing companies appeared in the field. The business now became gradually extensive, especially as many of the property insurance companies extended their operations to this branch of the service. Japan's joining the World War afforded an opportunity for a phenomenal development of the business. For the protection of marine insurance companies, the Government enacted and enforced in 1914 a law providing subsidies for them in time of war. While this law was in operation, that is, from Sept., 1914, to Sept., 1917, 512,000 contracts were entered into, representing ¥4,611 millions in value, and the State subsidies granted amounted to ¥2,790,000. How remarkable is the progress the business had achieved may be gathered from the fact that at the end of 1923 policies numbered 224,905 with 196,000 contracts representing ¥518,432,000 in sums covered, exclusive of the figures for the Tokyo Fire.

A few attempts have been made to establish the business of transport insurance in this country, the first being in 1891. These attempts were made by companies making the business their specialty, but unfortunately they were not successful. At present the business is carried on as side business by companies engaged in other lines of property insurance. There are 25 such establishments, and at the end of 1923 policies numbered 43,425

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with the cover totalling 116,299,000, exclusive of the figures for the Tokyo Fire.

Accidents insurance first attracted the attention of those in the insurance business in Japan in 1893, but it was not till 1911 that this department of the insurance business was started in this country, the pioneer company being the Chuo Kasai Shogai Hoken Kaisha, followed by the Kyodo and the Nippon. So far the service has failed to achieve any particular success.

With the single exception of boiler and engine insurance, other lines of the property insurance business are conducted in conjunction with others by companies dealing in general property insurance, such as fidelity, automobile liability, and burglary.

PRESENT CONDITION—JAPANESE COMPANIES

Life Insurance

At the end of 1925 there were 44 life insurance companies in Japan with an aggregate capital of ¥45,380,000. Their contracts ran up to 4,693,867 representing ¥4,712,954,913 in value. Figures showing their operations in late years are given in the tables inserted elsewhere.

The mortality tables widely adopted by our companies are the Combined Experience Table, the American Experience Table, Farr's Table, the Experience Table of Three Japanese Companies, and Table No. 2 of the Bureau of Statistics of Japan. The Japanese Experience Table is remarkable as the first experience table in Japan. It was compiled under the direction of Mr. Kaitaro Ebihara, an actuary, from the data supplied by 480,000 insured lives contracted for by the Meiji, Teikoku and Nippon Life Insurance Companies from their foundation up to 1907. The Statistics Bureau Table is a mortality table of Japanese males prepared under the direction of Mr. Tsuneta Yano, a well-known life insurance authority.

The first mortality table in this country is that which was compiled by Dr. Rikitaro Fujisawa for the Nippon Life Insurance Company from the population statistics of the Japanese people covering the period 1881-1887.

The percentage of actual deaths to estimated deaths at the leading life insurance companies in Japan in 1925, averaging men and women, was:

Minimum, 65.84 persons (insured value, 57.20).
Maximum, 129.55 persons (insured value, 143.34).
Average for all the companies, 92.51 persons (insured value, 87.50.

The estimated rate of interest adopted by Japanese life insurance companies as the basis of determining premiums is 3.5 or 4 per cent. Out of the 43 companies, 7 adopt 3.5 per cent. rate and the remainder 4 per cent. rate. The average rate of interest secured by the principal life insurance companies during 1922 on their assets was 6.64 per cent., the lowest being 2.44 and the highest 8.75 per cent.

Turning to the financial standing of the 44 companies, the figures as at the end of 1925, are as follows:—

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Assets	¥940,823,524
Liabilities	¥940,823,524
Cash in hand and deposit	¥191,276,078
Loans	¥208,062,297
Negotiable instruments in hand	¥419,670,149
Real estate	¥ 54,474,659
Premium receipts	¥213,716,847
Working expenses	¥ 60,519,159
Percentage of working expenses to premium expenses	28.3%

Life insurers maintain a society founded in 1905 and devoted to the interests of the insurance business and for their effective co-operation. It is named the Life Insurance Companies Association and has Mr. Tsuneta Yano, Chairman of the First Mutual Life Insurance Company, for its president. There are 36 member companies.

Property Insurance

There were 51 insurance companies of this description in Japan at the end of March, 1925. Out of the number 49 were engaged in fire insurance, 35 in marine insurance, 27 in transport insurance, one in fidelity insurance, one in boiler and engine insurance, two in automobile liability insurance, and one in burglary insurance. Only eight dealt exclusively in fire insurance and three in marine insurance. Besides, there were three companies transacting the business of accident insurance in conjunction with other lines of insurance.

Insurance contracts entered into were as follows at the end of December, 1925:—

Fire insurance	10,315,049	(¥17,501,011,264)
Marine insurance	268,927	(¥933,137,663)
Transport insurance	71,374	(¥227,981,651)
The figures for other classes were as follows:		
Accident insurance (1925)	17,942	(¥38,078,363)
Fidelity, Automobile, Liability, Burglary, Boiler and Engine insurance combined at the end of 1924	41,356	(¥20,855,000)

The financial standing of those companies at the end of 1925 was as follows:—

Assets	¥636,831,029	
Liabilities	636,831,029	
Cash in hand and deposit	91,549,242	(14.3% of assets)
Loans	51,195,914	(3.2% of assets)
Negotiable instruments in hand	148,166,902	(23.2% of assets)
Real estate	60,050,834	(9.4% of assets)
Gross receipts	359,271,276	
Total disbursements	337,811,084	
Balance	21,460,192	
Premium receipts	149,376,790	
of which		
Fire insurance	75,712,282	
Marine insurance	21,420,798	
Transport insurance	1,992,077	
Working expenses	35,863,451	
Loss	244,756	

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Foreign Companies

Foreign insurance companies in Japan are bound by the provisions of Imperial Ordinance No. 880 issued in 1900 and Ordinance No. 30 issued by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in 1912. Special provisions are made for application to those in Formosa, Chosen, and Manchuria. Foreign individuals or corporations intending to start the insurance business are required to apply to the Department of Commerce and Industry for permission. Commencement of business is allowed only after a deposit with the authorities concerned of ¥150,000 for life insurance and ¥100,000 for property insurance is made. Deposits are subject to increase under specified circumstances.

State Life Insurance

This form of life insurance came into operation in 1916, after remaining an outstanding proposition for 17 years. All business connected with State life insurance is transacted at the post offices throughout the empire, over 8,000 in number. Policies are of two kinds—life and endowment. The age limits are from 12 to 60, and the endowments range from ¥20 to ¥350. A certain reduction in endowment payments is made in the case of the death of the insured within two years of the date of contract, provided that the death is not caused by an infectious disease. For a contract extending over five years a certain percentage of the premiums paid in is refunded on the expiration of the contract term.

Below are given the number of policies (in 1,000) and sum insured (in ¥1,000) for the last few years:—

	1923		1924		1925	
	No. of policies	Sum insured	No. of policies	Sum insured	No. of policies	Sum insured
Life	2,402	295,005	2,769	349,787	3,192	407,163
Endowment ...	2,754	323,632	3,753	471,862	5,121	646,616
Total	5,156	618,637	6,522	821,649	8,313	1,053,779

The number of policies in 1923 as classified by occupations is as follows:—

Occupations	No. of policies	Occupations	No. of policies
Agriculture	1,041,715	Civil service & professions	783,865
Fishing	92,826	Other occupations	206,280
Mining	41,250	Domestic employees ..	30,942
Manufacturing	1,304,723	Without occupation....	51,570
Commerce	1,361,450	Occupation unknown...	41,256
Transport & comunication	201,123	Total	5,157,006

Post Office Life Annuities

Inaugurated in Oct. 1926 the service consists of two systems, i.e. Deferred and Immediate Life Annuity. The age limit of applicants ranges between 12 and 60 for the former and between 40 and 80 for the latter. The Deferred annuities are subdivided into four different forms, to commence at the age of 50, 55, 60 or 65. The maximum amount of annuity is ¥2,400 and the minimum ¥120. The premiums are payable at any post office specified by the

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applicant and either in a single sum or by instalments payable yearly, half-yearly or quarterly. The rates are based first on the Mortality tables compiled by the Government Statistics Bureau on the census returns for the year 1898-1904, and secondly on the Interest schedule determined by the Minister of Communications. Annuities are payable, for the Immediate system, from the date of contract to the date of the death of the annuitant, and for the Deferred system, from the date of the annuitant's attaining a certain age specified to the date of his death. The premiums payable differ according as the purchase-money is returned or not.

Deferred Life Annuity Premiums Payable in a Single Sum

(Cost of ¥100 Annuity)

Purchasing money not returned

Age	Commencing at 50		Commencing at 60	
	Males Yen	Females Yen	Males Yen	Females Yen
12	96.10	105.74	35.39	42.78
20	158.46	175.09	58.35	70.83
30	303.38	336.11	111.72	135.97
40	582.65	648.52	214.57	262.35
Purchasing money returned				
12	105.46	116.38	39.33	47.49
20	176.60	194.88	66.37	79.94
30	337.24	371.17	128.81	153.96
40	648.44	705.16	254.34	297.67

Immediate Life Annuity Premiums Payable in a Single Sum

(Cost of ¥100 Annuity)

Age	Purchase money not returned Males	Purchase money not returned Females	Purchase money returned Males	Purchase money returned Females
40	1,340.12	1,410.97	1,419.16	1,481.06
50	1,160.19	1,261.57	1,272.52	1,347.51
60	930.94	1,040.79	1,091.92	1,169.75

STATISTICS ON INSURANCE

JAPANESE COMPANIES

Loans by Insurance Cos. (Mar. 1925) in ¥1,000

On real estates	34,666
On movable property	66,005
Total	100,671

Life Insurance

Ending March	No. of Co.	Cap. p.u. Yen 1,000	Reserves Yen 1,000	Premiums Yen 1,000	Claims Yen 1,000	No. of Policies	Insurance Yen 1,000	Expenses Yen 1,000
1924 ..	42	18,371	628,805	182,715	50,618	4,120,043	4,008,664	50,149
1925 ..	42	—	721,780	185,345	515,099	4,693,867	4,712,955	58,777

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Leading Life Insurance Cos.

(ending Dec. 1925)

Name of Co.	When est.	Cap. p.u. Y. 1,000	Reserve Y. 1,000	Policies	Insurance Y. 1,000	Premium Income Y. 1,000	Claims Paid Y. 1,000	Business Expenses Y. 1,000	Ratio of Claim	Ratio of Expenses
Meiji	1881	1,250	58,941	306,142	413,556	17,114	4,557	3,602	26.6	21.0
Teikoku	'88	750	57,917	352,580	348,138	13,025	4,583	3,023	35.2	23.2
Nippon	'98	3,000	107,317	565,920	562,324	8,582	6,932	4,248	80.7	49.4
Kyosai	'94	75	32,813	194,344	204,124	8,174	2,623	2,726	32.1	33.3
Yurin	'94	300	21,982	164,043	116,651	5,610	1,653	1,898	29.4	33.8
Jinju	'94	1,500	30,007	212,194	196,164	9,439	2,717	3,234	28.7	34.2
Aikoku	'96	75	22,822	144,699	103,423	4,539	2,262	1,596	49.8	35.1
Daido	1902	300	35,506	208,829	215,725	8,550	2,830	2,603	33.1	30.4
Dai-ichi	'02	mu'al	32,496	137,496	297,552	11,181	2,372	1,937	21.2	17.3
Chiyoda	'04	,,	46,669	208,182	372,269	14,286	4,207	2,943	29.4	20.6

Fire Insurance

Ending March	No. of Co.	Cap. p.u. Y. 1,000	Reserves Y. 1,000	Premiums Y. 1,000	Claims pd Y. 1,000	Expenses Y. 1,000	Policies	Insurance Y. 1,000
1924	.. 50	97,490	70,153	64,964	23,407	36,413	8,427,422	11,660,476
1925	.. 50	71,328	75,712	75,712	32,469	40,642	10,315,049	17,501,011

Leading Fire Insurance Cos.

Name of Company	Year ending March	Premiums less Reinsurance	Net Losses	Working Expenses, Commission & Taxes	Fire & other Reserves	Percentage of Loss	Percentage of Exp.	Capital Paid up (Yen 1,000)	Dividend per cent.
Chiyoda Fire	1923	1,578,782	461,402	750,368	2,754,694	29.8	46.9	2,500	6
	1924	1,778,654	750,874	906,871	2,825,147	42.2	51.0	2,500	10
Hokoku ,, ...	,,	1,145,574	323,630	915,606	2,447,485	28.2	79.9	750	12
Kyodo ,, ...	,,	2,094,506	718,202	781,413	3,450,800	34.2	37.3	2,500	12
Nippon ,, ...	,,	4,755,822	2,259,202	1,844,396	11,817,911	47.5	38.7	4,000	16
Tokyo ,, ...	1923	2,262,863	683,186	866,319	6,856,752	30.1	38.2	2,500	12
	1924	2,860,302	983,061	1,095,455	7,445,876	34.1	38.9	2,500	15
Tokyo M. & F.....	,,	7,859,797	3,325,000	2,831,000	Included in marine Reserve.	42.3	36.0	30,000	20
Teikoku M. T. & F....	,,	1,354,014	684,330	605,510	1,167,000	50.5	44.7	2,500	10
Yokohama Fire	,,	5,054,126	2,308,233	2,03 ,087	7,103,925	45.6	40.2	3,125	12
Meiji ,, ...	,,	3,406,252	1,084,066	1,550,084	15,802,345	31.8	45.5	1,000	30

Marine

Name of Company	Year ending March	Premiums less Re-insurance	Net Losses Yen 1,000	Working Expenses, Commission & Taxes	Marine Reserves Yen 1,000	Other Reserves	Percentage P. Income of Loss	Percentage P. Income of Exp.
Chiyoda Fire	1923	101,571	198	22,078	15	29,248	194.9	21.7
	1924	134,612	152	20,373	21	34,098	113.4	16.2
Hokoku ,, ...	,,	147,067	81	26,134	5 0	67,350	54.8	17.7
Kyodo ,, ...	,,	654,679	651	101,580	3-6		99.4	15.5
Nippon ,, ...	,,	204,853	286	16,539	600	53,100	131.0	5.6
Tokyo ,, ...	1923	161,985	173	94,868	180		106.3	58.5
	1924	220,797	249	74,351	160		112.7	33.6
Tokyo M. & F.	,,	9,488,285	6,323	1,8 ,060	64,419*		66.6	1 .3
Teikoku M. T. & F....	,,	1,151,014	1,122	416,107	918	3,073,331	106.1	3 .1
Yokohama Fire	,,	861,219	553	247,152	895		64.2	26.6

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Conscription Insurance

Year ending March	No. of Co.	Cap. p.u. Yen 1,000	Reserves Yen 1,000	Premium Yen 1,000	Claims pd. Yen 1,000	No. of Policies	Insurance Yen 1,000
1924	4	3,050	46,178	11,387	449	724,266	293,899
1925	4	—	63,335	15,731	481	796,963	365,312

Post Life Insurance

Year ending March	Death No.	Death Claims Yen 1,000	Premium Income Yen 1,000	No. of Policies	Premium Yen 1,000	Insurance Yen 1,000
1924	81,455	10,627	44,900	8,340,753	5,871	1,056,908

FOREIGN COMPANIES

Life Insurance

Year ending March	No. of Co.	Deposit Yen 1,000	Prem. Income Yen 1,000	Claims pd. Yen 1,000	No. of policies	Insurance Yen 1,000
1924	4	—	8,172	3,527	34,493	133

Fire Insurance

Year ending March	No. of Co.	Deposit Yen 1,000	Prem. Income Yen 1,000	Claims pd. Yen 1,000	No. of policies	Insurance Yen 1,000
1924	18	4,659	6,028	3,143	282,441	1,127

Marine Insurance

Year ending March	No. of Co.	Deposit Yen 1,000	Prem. Income Yen 1,000	Claims pd. Yen 1,000	No. of policies	Insurance Yen 1,000
1924	2	200	1,047	956	4,784	29

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CHAPTER XXVII

BANKS AND BANKING BUSINESS

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The establishment of banks, in the modern sense of the term in Japan dates back to 1873 when the Dai-ichi Kokuritsu Ginko (1st National Bank) was founded in Tokyo after the system of the American national banks. By the end of 1879 there were in existence throughout the country 153 national banks, which were all authorized to issue bank-notes. In 1880, the Yokohama Specie Bank was established at Yokohama as a special money organ to conduct foreign exchange business and afford banking facilities to trading circles. Later, in 1882, the Government established the Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan) in Tokyo as a central semi-official bank with a view to gradually withdrawing the privileges of issuing bank-notes previously given to the national banks and giving the new central bank a monopoly of that privilege. Between 1896 and 1899, the 153 national banks scattered in various important cities were gradually abolished and reorganized as ordinary banks, and meanwhile numerous ordinary banks were newly opened throughout the country. Though commercial in form and denomination, most of these banks and especially those in the provinces were practically agricultural organs in view of the predominance of the farming population in Japan, as is still the case though to a less extent. These banks generally made it their business to advance money to the agricultural community on mortgages consisting of immovable property. The savings bank business was inaugurated by the 1st and 10th national banks in 1878, but the pioneer bank in this line is the Tokyo Savings Bank established in Tokyo in 1880. To afford further monetary facilities to agricultural and industrial interests the Government established in 1897 the Nippon Kangyo Ginko (Japan Hypothec Bank) in Tokyo, this being followed by the establishment in 1898 of the Noko Ginko (Agricultural and Industrial Banks) in each prefecture and in 1900 of the Hokkaido Colonization Bank in Hokkaido, and in 1902 the Nippon Kogyo Ginko (Japan Industrial Bank) as a movable property bank. As central money organs for the colonies, the Government established in 1899 the Bank of Taiwan in Formosa and in 1909 the Bank of Chosen in Korea. Below is given a table showing number of the banking organs for the last few years, excluding the special banks other than the Noko Ginko, whose number remains unchanged from the beginning:—

Name	1912	1917	1922	1925
Noko Ginko (Agricultural & Industrial Banks)	46	46	29	27
Savings Banks	640*	644*	146	133
Ordinary Banks	1,460	1,398	1,799	1,537
Total	2,146	2,108	1,974	1,697

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The Mitsui Bank, Ltd.

Capital Subscribed - - - -	**Yen**	**100,000,000**
Capital Paid-up - - - - -	**„**	**60,000,000**
Reserve Funds (Feb. 1927) -	**„**	**53,400,000**

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 5, Honkawaya-cho, Nihonbashi-ku,
TOKYO

HOME BRANCHES:

Fukuoka, Hiroshima, Kobe, Kyoto, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Nihonbashi (Tokyo), Osaka, Osaka-Dojima, Osaka-Kawaguchi, Osaka-Nishi, Otaru, Shimonoseki, Wakamatsu (Kyushu), Yokohama.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:

Bombay, London, New York, Shanghai, Sourabaya.

LONDON BANKERS:

Barclays Bank, Ltd. **Midland Bank, Ltd.**

NEW YORK BANKERS:

Bankers Trust Co. Chase National Bank.
National City Bank of New York.

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Takuma Dan,
Chairman of Board

Umekichi Yoneyama,
President

THE

MITSUI TRUST COMPANY

LIMITED

The First Trust Company
Established under the New Trust Law of Japan

Capital - - - - Yen 30,000,000

DEPARTMENTS:

TRUST, BOND, LOAN, LEGAL, SAFE DEPOSIT, REAL ESTATE, FOREIGN

OFFICE:

Near Hibiya Park, Tokio

Correspondence Invited

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N.B.—This table does not include the number of banks in Korea.
* indicates the number of ordinary banks carrying on savings bank business in addition.

Amalgamation of Banks

After the European war the Government took measures to encourage the amalgamation and affiliation of minor banks with a view to solidifying their financial stability. As result of these efforts there have been many amalgamations or affiliations during the past several years, the number of amalgamations reaching the highest figure in the first half of 1923. The tendency waned for a while after the great earthquake disaster of September '23, but it revived in 1925 when 69 banks were newly established through amalgamation while 95 banks were dissolved or discontinued for the same reason. During 1926 there was also disappearance of 180 minor banks. Though there exist as many as over 1,640 banks throughout the country, the result of these frequent reorganizations has placed the control of the money market practically in the hand of about twenty leading banks mostly in large cities.

Improved Stability of Banks—"Earthquake Notes"

Commercial notes held by Tokyo-Yokohama bankers but not easily recoverable on account of the great earthquake are estimated by the Bank of Japan at ¥207,000,000. Of that amount Government guaranteed the central bank for ¥100,000,000 according to an emergency ordinance issued at that extraordinary time, so that ¥107,000,000 remains to be provided for. The presence of so many insecure notes, long considered as a cancer affecting the normal function of the banks, has just been removed at the instance of the Treasury which, with the approval of the Diet in Mar. 1927, decided to issue bonds with a ten-year term and at 5% per annum and to advance them to the 51 affected banks, excepting those whose affairs offer little hope of adjustment. The consolidation of the so-called "Earthquake notes" will have, it is believed, a stabilizing effect on the banking operations of the twin cities.

BANK NOTES

Three kinds of currency are in circulation in Japanese territory, viz., Banks of Japan notes, Bank of Chosen notes and Bank of Taiwan notes. The first is of course the most important, for the Bank of Japan is legally entitled to issue convertible notes to any amount corresponding in value to its specie reserve, or to the extent of ¥120 millions on the security of Government bonds, Treasury or other bills, or commercial bills of a reliable nature. When necessitated by the state of the money market, it may issue notes in excess of the prescribed maximum on a similar security.

The Bank of Chosen is privileged by law to issue bank-notes to any extent against gold coins, gold or silver bullion, or Bank of Japan notes, or to a limited extent on the security of Government bonds, bills, and other bills or commercial notes of reliable nature. When deemed necessary it is allowed to make

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excess issue within limit of ¥50 millions against security and also to issue ¥20 millions beyond the legal limit. The notes are circulated without restrictions within the jurisdiction of the Governor-General of Chosen, and as the sphere of their currency has been extended to Kwantung province and the South Manchuria Railway zone in Manchuria, in consequence of the taking over of the Yokohama Specie Bank gold notes circulating in these regions, to be gradually replaced by the Bank of Chosen notes, the amount of issue of the notes has considerably expanded.

The Bank of Taiwan notes are legal tender within the jurisdiction of the Governor-General of Taiwan and are issued to any extent against specie reserve and also to the maximum amount of 20 million yen on the security of Government bonds, Bank of Japan notes, etc. An excess issue of notes on the security of a similar nature is made possible through permission obtained from the Minister of State concerned.

Besides these banks, the Yokohama Specie Bank is allowed to issue notes in China against silver reserve. These notes are unrestricted in their use in public and private transactions within the limits of that country, but they are not in circulation in Japan proper.

The volume of circulation is shown later.

PRINCIPAL BANKS

Of principal banks in Japan, the Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan), the Yokohama Shokin Ginko (Specie Bank), and the Nippon Kangyo Ginko (Japan Hypothec Bank) may be mentioned as the most trustworthy banks among semi-official establishments of the line, while among ordinary banks the first-rate banks are the Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Dai-ichi and Sumitomo, followed by the Yasuda Bank, Jugo Ginko and Daihyaku (One Hundredth Bank.)

SPECIAL BANKS

The special banks as before number 34, viz. the Bank of Japan, the Yokohama Specie Bank, Nippon Kangyo Ginko, Noko Ginko (Agr. and Ind. banks, 27 in all), the Hokkaido Colonization Bank, the Kogyo Ginko (Japan Industrial Bank), and the two colonial central banks of Taiwan and Chosen.

The Bank of Japan.—Founded in 1882. Nominal capital ¥60,000,000 (paid up, ¥37,500,000). The bank issues convertible notes within the limit of ¥120,000,000 on the security of the Government bonds or commercial bills of reliable nature. No limit on the reserve of gold or silver coins or bullion. It pays a tax of 1.25% for average monthly issue of notes and of above 6 percent per annum for any excess issue.

Board of Directors.—Governor O. Ichiki, Vice-Gov. K. Hijikata; Directors, E. Fukai; J. Aso; I. Hamaoka; K. Kawada.

Head Office.—Honryogae-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

Branches.—Osaka, Nagoya, Moji, Hakodate, Kyoto, Kanazawa, Otaru, Fukushima, Hiroshima, Niigata, Matsumoto, Akita, Matsuye, Kumamoto, Okayama.

The Yokohama Specie Bank.—Founded in 1880 the bank fur-

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nishes financial facilities to the foreign trade of the country. Capital increased to ¥100,000,000 paid up in April 1919. The bank buys and receives for collection foreign bills of exchange, issues drafts, telegraphic transfers and letters of credits on almost all parts of the world and transacts general banking business.

Board of Directors.—President, K. Kodama; Vice-Pres., R. Ichinomiya; Directors, M. Odagiri, Baron K. Iwasaki, K. Tatsumi, F. Watanabe, Prince I. Matsukata, Baron K. Morimura, K. Takeuchi, T. Hozumi, K. Mogami, Y. Igarashi, J. Okubo, Y. Suitsu.

Head Office.—Minami Nakadori, Yokohama.

Branches and Agencies.—Alexandria, Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Canton, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien (Mukden), Hamburg, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Katyuang, Karachi, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, Saigon, San Francisco, Seattle, Semarang, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokyo, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Vladivostok (temporarily closed).

The Hypothec Bank of Japan (Nippon Kangyo Ginko).—Founded in 1895 under a special law, the Bank furnishes long period loans at a low rate of interest in aid of the improvement and development of agriculture and industry, and serves as a central banking organ for agricultural and industrial enterprises as well as public works undertaken by prefectural, municipal, town and village authorities and other public bodies recognized by law. The Bank is authorized to issue bonds called "Kangyo Saiken" (Hypothec Debentures) up to the amount not exceeding 15 times its paid-up capital, provided that the total issue amount of such bonds shall not exceed the combined aggregate amount of loans redeemable whether by annual instalments or a single payment and of the bonds issued by the "Noko Ginko" or Agricultural and Industrial Banks and actually taken over by the Bank. The Bank was authorized in 1925 to issue bonds called "Fukko Chochiku Saiken" or Rehabilitation Debentures to the total amount of 200 million yen within 5 years, the proceeds therefrom being intended for financing the rehabilitation of the devastated area in the earthquake disaster of 1923 and the promotion of local industrial development. Both the "Kangyo Saiken" and the 'Fukko Chochiku Saiken" are treated by the Government and local governments on the same footing as national loan bonds, and part of the postal savings and the funds of public bodies are invested in those debentures. About 70 per cent. of the aggregate amount of loans made by the Bank is redeemed in annual instalments against the security of immovable property and every loan is less than two-thirds of the value of the security which is based on a moderate estimate of expert valuers, while about 30 per cent. is redeemed in annual instalments or in a single payment advanced without security to the prefectural, municipal, town or village authorities and other public bodies recognized by law.

By virtue of the law of April, 1921, the Bank was authorized to consolidate the 46 Agricultural and Industrial Banks which were established under the law of 1896 in every prefecture for similar purpose and by January, 1923, nineteen such banks came under the control of the Bank and they are carrying on business as its local branches.

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Capital subscribed, ¥94,000,000 (¥69,876,063 paid up).

Board of Directors.—Governor, N. Kajiwara; Deputy-Gov., U. Yanagiya; Joint Mng.-Directors, T. Yamada; U. Abe; K. Sugiura; Y. Kobayashi.

Head Office.—Yamashita-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Agricultural and Industrial Banks ("Noko Ginko" or Provincial Hypothec Bank).—46 banks of this category were established, one in each prefecture, under the law of 1896 for similar purposes as those of the Kangyo Ginko, as monetary organs for smaller farmers and manufacturers, but by the amalgamation of these local hypothec banks with the central hypothec bank (Kangyo Ginko), which was first carried into effect in 1922, the number of those establishments has been reduced to 27, this voluntary act of merging, having been, however, abandoned for a time since. The issue of debentures by the existing local hypothec banks recently has been the satisfactory, on the whole, considering the time. Twenty-five out the 27 remaining banks have succeeded in raising ¥37,700,000, an average of ¥1,388,000, the interest ranging from 8.2 to 7½.

The Industrial Bank of Japan (Nippon Kogyo Ginko).—Established in 1902; Capital ¥50,000,000 paid up.

The Bank enjoys the privileges of issuing debentures to an amount of ten times its paid-up capital and to any amount for the purpose of public utility abroad.

Board of Directors.—Governor, Y. Ono; Vice-Gov., J. Matsumoto; Directors, K. Matsumoto, I. Horai, K. Amanoya.

Head Office.—Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

The Hokkaido Colonization Bank (Hokkaido Takushoku Ginko).—The Bank was established in 1900, under special charter, for the purpose of furnishing funds for colonial enterprises in Hokkaido and Karafuto. Capital subscribed, ¥20,000,000 (¥12,500,000 paid up); reserve, ¥6,798,400. The Bank is authorized by law to issue mortgage debentures up to the amount of ten times the paid-up capital.

Board of Directors.—Pres., K. Kato; Directors, S. Kato; E. Shimizu; N. Ando.

Head Office.—Sapporo, Hokkaido.

The Bank of Taiwan (Taiwan Ginko).—Established under special charter in 1899; Capital subscribed ¥45,000,000 (¥39,375,000 paid up); it acts as the central bank in Formosa with a privilege of issuing against the reserve of gold and silver coins or bullion bank notes convertible into gold Yen notes within the limit of ¥20,000,000 covered by Government bonds, commercial bills, etc.

Besides general banking business, it also conducts transactions as to the foreign exchange through its branches as well as correspondents in all parts of the world.

Board of Directors.—President, H. Mori; Directors, G. Kawasaki, T. Hisamune, D. Takita, M. Shuto.

Head Office.—Taihoku (Taipeh), Formosa.

Branches.—Formosa; Keelung, Taichu, Tainan & 10 other places. Japan Proper: Tokyo, Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama. China: Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Shanghai, Swatow. Others: Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, London, New York, Semarang, Singapore, Sourabaya.

The Bank of Chosen.—See Chapter on Chosen.

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The Mitsui Bank.—Nominal capital, ¥100,000,000 (¥60,000,000 paid up); Reserve, ¥51,400,000; Deposits, ¥475,857,000; Loans ¥140,000,000; and discounts ¥400,575,000; Foreign bills of exchange purchased, ¥85,592,000. Has many first-class correspondents and both its business condition and financial status are highly satisfactory.

The Mitsubishi Bank.—Capital subscribed, ¥50,000,000 (¥30,000,000 paid up); Reserve, ¥27,300,000; Deposits, ¥316,300,000; Loans, ¥182,400,000; Bills discounted, ¥30,700,000; Foreign bills of exchange purchased, ¥25,800,000. Has many excellent correspondents. The business policy of the bank is steady, "slow but sure" being the feature of its business transactions. After the quake disaster of September '23, the amount of deposits considerably increased contrary to the general situation with other banks. Many smaller banks have approached this bank with affiliation proposals.

Board of Directors.—Pres., M. Kushida; Man.-Directors, K. Sejimo; T. Kato; T. Otobe.

The Dai-ichi Bank.—Capital, ¥50,000,000 paid up; Reserve, ¥49,000,000; Deposits, ¥380,070,040; Loans, ¥320,665,558. The business policy of the bank is rather conservative, but it is very attentive to the interests of its correspondents, many of whom are of first-rate financial status. Though the bank sustained no small damage through the quake disaster it is fast recovering its former stability. Board of Directors.—Pres., Y. Sasaki; Deputy-Pres., K. Ishii; Man.-Directors, Y. Noguchi; S. Sugita.

The Sumitomo Bank.—Subscribed capital, ¥70,000,000; (¥50,000,000 paid up); Reserves, ¥24,122,840; Deposits, ¥435,080,572; Loans, ¥287,466,744; Bills discounted, ¥91,061,930; Bills of exchange, ¥34,000,224. The stability of its financial foundation, good management and presence of men of ability on its staff combine to contribute to the sound development of the bank. The bank was the first of all other similar establishments to adjust and consolidate the losses sustained in the quake disaster and other liabilities of which the liquidation was considered difficult. Board of Directors.—Chairman, K. Yukawa; Man.-Directors, N. Yatsushiro; S. Imamura; K. Ohdaira.

The Yasuda Bank.—Nominal capital, ¥150,000,000 (¥92,750,000 paid up); Reserve, ¥56,743,000; Deposits, ¥615,754,000,000; Loans, ¥614,093,000. The bank is the largest of all ordinary banks, in so far as the amount of capital, reserve and deposits are concerned, its greatness being due to the fact that it amalgamated or incorporated many second-rate banks. Board of Directors.—Pres., Z. Yasuda; Deputy-Pres., T. Yuki; Man.-Directors, H. Hyosu; D. Sugawara; T. Maruyama; H. Sonobe.

The Gugo Ginko.—Capital subscribed, ¥100,000,000; Paid up capital, ¥49,750,000; Reserve, ¥32,690,000; Deposits, ¥351,000,000; Loans, ¥280,000,000; Bills discounted, ¥71,000,000. Because the bank has among its sharehoulders the Imperial Household and many nobles and wealthy people, and acts as the treasury for the Imperial Household, it is fondly called "Kwazoku" Ginko (Nobles Bank) and at one time enjoyed good reputation and wide trust. Lately the bank has amalgamated or incorporated a number of minor banks. Board of Directors.—Pres., G. Nishino; Man.-Directors, Y. Sato; K. Aiko; S. Usagawa.

The Dai-hyaku Bank (One Hundreth Bank).—Capital, ¥25,-

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000,000 (¥17,500,000 paid up); Reserves, ¥10,400,000; Deposits, ¥120,000,000. The Bank was established in 1878 by a founder of the Yokohama Specie Bank and is one of the oldest and leading establishments of the line. The bank stands high in reputation both at home and abroad, and possesses many good foreign connection. The present president is Mr. Kunizo Hara, son of a leading founder of the bank.

The Kawasaki Bank.—Subscribed capital ¥10,000,000; Reserve, ¥9,416,150; Deposits, ¥228,720,427; Loans, ¥170,223,113. One of the oldest, it was founded by the late Hachiroemon Kawasaki in 1880 and the present head is Hachiroemon Kawasaki is his son.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS IN JAPAN

In its early days, Japan's foreign exchange business was almost entirely in the hands of British, American and other foreign banks, only a small part being transacted by Japanese concerns who had been engaged in business as Merchant Bankers for several centuries. A notable period in the evolution of Japanese banking was, therefore, that which saw the inauguration of the policy of founding exchange banks with purely Japanese capital. The first of these banks was The Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited, in 1880, followed by the Banks of Taiwan and Chosen. Then such leading private banks as Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, Dai-ichi, Dai-hyaku and Yasuda have opened foreign exchange departments, with the result that the greater part of the exports and imports is now financed by Japanese institutions. As an evidence how far their system has been carried to a state of greater efficiency the creation of a discount market a few years ago may be mentioned, this rendering great assistance in facilitating transaction. Another sign of development is shown in the presence of Exchange Brokers in the leading centres of overseas trade. Fluctuations of the exchange market recently according to the standard quotations of the Specie Bank are shown below:

Bank's Selling T. T. Rate

On New York

Year		January		May		October	
		Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
1923	.....	48½	48½	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0
1924	.....	47½	47½	40¼	40.0	40¾	38½
1925	.....	38½	38½	41½	41½	43¼	41½
1926	.....	44¼	43½	47¼	46½	48½	48½

Favorable reaction in 1925 was due to the marked improvement in foreign trade in consequence of brisk export of silk, the diminished imports occasioned by the enforcement of Luxury tariff, big speculative purchase of Yen in New York and Shanghai, and lastly the Government shipment of specie to New York to stabilize, the exchange market.

BANKING STATISTICS

Remarkable as has been the development our banking business made, it still occupies a level far below that attained in

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THE

KAWASAKI BANK, LTD.

(KAWASAKI GINKO)

ESTABLISHED 1874. *INCORPORATED 1919.*

CAPITAL PAID-UP - - - - Yen 10,000,000
RESERVES - - - - - - - - „ 11,076,450
DEPOSITS (Dec. 31, 1926) - - „ 238,420,539

President :

HACHIEMON KAWASAKI, Esq.

Vice-President :

HAJIME KAWASAKI, Esq.

Directors :

KINGORO NONOMURA, Esq., Managing Director
KOSHIRO SUGIURA, Esq., Managing Director
TETSUJI KAWAI, Esq., Managing Director
HIROSHI ANDO, Esq., Director
SHIMPEI WATANABE, Esq., Director

Auditors :

HIDENOSUKE ITO, Esq. KUNIHIKO KAKURAI, Esq.
HIROSHI TAKANASHI, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE :

14, Himono-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo

Branches :

(In Tokyo) Tomizawacho, Kyobashi, Ginza, Kanda, Honjo, Asakusa, Marunouchi, Kagurazaka, Shiba, Uyeno, Bancho, Oshiage, Kanasugi and Oji. (In Osaka) Hommachi, Nishi, Kujo and Sakaye. (In Kyoto) Karasumarudori, Nijo, Sanjo, Nishijin, Gojo, Demachi, Fushimi and Inari. Yokohama; Kobe; Hachioji; Mito; Ishioka; Chiba; Choshi; Sawara; Sakura; Matsudo; Funabashi, etc.

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The Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.

Investment Banking
Corporation Financing

President :
O. KATAOKA, Esq.

Directors :
M. NOMURA, Esq. W. SHIBAYAMA, Esq.
J. MATSUSHIMA, Esq. S. HASHIMOTO, Esq.

Auditing Director :
T. NOMURA, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE :

NICHOME, ADZUCHIMACHI, OSAKA.

BRANCHES :

TOKYO :	Yorozucho, Nihonbashi-ku	OKAYAMA :	Higashi - Nakasange.
KYOTO :	Shijo-agaru, Fuya-cho, Shimokyoku.	FUKUOKA :	Kami-nishi-cho.
KOBE :	Nichome, Sakae-machi.	KANAZAWA :	Ishi-ura-cho.
NAGOYA :	Gochome, Sakae-machi, Naka-ku.	HIROSHIMA :	Hiratya-cho.
		NEW YORK :	120, Broadway, New York City.

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Europe and America. There are too many petty banks, totalling at present as many as 1,000 banks approximately throughout the country. It is somewhat reassuring that the tendency toward amalgamation and expansion is perceptibly making head. From the outbreak of war till the end of 1921 banks that increased apital numbered 1587 with the total increment of roughly ¥1,583,-000,000. Amalgamation resulted in the creation of 193 banks and the dissolution of 238 at the same periods, and whereas there were as many as 2,157 banks throughout the country at the end of 1913, the number decreased to 2,091 at the end of 1918, to 1,980 in 1922 and then to 1,643 in June, 1926, the gradual diminution being accounted for by amalgamation. The total amount of subscribed capital increased from about ¥507,701,000 at the end of 1913 to ¥2,411,033,000 at the end of 1925.

Inquiries made by the Oriental Economist of Tokyo give these data as to recent development of banking business in which is included the Branch Office of the Bank of Chosen in Japan proper (amount of money in ¥1,000):—

1923	No. of banks	No. of branches	Capital paid up	Reserve funds	Balance of deposits	Debenture loans
Bank of Japan...	1	15	37,500	59,385	913,600	—
Special banks....	33	193	409,901	185,000	1,136,612	1,191,093
Ordinary banks...	1,701	5,274	1,490,700	543,188	7,805,265	—
Savings banks....	139	553	34,024	18,637	693,560	—
Total	1,874	6,035	1,972,126	806,210	10,547,038	1,191,093
1924						
Bank of Japan...	1	15	37,500	65,405	827,277	—
Special banks....	33	196	414,302	200,677	1,259,982	1,331,619
Ordinary banks..	1,629	5,324	1,507,749	585,229	8,093,167	—
Savings banks....	136	565	36,398	21,309	793,512	—
Total	1,799	6,100	1,995,949	872,622	10,973,900	1,331,619
1925						
Bank of Japan...	1	15	37,500	70,425	657,011	—
Special banks....	33	198	378,924	194,471	1,140,432	—
Ordinary banks..	1,537	5,357	1,500,628	627,013	8,726,776	—
Savings banks....	138	597	37,647	23,963	904,605	—
Total	1,704	6,167	1,954,699	915,872	11,428,823	—

1923 Continued	Borrowings	Balance of loans	Deposits with others	Bonds, shares, etc. owned	Cash account
Bank of Japan..	—	269,972	106,541	244,670	862,845
Special banks...	756,200	1,918,622	231,239	442,849	89,197
Ordinary banks.	814,932	6,509,488	290,910	1,946,423	676,781
Savings banks...	8,573	174,081	179,444	353,914	16,446
Total	1,579,712	8,870,203	808,136	2,787,858	1,154,270
1924					
Bank of Japan..	—	358,970	150,940	240,909	298,636
Special banks...	677,775	1,986,862	337,065	575,785	110,935
Ordinary banks.	840,131	6,651,078	290,682	1,880,467	695,511
Savings Banks..	9,123	152,862	210,488	443,925	14,930
Total	1,527,030	9,149,772	989,175	3,141,082	1,120,013
1925					
Bank of Japan..	—	265,142	50,093	273,485	305,797
Special banks...	836,230	2,151,049	317,558	557,698	109,781
Ordinary banks.	870,224	7,269,748	322,457	2,051,251	667,455
Savings banks..	8,253	154,853	235,602	526,650	17,243
Total	1,714,707	9,840,793	925,711	8,409,085	1,100,277

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Loans Classified

The Treasury returns show that at the end of 1926 loans on books of banks throughout the country totalled about ¥7,270 millions analysed as follows:—

Secured	¥1,299,925,066
Notes	4,118,510,391
Overdrafts	1,231,602,925
Others	619,710,110
Total	7,269,748,492

The securities classified are as follows:—

National & Local bonds	¥ 192,290,716
Foreign debentures, etc.	1,826,658
Private debentures, etc.	404,486,918
Stocks	1,989,159,757
Merchandises	367,787,267
Real estates	1,493,673,437
Ships	42,349,390
Economic foundations	50,419,595
Sundries	195,502,115
Guaranteed and on credit	2,532,752,639

Securities owned as asset consist of the following:—

National bonds and debentures	¥ 982,783,710
Local „ „	188,177,905
Foreign „ „	10,017,437
Private debentures	534,215,506
Stocks	336,056,755
Total	2,051,251,313

Liabilities of Banks (Dec. 31st 1925; in ¥1,000)

	Bank of Japan	Specie Bank	Nip. Kwan. Ginko	Noko Ginko	Colonial Bank	Bank o Taiwan
Capital, nominal..	60,000	100,000	94,000	95,400	20,000	45,000
Reserve funds ...	70,425	88,787	33,969	47,127	6,359	1,840
Notes issued 1,631,784		6,658	—	—	—	53,186
Debenture loans...	—	—	704,373	336,648	106,474	—
Deposits	657,011	556,296	59,832	146,400	46,376	134,380
Bills re-discounted	—	125,785	—	—	—	208,177
Debts	—	338,610	—	132	9,250	312,609
Temporary debts..	23	1,629	—	—	3,326	5,331
Branch accounts..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net profits	9,184	14,806	7,391	9,637	1,368	1,371
Other account	68,421	146,147	31,282	99,549	3,537	136,017
Total 2,496,848		1,378,718	930,847	734,894	196,690	897,912

Continued	Industrial Bank	Bank of Chosen	Ordinary Banks	Savings Banks	Total	Total for 1924
Capital nominal..	50,000	40,000	2,406,561	90,021	3,000,982	3,086,035
Reserve funds	15,516	873	627,013	23,963	915,872	872,662
Notes issued	—	120,541	—	—	1,812,169	1,852,073
Debenture loans 286,269		—	—	—	1,433,765	1,331,620

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Continued	Industrial Bank	Bank of Chosen	Ordinary Banks	Savings Banks	Total	Total for 1924
Deposits ...	64,411	132,737	8,712,973	122,275	10,632,690	10,265,203
Bills re-discounted...	—	26,670	172,732	—	533,364	534,508
Debts	13,800	161,828	870,224	8,253	1,714,707	1,527,030
Temporary debts	430	5,162	358,686	—	374,586	344,396
Branch accounts..	—	—	2,326,182	408,230	2,734,412	2,461,521
Net profits.	3,524	710	170,992	7,950	226,934	233,320
Other accounts..	42,815	94,200	493,429	26,340	1,141,739	1,165,685
Total 476,766	582,720	16,152,596	1,469,362	25,817,353	24,382,761	

Assets of Banks (Dec. 31st 1925; in ¥1,000)

	Bank of Japan	Specie Bank	Nip. Kwangyo Ginko	Noko Ginko	Colonial Bank	Bank of Taiwan
Specie	305,797	42,146	680	3,784	4,523	8,958
Bullions	806,656	10,074	—	—	—	18,939
Loans	265,142	209,093	749,456	481,319	122,339	100,827
Bills discountable.	454,697	103,810	16,236	7,037	39,982	408,056
Bills bought	—	591,999	—	—	—	155,314
Documentary bills	—	—	—	—	3,960	6,662
Bonds, shares, etc.	273,485	297,071	24,053	31,328	6,107	83,182
Deposits	50,093	42,474	67,945	102,719	1,825	10,008
Land, building, etc.	3,586	17,054	4,424	4,972	6,584	10,464
Inter-bank loans..	168,574	1,359	—	—	2,192	5,347
Branch accounts..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital unpaid ...	22,500	—	24,124	13,227	7,500	5,625
Loss	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other accounts...	146,318	63,628	43,930	90,509	1,680	84,532
Total 2,496,847	1,378,718	930,847	734,894	196,690	897,812	

Continued	Industrial Bank	Bank of Chosen	Ordinary Banks	Savings Banks	Total	Total for 1924
Specie	3,891	45,799	667,455	17,243	1,100,277	1,120,013
Bullions	—	3,005	—	—	838,674	858,896
Loans 202,041	285,975	7,269,748	154,854	9,840,793	9,149,772	
Bills discountable.	80,870	38,272	1,465,274	37,028	2,651,261	2,768,424
Bills bought.	905	10,957	169,765	—	928,940	977,871
Documentary bills..	—	21,471	107,660	—	139,753	137,693
Bonds, shares, etc.	53,613	62,345	2,051,251	526,660	3,409,085	3,141,085
Deposits ...	85,069	7,518	322,457	235,602	925,711	989,175
Land, building, etc...	5,748	12,956	330,582	25,380	421,750	366,913
Inter-bank loans	585	14,185	208,331	—	400,572	218,412
Branch accounts..	—	—	2,311,643	407,964	2,719,606	2,405,648
Capital unpaid	—	15,000	905,933	52,374	1,046,282	1,090,087
Loss	—	—	36,867	1,536	38,403	43,952
Other accounts..	44,043	65,237	305,629	10,731	856,246	1,115,320
Total 476,766	582,720	16,152,596	1,469,362	25,317,353	24,382,761	

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Leading Ordinary and Savings Banks

(As existing at the end of Dec. 1926; in ¥1,000)

Tokyo

Name of Bank	Capital paid-up	Reserves	Deposits	Loans
1st Bank	50,000	49,000	146,692	160,719
15th „	49,750	32,079	125,474	168,121
Tokyo Watanabe Ginko	2,000	1,281	37,002	38,377
84th Bank	2,300	820	12,949	12,103
100th „	17,500	11,000	109,708	112,932
Tanaka Ginko	1,000	525	1,918	3,186
Mitsubishi „	30,000	24,500	188,923	135,134
Mitsui „	60,000	53,400	204,093	197,257
Yasuda „	92,750	55,650	245,879	310,659
Kawasaki „	10,000	9,625	128,930	147,670
Teikoku Shogyo Ginko	2,750	10	14,811	57,604
Tokai Ginko	14,557	6,650	31,358	41,564
Nakai „	5,000	2,350	27,555	39,364
Koike „	3,000	1,000	2,922	10,358
Morimura „	2,080	1,200	19,331	20,787
Toyokuni „	10,000	3,420	35,936	42,458
Murai „	5,125	3,200	27,250	41,771
Owariya „	1,000	610	12,669	11,428
Kanda „	6,250	4,100	10,419	52,329
Taisho „	2,000	339	7,620	12,984
Tetsugyo „	1,500	352	3,288	4,119
Nippon Chuya Ginko	6,250	408	57,681	62,160
Tokyo Yamaguchi „	1,000	300	1,616	8,407
Furukawa Ginko	6,250	2,270	55,790	49,132
Hibiya „	1,550	480	8,917	7,612
Yasuda Savings Bank	2,072	1,405	69,594	5,492
Shin-yu Ginko	2,812	—	3,482	10,620
Nakamura „	1,250	360	8,686	12,142

Osaka

34th Bank	39,700	19,970	163,652	158,110
Yamaguchi Ginko	27,500	11,100	163,510	119,092
Sumitomo „	50,000	24,122	152,029	178,979
Konoike „	10,000	4,119	76,543	54,076
Omi „	9,375	730	94,806	69,586
Osaka Noko „	7,000	4,040	3,186	55,993
Kashima „	18,875	6,400	83,097	95,645
Bishu „	2,000	1,333	16,458	16,877
Osaka Savings Bank	2,000	4,620	88,954	11,807
Nishiroku Ginko	285	155	1,766	1,566
Fujimoto Bill-broker Bank	3,000	6,201	1,766	114,798
Fujita Ginko	5,125	5,470	83,079	72,940
Osaka Nomura Ginko	10,000	5,820	55,563	49,544
Nippon Shintaku „	17,500	1,400	14,494	29,412

Nagoya

Ito Ginko	1,000	1,275	10,285	9,418
Nagoya Ginko	12,200	7,450	48,752	39,738
Aichi „	10,200	6,750	49,734	47,517

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Name of Banks	Capital paid-up	Reserves	Deposit	Loans
Meiji „	11,677	3,153	46,525	49,601
Aichi Nosho Ginko	3,000	735	11,417	12,232
Nippon Savings Bank	1,148	1,716	25,587	3,378
Bisan Ginko	2,172	948	7,581	8,737
Yokohama				
2nd Bank	1,500	3,120	8,218	23,254
Hiranuma Ginko	750	75	2,296	2,191
Soda „	2,500	73	14,669	14,307
Yokohama Wakao Ginko..	500	375	2,553	11,529
Yokohama Boeki „ ..	237	34	340	449
Watanabe Ginko	2,000	505	12,035	8,384
Yokohama Koshin Ginko..	250	950	31,360	17,728
Kobe				
65th Bank	6,250	1,770	21,930	23,568
Hyogoken Noko Ginko.....	9,000	4,800	17,893	102,158
Kobe Okazaki „	12,500	6,600	19,525	28,312

MONETARY ORGANS FOR POORER CLASSES

Banking organs for poorer classes are still sadly inadequate in Japan. There are no people's banks, and at present, besides the ancient institutions of pawnbroking and Mujin, the only banking facilities available for those people are postal savings banks and credit associations.

Pawnbroking

According to the inquiries of the Home Office, the number of licensed pawnbrokers existing in Japan proper are as follows:—

1918	1920	1921	1923	1924
27,700	24,782	23,587	17,696	17,852

The term of deposit differs from 3 to 6 months, according to articles, and the rate of interest charged ranges between the two extremes of 48% and 20% as converted into a yearly rate.

The general situation of the business may be gathered from the following statistics:—

Year	No. of pawns accepted (1000)	Money advanced (Yen 1000)	No. of pawns redeemed (1000)	Money repaid (Yen 1000)	Pawns forfeited (Yen 1000)
1918	41,389	116,750	38,885	102,103	9,251
1920	31,610	152,799	25,523	111,894	11,021
1921	28,297	195,908	23,700	158,510	17,146
1923	11,925	129,496	15,324	96,079	11,696
1924	24,523	155,809	16,013	111,248	14,540

Public Pawn Shops.—These run either as foundations or under communal management accommodate the poor with loan at lower interest and with other advantages. At the end of June 1925 there were 41 of them, the oldest being the village pawnshop at Hosoda, Miyazaki Prefecture, founded in 1913. Tokyo has 12 such establishments in slum quarters, mostly conducted by the Social Works Association of Tokyo Prefecture.

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"Mujin"

It was originally a mutual help association that was organized for various purposes. As existing at present the members of a "mujin," by which title this kind of association is now generally known, have to bring at each meeting a certain amount of fixed subscription. They then determine by drawing a number of members to be allowed to make use of the money collected at each meeting, and this is continued till all the members get their turn. This primitive help contrivance has been very much abused lately, being too often made a means of fraud by some unscrupulous "promoter," resulting in the enforcement of a revised regulation on Nov. 1st, '15. The fund of a "mujin" as existing in money must not fall below ¥15,000 or 30,000 in other form of assets. A "mujin" may not engage in any other additional business without license. At the end of 1924, these pseudo banks, conducting the business or supplying the funds for these "mujin" numbered 225 representing ¥18,788,000 nominal.

Credit Associations in City Land

The business of those associations is to lend money to their members in order to develop their economic conditions and to handle the savings of their members, the families of their members, public corporations or legal persons who do not aim at profit. The number of these associations at the end of 1924 was 201 with an aggregate nominal capital of ¥51,430,000.

RATE OF INTEREST

In the following tables "sen" means interest per ¥100 on daily balance and 1 sen a day amounts to 3.65% a year.

The Bank of Japan

	Loans(sen)		Discount(sen)		Commercial bills(sen)			
Dec. 31st	Gov't bonds	other securities	Gov't bonds	other securities	Discounted in Tokyo	Discounted out Tokyo	Over-drafts (sen)	Fixed deposits one year percent.
1924	2.00	2.40	2.20	2.40	2.20	2.20	2.50	3.00
1925	2.00	2.20	2.00	2.20	2.00	2.00	2.30	3.00
1926	1.80	2.00	1.80	2.00	1.80	1.80	2.10	3.00

Market Rate, Tokyo

	Loans secured) (sen)			Discounts (sen)			Current deposits sen		
Dec.	High.	Low.	Aver.	H.	L.	A.	H.	L.	A.
1925	3.40	1.50	2.61	3.60	1.55	2.52	1.30	0.60	0.69
1926	3.40	1.64	2.59	3.20	1.50	2.42	1.40	0.60	0.67

Market Rate, Osaka

	Loans (secured) (sen)			Discounts (sen)			Current deposits (sen)		
Dec.	High.	Low.	Aver.	H.	L.	A.	H.	L.	A.
1924	2.78	2.31	2.56	2.72	2.20	2.51	—	—	—
1925	2.90	2.23	2.50	2.66	1.96	2.29	—	—	—
1926*	2.56	2.18	2.34	2.46	1.92	2.19	—	—	—

* September 30th (1926).

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THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1899

President:
HIROZO MORI, Esq.

Directors:

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Branches and Agencies:

Japan Tokyo, Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama

Taiwan Giran, Heito, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makong, Nanto, Taichu, Tainan, Takao, Taito, Tamsui, Toen, Shinchiku

China Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Shanghai, **Swatow**

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THE

YASUDA TRUST CO.,

LIMITED.

(Yasuda Shintaku Kabushiki Kaisha)

Capital (Subscribed) . . Yen 30,000,000.00

Capital (Paid-up) . . . . „ 7,500,000.00

PRESIDENT:

ZENJIRO YASUDA, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE:

3-chome, Imabashi, Osaka

TOKYO BRANCH:

2-CHOME, HIRAKU-CHO, KOJIMACHI

KYOTO BRANCH:

TAKAKURA, SHIJO-DORI

NAGOYA BRANCH:

1-CHOME, MINAMIOTSU-MACHI

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Rate on Real Estate

According to the inquiries of the Nippon Kangyo Ginko, the average rate of interest on immovables in April 1926 was 11.74% or 11.52% excluding Okinawa and Hokkaido. These figures are below those of the preceding year by 0.09% and 0.11% respectively, as compared with the corresponding month in the previous year.

Figures for the last few years are given below:—

	1923	1924	1925	1926
Average rate throughout Japan.	11.35%	11.92%	11.83%	11.74%
Average, Okinawa & Hokkaido excluded	11.53%	11.30%	11.63%	11.52%

BILL-BROKING BUSINESS

A most of our banks regard note discounting as part of the proper sphere of their business, they are not so willing to furnish call money to bill brokers. They generally do so only when they have surplus funds remaining idle on their hands. The broking business therefore does not yet possess in Japan a sufficiently congenial atmosphere for its sound development.

The first broking house made its appearance in Japan in September, 1899, in Tokyo, and the second in May, 1912, in Osaka. At present the houses that are undertaking it either exclusively or in combination with other business number over thirty. Of these three in Tokyo, four in Osaka, and one each in Kobe and Nagoya, are relatively more important than the others.

THE TRUST BUSINESS

It was about 1906 that "trust companies" were first established in Japan, and these at the end of 1921 numbered 514 including 487 joint stock companies with an aggregate authorized capital of ¥347 million, of which 109 million was paid up. Some of these trust companies, however, were by no means on a sound basis while the business dealt in by them was diverse and in many cases hardly entitled to be called trust business as it is known in Europe and America. Absence of a law to control this particular agency business was responsible for all these defects.

The Trust Law and Trust Business Law, newly enacted in '22 and enforced on Jan. 1, '23, had a salutary effect on the sound and legitimate development of trust business in Japan. According to the laws, trust business can be carried on only by a joint stock company with a capital of not less than ¥1 million, the properties acceptable by it being limited to money, negotiable papers, monetary claims, movables, land and things thereon, and superficies and lease of land. The old established companies had to obtain new permits for continuing business, and up to the end of 1926 33 companies were granted charters for conducting business in accordance with the provisions of the new laws, their combined nominal capital being ¥208,800,000; paid in capital, ¥61,725; fixed deposits ¥8,869,802; loans on immovables, ¥14,704,-601; loans on factories and foundations, ¥6,842,207.

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CLEARING HOUSES

Tokyo Clearing House.—The Tokyo Clearing House commenced its business at the end of 1887. More or less good result was realized, but the subsequent development of banking business has necessitated the form as it now stands. Its organization is mainly based on that of the clearing-house in Europe and America.

Osaka Clearing House.—Founded in 1879 the Osaka Clearing House is the first clearing house established in the country. In Osaka, the centre of trade in our country since old time, cheques and bills were in use long before the Restoration, and it took the lead in introducing clearing house facilities.

Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagoya, Shimonoseki-Moji, Hiroshima, Kanazawa, Hokodate, Otaru, Sapporo, Fukuoka, Nagasaki, Niigata, Kumamoto, Okayama, Sendai and Metsue have clearing-houses of their own.

Volume of Clearing House Business in Japan

The volume of clearing business in the last three years is as shown below:—

Place	Amount Cleared (Yen 1,000)		
	1924	1925	1926
Tokyo	30,739,301	37,320,355	39,460,447
Osaka	26,880,402	27,577,760	28,386,749
Kyoto	1,665,505	1,834,112	2,062,003
Yokohama	1,701,245	2,023,722	1,972,970
Kobe	7,789,432	8,580,742	9,861,565
Nagoya	2,484,623	2,871,007	3,436,365
Hiroshima	205,668	269,416	330,112
Shimonoseki-Moji	726,063	769,416	772,637
Kanazawa	157,015	165,682	170,104
Hakodate	239,454	262,424	270,037
Otaru	471,125	467,822	483,615
Others	793,682	969,487	1,717,319
Total	73,799,519	83,112,445	88,923,923

CURRENCY SYSTEM

Coinage

Prior to the adoption of the gold standard in 1897, Japan was practically a silver country subject to all the disadvantages attending an ever fluctuating value of this particular specie. That reform has placed her at par, so to say, with the leading Powers of the world. The principal points in the currency system as amended in 1922 are as follows:—

1. The unit of the coinage to be 2 fun of pure gold (0.75 grams) and to be denominated one yen.
2. The gold coins to be of three denominations, 5 yen (1.1111 momme) coins, 10 yen (2.2222 momme) coins, and 20 yen 4.444 momme) coins. (1 momme=3.750 grams.)
3. Subsidiary silver pieces to be of three denominations, 10 sen (0.400 momme) pieces, 20 sen (0.528 momme) pieces, and 50 sen 1.320 momme) pieces.

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4. Other subsidiary coins, i.e. 5 sen (0.700 momme and 10 sen (1.00 momme) nickel pieces, 1 sen (1.00 momme) pieces, 5 rin (0.560 momme), 2 sen and 1 rin pieces, issued before to continue in circulation as before.
5. The regulation fineness of the coins is as under:—
Gold coins, 900 gold and 100 copper.
Silver coins, 720 silver and 280 copper.
Nickel coins, 250 nickel and 750 copper.
Copper coins, 950 copper and 40 tin and 10 zinc.

N.B.—Gold coins are of ½ fineness compared with those coined before.

The Convertible Note System

The law as first issued in 1884 provided that the notes would be convertible into silver, but with the adoption of gold monometallism in 1897 the notes became convertible into gold, as is the case to-day. According to the law the Bank of Japan is to keep as conversion reserve gold and silver specie and bullion equivalent in amount to the notes issued, the silver coins and bullion not to exceed one quarter of the total reserve. The Bank may issue notes within the limit of ¥120,000,000 on the security of Government bonds, Treasury bills, and other reliable papers; also against such negotiable securities. The Bank, subject to the permission of the Government, may further issue notes, when such excess issue is deemed necessary, the tax payable being at rate not less than 5% a year on such issue. The denominations of notes are ¥1, ¥5, ¥10, ¥20, ¥50, ¥100, ¥200, but in practice ¥50 and ¥200 notes are yet non-existent.

The convertible system practically identical with that in Japan Proper is also in force in Formosa where the additional issue against the reliable securities is limited to ¥10,000,000 and the tax at the same rate payable on the excess issue.

Amount of Coins and Paper Currency in Circulation (in ¥1,000)

Dec.	Gold coins	Silver coins	Nickel coins	Copper coins	Total	Bank notes	Grand total
1919....	59,711	128,312	12,007	12,560	212,570	*145,300 1,728,712	2,086,002
1920....	61,070	126,689	13,299	13,308	214,367	*162,290 1,515,849	1,892,506
1921....	—	—	—	—	2,203,448	*216,500 1,520,571	1,737,071
1922....	—	—	—	—	2,288,775	*158,577 1,537,590	1,732,167
1923....	—	—	—	—	2,256,057	*68,000 1,825,936	1,893,936
1924....	—	—	—	—	2,225,817	*25,887 1,806,277	1,832,164
1925....	—	—	—	—	—	*15,696	

Note:—* representing petty notes.
‡ at the end of December.
The amount of coins in circulation has not been made public since May 1920.

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Bank Notes in Circulation Classified (¥1,000)

At the end	Gov. petty notes	Bank of Japan	Bank of Chosen	Bank of Taiwan	Total
1922	158,577	1,537,590	100,544	34,244	1,830,956
1923	68,000	1,676,000	110,233	39,702	1,893,936
1924	25,887	1,625,898	129,118	51,260	1,832,936
1925	17,500	1,599,206	120,540	53,186	1,750,432
1926 (March)	16,599	1,253,282	92,262	46,603	1,408,746

Coins Turned out by the Mint

		1922 Yen	1923 Yen	1924 Yen	1925 Yen
Gold coins	20 yen	—	—	11,520	—
	10 „	—	—	—	—
	5 „	—	—	—	—
	Total.....	—	—	11,520	—
Silver coins	50 sen 38,172,558		92,800,741	39,260,000	23,904,000
	20 „	—	—	—	—
	10 „	—	—	—	—
	Total.....38,172,558		92,800,741	39,260,000	23,904,000
Nickel coins	10 sen 15,949,604		17,300,924	1,685,000	5,447,500
	5 „ 8,197,995		4,000,198	—	—
	Total.....24,147,599		21,301,122	1,685,000	5,447,500
Copper coins		2,563,631	1,530,406	1,044,400	18,100
Grand total		64,883,788	115,632,269	47,000,920	29,369,600

Bulletins of the Bank of Japan (¥1,000)

End of Jan.	Notes issued	Specie reserve (Gold coin & bullion)	Government bonds & other securities: Gov't bonds	Gov't securities	Treas'y bills	Other securities	Com'l bills	Total	Excess issue of note
1925	1,390,569	1,059,009	94,238	22,000	—	112,750	102,572	331,560	211,560
1926	1,387,764	1,056,996	29,840	22,000	—	181,267	97,660	330,768	210,768
1927	1,420,150	1,058,133	149,352	22,000	—	76,641	114,024	362,017	262,017

THE CENTRAL BANK FOR COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

This is a new monetary organ established in 1923 for regulating the circulation of fund of the Association of Cooperative Societies and of similar industrial organizations and for bringing it into close touch with the central money market. Its capital is ¥30,000,000, subscribed half and half by the Government and the Cooperative Societies, over 80% of the total number existing in the country. It was opened for business in April 1924 with the capital of ¥13 mil. (¥10 mil. from Government and 3 from Societies).

Lines of business to be dealt with by the Bank are:—

1. To supply to the Association of Cooperative Societies or Industrial Societies associated with it loans without security and redeemable within a period of not more than five years.
2. To discount drafts for or allow over-draft of those industrial organizations.
3. To undertake exchange business for them.
4. To receive money as deposit from the Association of Co-

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operative Societies, Industrial Societies, Public Coperations or legal persons not engaged in business aiming at profit.

When judged necessary the Bank may require security on business coming under 1 and 2 clauses.

The Bank is also authorized to issue Industrial debentures within the limit of one-thousand times the paid-up capital.

The President, Deputy President, Directors and Auditors (each 3), Counsellors 20 (not less than one half to be members of the Cooperative Societies), are nominated by the Government, which also appoints a Supervisor. The Bank is under the control of the Ministers of Com. & Ind. and of Finance. The Staff consists of E. Okamoto (ex-Vice-Min. of Ag. & Com.), S. Sugano, Y. Hashimoto, M. Kato.

FOREIGN BANKS IN JAPAN

The branches in Japan of foreign banks numbered at the end of 1924 twenty-two in all with paid up capital ¥10,325,000, a marked increase compared with the corresponding term of 1913 i.e. twelve banks with ¥7,127,000 paid up.

According to nationality of their head office, they are:—

Nationality	Name	Branches in Japan: No.	Branches in Japan: Location
Gt. Britain	Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	4	Kobe, Nagasaki, Yokohama, Tokyo
	Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China.....	2	Yokohama, Tokyo
U. S. A.....	International Banking Corporation	3	Yokohama, Kobe, Tokyo
	Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation.....	2	Tokyo, Yokohama
	American Express Company	1	Yokohama
	Asia Banking Corporation..	2	Kobe, Yokohama
France.....	Banque Industrielle de Chine.	1	Tokyo
	Banque Franco-Japonaise...	1	Yokohama
Russia.....	Russo-Asiatic Bank	1	Yokohama
	Bank Dalne-Vostochnii Akzionernii	1	Kobe
Germany...	Deutsch-Asiatische Bank....	2	Kobe, Yokohama
Holland....	Nederlandische Handel-Maatschappij	1	Kobe
	Nederlandisch-Indische Handels-bank	1	Kobe
China.....	Tientsin Commercial and Industrial Bank	1	Osaka

The business situation of these foreign banks in recent years is as below (in 1,000):—

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Dec.	Capital	Deposits	Loans	Net profits
1918	¥6,495	61,299	17,226	2,627
1919	¥6,495	55,591	21,493	4,646
1920	¥7,495 $50	49,950	22,359	7,431
1921	¥7,495 $50	45,812	21,156	1,600
1922	¥7,495 $50	45,812	21,156	1,600
1923	¥7,495 $50	45,812	21,156	1,600
1924	$10,325	45,812	—	—

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CHAPTER XXVIII

FINANCE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

In reviewing the history of our national finance since Imperial Government was rehabilitated about sixty years ago, it may be convenient to subdivide the period into several stages, as explained below.

Financial Unification.—From 1868 to 1871, when the feudatories, now subject to the Imperial Government instead of to the Tokugawa Shogunate, were displaced by so many prefectures, the attention of the Government was directed toward centralizing the control of finance in its own hands. This involved thorough reform and unification of the currency and the taxation system which differed more or less according to districts. The taxes and imposts that had existed numbered no less than two thousand or more and these were superseded by a simpler and uniform system of taxation. It was chiefly by the late Marquis Inouye that all this difficult task was accomplished.

Financial Crisis.—The decade from 1872 to 1881 was a period of financial crisis, when the Government found its expenditure outrunning the revenue and the latter not yet acquiring any stability. Various measures calculated to remedy the matter were devised, such as the publication of budgets and settled accounts, the establishment of the Board of Audit, the unification of the mode of handling money coming into the national coffers, the reform of the taxation system, and so forth. The time, too, proved adverse for financial adjustment. The "samurai" class who had been deprived of their hereditary pensions and the conservative section of the people who were still hankering after the "good old days" filled the country with loud cries of discontent, these culminating at last in civil troubles such as the uprisings at Saga, Kumamoto, Akizuki, and the gravest of all, the rebellion in Satsuma, not to speak of the expedition to Formosa and the complications with Korea and China. These occasioned enormous disbursements and compelled the impoverished Treasury to resort to the extraordinary expedient of issuing inconvertible money. By 1878 the notes had fallen considerably below par and plunged both trade and industries into a state of unusual depression. During the greater part of this momentous period the Treasury was directed by the late Marquis Okuma.

Financial Adjustments.—Happily a favorable turn of affairs soon began to set in and during the period from 1881 to the inauguration of the Imperial Diet our national finance steadily recovered its normal condition, mainly due to the strenuous efforts of the late Prince Matsukata. He first succeeded in restoring the depreciated currency to par and established the convertible system on a sound basis. The central bank (Nippon Ginko) was created, the National Bank Regulations revised, while

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the loans were adjusted and the fiscal system rearranged. Moreover the taxes were completely remodelled on the approved principles of the science of finance. For the first time since the re-establishment of the Imperial Government the national finance was placed on a firm basis.

The Period of Repose.—With the opening of the Imperial Diet in 1890 the national finance entered a new era as to control. The estimates and settled accounts were now placed under the supervision of the Diet, so that in reviewing the progress of our financial affairs it is no longer possible to divide it conveniently into periods each associated with one or other prominent financier. Be that as it may, the Diet of the time directed its attention toward lowering the Land Tax as the most urgent financial question, and reduced the estimates in order to find ways and means. The curtailment of the expenditure resulted in a large surplus in the central coffer, a remarkable financial phenomenon in those days.

Financial Expansion.—The expansion tendency that soon set in should be treated for convenience' sake under three heads, namely, the expansion after the War of 1894-5 and the War of 1904-5 and the European war.

The Japan-China War.—Financially the direct result of this war was the issue of an enormous war loan, the increase of taxes and the raising of various loans to meet the large outlays involved in the post-bellum undertakings pertaining to industries, national defence and so forth. The receipt from China of the indemnity of T. 200,000,000 was used for introducing the system of gold monometallism. It was a measure of greatest moment and enabled Japan for the first time to take part in the economic affairs of the world.

The Boxer Trouble and the Russo-Japanese War.—The Boxer trouble in 1900 was followed by another addition of taxes, while the War, besides occasioning heavy emergency taxes, was fraught with grave consequence to the finance of the country. The Portsmouth Treaty denied an indemnity to Japan, and the expenses amounting to about ¥2,000 millions were thrown on the shoulders of our tax-payers. The result was the national debt increased by as much as ¥1,500 millions. The attention of both the Government and people was concentrated subsequent to the War on the question of how to meet the heavy obligation incurred in the form of war debts of ¥1,500 millions, how to adjust the additional taxes amounting to ¥150 millions, and how to meet the increasing expenses incidental to the contemplated expansion of the armament and other necessary undertakings.

In these circumstances the question of increasing the Army by two Divisions was one that presented almost insuperable difficulty. At last the authorities decided to adopt a policy of contraction on the one hand and to curtail the expenditure that had been more than doubled since the war, and on the other to effect the redemption of debts on a larger scale than before.

The European War.—This policy was suspended with the outbreak of the Great War, for distance from the seat of operations soon placed Japan at great advantage in the economic relations of the world. A marked increase in exports over imports was the result, this favorable balance being estimated to have run up to ¥1,460 millions during the war years. There was also a gain of ¥1,320 millions in invisible trade. For the first time in

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her financial history Japan was able to extend help to the Allies and also to China, the two accounts reaching at one time to ¥1,400 millions. A reaction followed inevitably with the cessation of hostilities. The marked inflation of currency in consequence of the Government's sale of specie to the Bank of Japan, the upsetting of balance between medium of exchange and commodities, as also the short supply of commodities owing to the rush of exports pushed up prices to something like threefold the pre-war figures. It was natural that the balance of trade should have turned from 1919, as may be seen in the Chapter on Foreign Trade.

Their prudence relaxed by the temporary boom, both Government and public were led to adopt the policy of expansion in their undertakings, resulting in the abnormal swelling in national expenditure and feverish launching of private projects. Thus between 1914 and 1922 the General Budget advanced from ¥650 millions to ¥1,500 millions and the Special Account from ¥690 millions to ¥3,130 millions. The provincial governments and the self-government civic bodies were equally expansive, their aggregate expenditure rising during the same period from ¥320 millions to ¥1,150 millions.

In other words, the people's public burden increased threefold, or from ¥1,300 millions to ¥3,900 millions, while the per capita taxation rose from ¥11.22 in '14 to ¥32.70 in '22. Similarly the per capita figure of public bonds, national and local, advanced at the same time from ¥49.43 to ¥75.38.

The Contraction Policy.—The question of how to readjust this expansive tendency began to arrest the serious attention of the successive Ministries, but all of a sudden the contemplated program was dislocated by the catastrophe of 1923 which, while causing a serious diminution of revenue, demanded an enormous sum of money for the urgent work of rehabilitation. As soon as the matters of pressing need were provided for as an emergency measure, the Government resumed the discussion of readjustment. The upshot was, it decided to keep down the accounts by reorganizing administrative system, retrenching expenditures and postponing the prescribed undertakings. At the same time they adopted a principle not to float loans on the general market, and to meet unavoidable ones with the post office savings and appropriations from the Deposit Department.

The Kato cabinet in 1925 decided to keep up the contraction policy and economize ¥256,000,000 in the prescribed program. On this reduced basis it framed the Budget for 1925-26 as given below. It also gave instructions to the local governments to curtail their expenditures with the result that the prefectural estimates for 1925-26 decreased by ¥10,000,000 as compared with the preceding year.

STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Fiscal year	Revenue (yen 1,000)			Expenditure (yen 1,000)			Surplus (yen 1,000)
	Ord.	Extra.	Total	Ord.	Extra.	Total	
1921-22	1,283,812	781,898	2,065,711	841,749	648,105	1,489,855	575,855
1922-23	1,428,206	659,139	2,087,345	891,257	538,432	1,429,689	657,655
1923-24	1,303,832	741,466	2,045,298	960,593	560,456	1,521,050	524,247
1924-25	1,438,640	688,751	2,127,391	1,051,010	574,014	1,625,024	502,367
1925-26	1,299,528	280,933	1,580,462	1,042,029	568,433	1,580,462	—
1926-27	1,373,145	266,237	1,639,382	1,087,401	551,980	1,639,382	—

N.B.—Figures for the last two fiscal years show budget estimates, those for the others settled account.

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Average per Capita of Population

	Rev. yen	Exp. yen		Rev. yen	Exp. yen
1921-22.....	¥36.38	¥26.24	1924-25.....	¥35.97	¥26.19
1922-23.....	36.20	26.86	1925-26.....	26.46	26.46
1923-24.....	34.90	25.99	1926-27.....	27.09	27.09

N.B.—The figures up to 1922-23 represent settled accounts, those for 1923-24 and 1924-25 the actual account as existing on Sept. 30. 1924 and July 31, 1925 respectively, and those for 1925-26 budget estimates.

BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1926-27

The General Budget for the fiscal year April, 1926—March, 1927 as approved by 51st session of the Diet amounts to ¥1,598,292,000 both in revenue and expenditure, with supplementary estimates coming up to ¥41,900,000 for both sections. The total ¥1,639,382,000 shows an increase of ¥58,920,000 over the corresponding figures for the previous fiscal year.

	Revenue (Yen 1,000)	Expenditure (Yen 1,000)
Ordinary	1,373,145	1,087,402
Extraordinary	266,237	551,890
Total	1,639,382	1,639,382
Do. for '25-26	1,580,462	1,580,462
Increase	58,920	58,920

In drawing up the Budget for the year under review, the contraction policy was maintained as in the preceding year. For the growth of figures occurring in spite of this are chiefly responsible the appropriations of unvoidable nature called for later and added as supplimentary budgets. New measures and other features adopted in the General Budget are:—reform of the taxation system to the extent not causing serious diminution of revenue; general revision of the customs tariff to make it more adequate to the existing economic condition; measures calculated to promote foreign trade, encourage emigration and the extension of overseas steamship service, all for the purpose of improving the international account; enforcement of health insurance, increase of the expenses for the arbitration of tenancy disputes, investigation into the condition of living of people; protection of peasant proprietors, all these, with the tax readjustment, introduced from the social-political viewpoint; readjustment of loans to China: a plan for increasing rice crops in Korea to solve the food problem, etc.

Further details are given below:—

Revenue (in ¥1,000)

Ordinary	
Taxes and duties	805,061
Stamp receipts	83,686
Government undertakings and property	446,938
Miscellaneous revenues	18,787
Transferred from Special Account of Deposits	3,300
Transferred from funds for educational improvement and agrarian development	7,719
Total ordinary revenue	1,365,491

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Extraordinary	
Sale of State property	4,716
Miscellaneous receipts	1,702
Local payments of expenses for public works	2,981
Local contributions of expenses for public works	10,957
Transferred from special accounts funds	5,978
Proceeds from issue of loans	80,000
Transferred from previous year's account	125,112
Other receipts	1,360
Total extraordinary revenue	232,801
Grand total	1,598,292

Expenditure (in ¥1,000)

Ordinary	
Civil list	4,500
Foreign Affairs Department	15,912
Home Affairs Department	41,505
Finance Department	296,684
War Department	168,436
Navy Department	126,672
Justice Department	29,045
Education Department	103,752
Agriculture and Forestry Department	25,256
Commerce and Industry Department	3,387
Communications Department	260,321
Total ordinary expenditure	1,075,470
Extraordinary	
Foreign Affairs Department	2,191
Home Affairs Department	197,428
Finance Department	41,189
War Department	31,766
Navy Department	112,356
Justice Department	3,445
Education Department	20,341
Agriculture and Forestry Department	19,678
Commerce and Industry Department	8,707
Communications Department	35,719
Total extraordinary expenditure	522,821
Grand total	1,598,292

The extraordinary expenditure (for Home Dep't) includes the reconstruction appropriations as follows (in ¥1,000):—

Reconstruction outlay	58,691
Tokyo	53,519
Yokohama	5,171
Reconstruction loans	15,698
Subventions	33,283
Interest granted for local reconstruction loans	4,508
Reconstruction Bureau	3,523
Total	115,698

Special Accounts

The Special Account as distinct from the General Account nominally makes enormous figures both in revenue and in expenditure, but as many of the items are repetitions of either the General Account or the Special Account items, the actual figures are far less. The Special Account items number about 30, of which the following are principal ones in the Budget for the year 1926-27 (in ¥1,000):—

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	Revenue	Expenditure
Formosan Government-General	188,006	188,006
Korean Government-General	99,775	99,775
Kwantung Administration Office.....	14,857	14,857
Saghalien Administration Office	17,814	17,814
South Sea Islands Adm. Office.....	4,338	4,338
Government Railways	634,320	479,887
Mint	15,777	5,734
Printing Bureau	8,632	6,661
Monopoly Bureau	311,098	175,238
Deposit Department	82,334	75,014
Sinking Funds	704,264	704,264
Imperial Universities	23,756	23,756
State Universities	7,254	7,254
Post Office Insurance	76,463	30,837
Cultural Undertakings in China	4,654	2,995

Supplementary Budgets

General Account

No. 1

Revenue (¥1,000)

Extraordinary	
Local contributions of expenses for public works	144
Transferred from Special Accounts funds.....	2,013
Transferred from previous year's account	15,453
Miscellaneous	24
Total Revenue	17,635

Expenditure (¥1,000)

Ordinary	
Home Affairs Department	94
Finance Department	248
Education Department	5
Commerce and Industry Department	42
Communications Department	95
Total	486
Extraordinary	
Foreign Affairs Department	1,441
Home Affairs Department	5,015
Finance Department	8,015
War Department	600
Navy Department	35
Justice Department	47
Education Department	720
Agriculture and Forestry Department	58
Commerce and Industry Department.....	216
Communications Department	1,002
Total	17,150
Total Expenditure	17,635

No. 2

Revenue (¥1,000)

Ordinary	
Land tax	7,559
Extraordinary	
Transferred from previous year's account	8,303
Total Revenue	15,863

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Expenditure (¥1,000)

Ordinary	
Finance Department	321
Education Department	10,000
Total	10,321
Extraordinary	
Finance Department	5,541
Total Expenditure	15,862

No. 3

Revenue (¥1,000)

Ordinary	
Stamp duty	95
Extraordinary	
Transferred from previous year's account	7,497
Total Revenue	7,592

Expenditure (¥1,000)

Ordinary	
Home Affairs Department	207
Finance Department	777
Justice Department	127
Communications Department	14
Total	1,125
Extraordinary	
Foreign Affairs Department	6
Home Affairs Department	5,228
Finance Department	472
Navy Department	6
Justice Department	88
Commerce and Industry Department	652
Communications Department	16
Total	6,468
Total Expenditure	7,592

SPECIAL ACCOUNTS (in ¥1,000)

	Revenue & Expenditure
Korean Government-General	4,469
Kwantung Administration Office	140
Saghalien Administration Office	977
South Sea Islands Adm. Office	280
Imperial Universities	727

CONTINUING EXPENDITURES

Extraordinary expenditures exist in greater part in the shape of continuing expenditures, some of which extend over 20 years. These disbursements as they existed at the end of March 1925 (in ¥1,000) are as follows:—

General Account

	Total amount	Disbursed by 1924-25	Allotment for 1925-26	Allotment for 1926-27
Foreign Affairs Dept.	400	250	150	—
Home Affairs Dept.	1,049,939	512,379	101,478	90,947
Finance Dept.	135,530	30,053	11,912	10,817
War Dept.	1,052,178	371,216	18,074	23,311

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	Total amount	Disbursed by 1924-25	Allotment for 1925-26	Allotment for 1926-27
Navy Dept.	2,256.111	1,778,381	97.678	99,812
Justice Dept.	16,494	7,789	1,301	1,789
Education Dept.	173,022	65,305	10,222	10,396
Agr. and For. Dept.	5,923	1,005	1,218	806
Com. and Ind. Dept.	110,136	99,056	3,338	2,513
Communications Dept.	630,435	283,603	87,239	78,665
Total	5,430,168	3,149,038	332,610	319,057
Special Account				
Korean Govt. General	410,261	252,068	14,594	21,625
Formosan Govt.-General	79,308	66,590	3,955	3,011
Kwantung Govt.-General	11,183	6,726	566	903
Saghalien Adm. Office	43,223	28,877	3,256	4,114
Imperial Universities	13,868	7,567	2,038	1,684
Government Rlys.	2,931,575	1,651,451	193,893	206,406
Total incl. others	3,498,262	2,016,565	220,131	239,014

"NET BUDGET" FOR 1926-27

The annual estimates for the State comprise the General Account and 30 Special Accounts, and so complicated are the incomings and outgoes that a layman is at a loss to know the exact amount of yearly appropriations. This is by no means strange for very often an item of expenditure on one account is found forming a source of revenue on another, while reversely the revenue of a certain item consists of the expenditure of another. For the benefit of outsiders the Department of Finance has published the "Net Budget" for 1926-27, i.e. revenue and expenditure made up as one comprehensive account by straightening out double items.

	(1,000 yen)
Revenue	
General Account	1.639.382
Special Accounts	3,152,878
Total	4.792,260
Deduct	1,377,351
Net revenue	3,414,909
Expenditure	
General Account	1.639,382
Special Accounts	2.813.248
Total	4,452,629
Deduct	1,064,646
Net expenditure	3,387,983

DEPOSIT ACCOUNT

The amount in possession of the Deposit Department of the Treasury in the year 1924-25 was as follows, in unit of ¥1,000:—

	Bro't over	Received	Paid	Balanced
Postal deposit	1,148,125	229.355	239.778	1,137,702
Ordinary deposits	200,709	535.656	456,698	289,677
Total	1.348,834	765,012	696,476	1,417,369

In view of the criticism and censure often directed to the Deposit Section as to the employment of its funds, the Government effected its reorganization in 1925, making it a separate department under control of the Finance Minister. At the same

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time new regulation for the employment of its funds were promulgated by which the use of the money at its disposal has been limited as follows:—

1. Subscription to or purchase of national and local loans.
2. Loans to the General and Special Accounts.
3. Subscription to or purchase of debentures or industrial loans issued by companies established under special law.
4. Loans to banks established under special law and not issuing debentures.
5. Subscription to or purchase of loans issued by foreign governments.
6. Specified foreign deposits to the Bank of Japan.

The program for the employment of funds for 1926-27 has been decided upon as follows:— —

	(¥1,000)
1. Subscription to new national loans.....	48,000
2. To be set apart for affording funds at low interest to local bodies:	
a. Public bodies under control of the Home Department	12,000
b. Various societies under control of Agr. and For. Department.	12,000
3. Public work societies in Hokkaido	3,000
4. Funds for the development of rice crops in Korea	8,500
5. Reconstruction fund for Yokohama	7,000

STATISTICS ON NATIONAL WEALTH

Attempts have repeatedly been made in Japan by one publicist or another to reduce to concise figures the probable estimate as to Japan's national wealth. The latest governmental data on the subject have been elaborated at the request of the League of Nations at Geneva. The researches were intended to compare the wealth as it stood before the European war and at the end of 1919. The comparative figures before the September disaster are shown below:—

Items	End of 1913 Yen 1 million	End of 1919 Total Yen 1 million	End of 1919 Gov't or Public Yen 1 million	End of 1919 Private Yen 1 million
Lands	13,795	33,086	461	32,625
Mines	1,463	6,413	—	6,213
Seas, lakes, rivers & harbors..	2,767	4,597	4,597	—
Trees	1,760	4,534	2,829	1,705
Buildings	3,632	8,560	4,760	8,084
Furniture & household-effects..	1,566	4,424	—	4,424
Machinery for manufacture ..	399	1,102	—	1,102
Domestic animals and fowls ..	154	503	9	494
Railways and tramways	299	1,111	286	825
Vehicles	47	182	—	182
Ships	471	1,182	—	1,182
Waterworks	77	149	149	—
Bridges	95	234	234	—
Agricultural products	994	3,624	29	3,595
Forestry products	41	88	—	88

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Items	End of 1913 Yen 1 million	End of 1919 Total Yen 1 million	End of 1919 Gov't or Public Yen 1 million	End of 1919 Private Yen 1 million
Manufactures	748	2,630	—	2,630
Mineral products	85	387	—	387
Marine products	20	43	—	43
Imported goods	192	445	—	445
Gold & silver coins & bullion	747	2,360	1,051	1,309
Property of Gov't Departments	1,116	1,548	1,548	—
Property of Imperial House	346	727	727	—
Others	3,082	7,793	1,211	6,582
Balance in favor of claims	*1,860	356	*1,091	1,447
Total	32,043	86,077	12,517	73,560

N. B.—* balance in favor of liabilities.

STATE MONOPOLIES AND UNDERTAKINGS

From consideration of administrative expedient, or of furnishing model of new industry, or both combined, the Government is running no small number of undertakings. The list made a sudden increase after the Japan-China war for the purpose of raising the revenue. The Steel Foundry that was established in 1895-7 was not created from financial motives but from that of enabling Japan to become self-dependent as to supply of steel. The Tobacco Monopoly put into force from January, 1898, was the first undertaking actuated by revenue consideration. In the same year Camphor Monopoly was adopted, primarily for protecting the industry in Formosa. After the Russo-Japanese war the first revenue undertaking adopted was the expansion of the Tobacco Monopoly Law, making the monopoly complete so as to cover the manufacture, first of cigarettes and cigars from July 1908, and next of cut tobacco from April the following year. The Salt Monopoly was put into practice from June, 1905. These monopolies of tobacco, salt and camphor are under the control of a Bureau of the Treasury. The purchase or nationalization of 17 principal private railways between July, 1906 and October, 1907, was an event of far reaching consequence financially.

The following figures show the amount of production and value in Japan proper of the three monopoly articles (Kwan= 3.75 kilog.)

TOBACCO

Yield of Leaf

	Area of plantation "cho"	New leaf kwan 1,000	New leaf Yen 1,000	Old leaf kwan 1,000	Old leaf Yen 1,000	Total kwan 1,000	Total Yen 1,000
1921-22	37,598	15,945	47,741	371	1,047	16,317	48,788
1922-23	39,502	18,063	49,661	487	1,136	18,550	50,798
1923-24	39,388	16,104	42,978	360	824	16,464	43,802
	(Hectares)	(Met. tons)		(Met. tons)		(Met. tons)	
1924-25	38,351	62,849	42,131	911	492	63,760	42,622
1925-26	37,006	63,880	48,434	1,171	529	65,057	48,963

("cho"=2.45064 acres)

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Manufacture

	Cigarettes (1,000)	Cigars (1,000)	Cut tobacco (Kg.)
1921	23,260,987	8,675	28,006,613
1922	25,928,511	824	26,279,775
1923	26,940,847	1,213	23,305,590
1924	29,303,016	2,502	24,171,491
1925	28,039,333	2,425	23,628,687

Foreign tobacco bought makes this record in ¥1,000:—

Foreign leaf tobacco bought	1921—22	1922—23	1923—24
American	862	3,039	10,747
Turkish	28	—	62
Manila	56	4	191
Havana	12	—	—
Burmese	26	79	—
Chinese	779	177	1,056
Total incl. others	2,038	3,301	12,861
Foreign manufactured tobacco bought			
Cigarettes	1,200	1,750	5,577
Cigars	154	172	77
Cut	119	57	68
Total incl. others	1,475	1,981	3,717

SALT

	Area of salt fields "cho"	Production 1,000 kin	Value Yen 1,000
1921-22	5,878	858,504	26,374
1922-23	5,865	1,108,492	35,374
1923-24	5,837	799,846	25,524
	(Hectares)	(Met. tons)	
1924-25	5,774	637,169	32,871
1925-26	5,795	668,647	34,608

The purchasing prices of salt are fixed and notified every December for operation in the following year. Salt for purchase is graded into five classes according to the percentage of sodium chloride contained, that is to say,—

1st class containing 90% or over
2nd „ „ 85% „ „
3rd „ „ 80% „ „
4th class containing 75% or over
5th „ „ 70% „ „

In delivering the purchased salt for sale to licensed agents the Monopoly Bureau adds to the price paid to the manufacturers or licensed importers a surcharge not exceeding ¥2.50 per "koku" or ¥1.48 per 100 "kin" according to the grade.

CAMPHOR

The acreage of camphor plantations and manufacture of crude camphor and oil show the following figures for the last few years:—

	Plantations (cho)				Manufacture (1,000 kin)	
	State	Public	Private	No. of refineries	Crude camphor	Camphor oil
1921-22	103	117	98	2,859	2,052	2,126
1922-23	38	114	148	2,396	1,413	1,096
1923-24	20	69	45	2,282	1,252	1,267
					(1,000 Kg.)	(1,000 Kg.)
1924-25	—	—	—	2,396	1,601	1,487
1925-26	—	—	—	2,264	1,177	2,042

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Sale of Manufactures

	Camphor oil		Crude camphor		Total value
	kin 1,000	Yen 1,000	kin 1,000	Yen 1,000	Yen 1,000
1919-20	795	579	759	1,465	2,044
1920-21	1,542	1,388	792	1,868	2,255
1921-22	2,149	1,509	701	1,059	2,568
1922-23	1,111	661	2,501	4,055	4,716
1923-24	1,283	787	1,967	3,088	3,875

TAXATION

History of Taxation

The decades following the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95 and the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-05 were eventful as regards the financial devises for raising increased revenue necessary to meet the larger State outlay incidental to the heightened prestige of the country. Prior to the former foreign trouble the taxation system of Japan was very simple and its main resources consisted of only three taxes, i.e. taxes on land, income and the national liquor "saké". The outstanding features in the revised taxation measures enacted during the last thirty years were the perceptible lightening of the land tax, repeated raising of levy on "saké" and other luxuries. The national liquor has always been the most favourite resource tapped by the successive Ministers of Finance whenever they were obliged to devise additional revenue program. It is significant to note that it was exploited during that period no less than seven times, the last in 1926.

The general reform plan enforced in March 1926 is far more radical in nature and thorough in scope than any attempt made by the preceding administrations in a similar direction. It was intended to secure a fairer distribution of public burden upon the tax-payers and general people. The exclusion of cotton fabbric from the textile excise, abolition of transit and soy taxes and patent medicine stamp duty, and the elevation of untaxable limit for income and succession taxes, and lastly the adoption of untaxable limit for land tax are believed to have favourable effect on the middle and lower classes. Then the business tax was also abolished while the business profit tax and the interest on capital tax were newly created. Other increased revenue measures carried into effect at the same time were elevated rate on "saké" tax and succession tax, and the creation of tax on aerated drinks.

The Treasury's balance sheet due to the reform taxation is tabulated below in ¥1,000:—

Loss		Gain	
Income tax	10,210	Succession tax	6,200
Land tax	21,700	Saké tax	38,800
Cotton textiles excise ..	25,300	Card duty	500
Business tax abolished & Business profit tax created, balance loss.	4,100	Tobacco monopoly	22,200
		Interest on capital tax.	14,800
Travelling tax	11,600	Aerated drinks tax	4,300
Soy tax	7,100	Total gain	82,000
Patent medicine stamp duty	10,100	Adverse balance	8,300
Total loss	90,300		

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The loss of ¥8,300,000 to the Treasury from the present reform is, however, only apparent, for simultaneously the Government effected thorough recasting of the Customs Tariff practically left standing since 1910, from which ¥19,300,000 more is expected to accrue to the national coffer in ordinary years.

National and Local Taxes.—Japan follows the French method in chiefly relying on sur-taxes as ways and means in raising revenue for prefectural and municipal and corporation treasuries. In the prefectural treasury the yield from sur-taxes supplies about 52% of the total revenue, and that from independent imposts the remaining 48%, while in the municipal treasury the corresponding figures are 70 and 30% respectively. The sur-taxes supply as much as 97 to 98% of the total revenue for the village treasury.

1. Land Tax

Dwelling land, % of registered value		2.5/100
Cultivated „ „ „ „ „		4.5/100
Other land		5.5/100
Hokkaido	Cultivated land	3.2/100
	Other land (ex. dwelling land)	4.0/100

Cultivated land valued at less than ¥200, not tenanted but situated in the same city, town or village where the owner lives, or in the neighbourhood, is exempted from imposition.

2. Income Tax

(As revised in 1926 and enforced from April of the year)
1st kind, (Incomes of juridical persons)
A. Ordinary incomes
Incomes of juridical persons having their head offices within Japanese Empire 5/100
Incomes of foreign juridical persons derived within Japanese Empire 10/100
B. Excess incomes
Part of ordinary incomes exceeding 10% of the capital p.u. 4/100
Part of ordinary incomes exceeding 20% of the capital p.u. 10/100
Part of ordinary incomes exceeding 30% of the capital p.u. 20/100
C. Liquidation incomes
Reserves, or incomes not levied income tax.. 5/100
Other incomes 10/100
2nd kind, (Interests, dividends & bonus
A.—Interest on public bonds (except National bonds) 4/100
„ „ debentures and fixed bank deposits 5/100
B.—Dividends or bonus received.....7.5/100
3rd kind, (Incomes of individuals other than 2nd kind).

Under ¥	1,200	0.8/100	Under ¥	50,000	15/100
„	1,500	2/100	„	70,000	17/100
„	2,000	3/100	„	100,000	19/100
„	3,000	4/100	„	200,000	21/100
„	5,000	5/100	„	500,000	23/100
„	7,000	6.5/100	„	1,000,000	25/100
„	10,000	8/100	„	2,000,000	27/100
„	15,000	9.5/100	„	3,000,000	30/100
„	20,000	11/100	„	4,000,000	33/100
„	30,000	13/100	Over	4,000,000	36/100

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3. Tax on Interest on Capital

Interest on capital liable to this tax is divided into two kinds, the rate to be 2/100 for both:——

A. Interest on public bonds, debentures, industrial debentures, or bank deposits, and profit from trust loans.

B. Part of the 3rd kind income consisting of interest on loans or deposits not made as business.

The interest paid to those not liable to the income tax of the 2nd kind, or the interest on savings debentures or "Reconstruction" savings debentures is exempted.

4. Business Profit Tax

Juridical persons or individuals engaged in business aiming at profit are taxed at the following rates:—

Juridical persons having their head or branch offices and other places of business within Japanese Empire ..... 3.6/100 of net profit.

Individuals having their places of business within Japanese Empire..... 2.8/100 of net profit.

For individuals net profit under ¥400 is exempted from imposition. Sale of stamps issued by the Government, manufacture, repair or sale of weights and measures, publication under the Press Law, business conducted outside the Japanese Empire, etc. are not liable to this tax.

5. Registration Fees

For purpose of taxation registrable objects are classified into sixteen different groups each subdivided into as many items, (22 for immovables), the rate being based on value. A few examples of general interest are given here.

Acquisition by inheritance, etc.	5/1,000-60/1,000
Provisional distraint, disposal by auction, etc.	4/1,000-6/1,000
Reg'tion of immovable, alteration, etc. (per item)	¥0.10-0.20
Establishment of branch office	¥15.00
Removal of main office or branch or director (per item)	¥7.00
Reg'tion of house-name, appointment of director, etc. .	¥5.00-7.00

6. Tax on Sake and Other Liquors

A. Tax on "Saké"

The tax on "saké" is assessed by "koku," (ab. 40 Imp. gal.) as follows:—

1.	"Dakushu" containing not more than 23° of alcohol	¥36 per "koku"
2.	"Seishu" and "shirozake" containing not more than 23° of alcohol..... / "Mirin" and "Shochu" containing not more than 30° of alcohol...	¥40 per "koku"
3.	"Shochu" containing more than 30° and not more than 45° of alcohol....	¥1.50 per "koku" for each additional 1° over the rate for the 2nd kind, i.e., ¥40
4.	"Seishu," "Dakushu" and "shirozake" containing more than 23° of alcohol / "Mirin" containing more than 30° of alcohol / "Shochu" „ „ „ 45° „ „	¥1.80 per "koku" for each 1° of alcohol.

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"Shirozake"=white saké. "Dakushu"=unrefined saké.
N. B.—"Seishu"=refined saké. "Mirin"=sweet saké.
"Shochu"=distilled saké.

B. Tax on Beer

This is levied upon brewers of beer at the rate of 25 yen per "koku" of the quantity brewed.

C. Tax on Alcohol and Alcoholic Liquors

Except those subject to "saké" or beer tax, alcohol and alcoholic liquors are taxed at the rate of ¥1.80 for each percent of pure alcohol contained in 1 "koku" of the original fluid. In no case, however, shall the rate of the tax be less than ¥42 per "koku."

No tax is levied upon wine or other alcoholic liquors made from fruits of all kinds.

7. Tax on Aerated Drinks

Aerated drinks, bottled, containing carbonic acid of more than 5/10,000 of the whole weight and alcohol of less than 1/100 of the whole bulk are taxed ¥7 to ¥10 per 1 "koku"; those not bottled ¥3 per 1 kg. of carbonic acid used.

8. Tax on Convertible Notes

The Bank of Japan, the Bank of Formosa, the Bank of Chosen and the Yokohama Specie Bank enjoy the privilege of issuing notes, but the first alone is at present amenable to the tax which is 12½ ‰ 1,000 per annum per average monthly issue.

9 Sugar Excise

		Per picul Yen
Class 1.	Under No. 11. Dutch standard	2.00-3.00
Class 2.	„ No. 15. „	5.00
Class 3.	„ No. 18. „	7.00
Class 4.	„ No. 21. „	8.00
Class 5.	Above No. 21. „	9.00
Class 6.	Sugar, candy, lump-sugar, etc.	10.00
Molasses		2.00-3.00
Syrup		8.00

10. Excise on Woolen and Silk Textile or Mixture

Silk or silk mixtures .....
Woolen or woolen mixtures ..... } 10/100 of the value

11. Succession and Inheritance Taxes

First put into force in 1905 and revised thrice, the rate has three grades for both, corresponding to three kinds of the relation of successors or inheritors to the deceased family chiefs or testators. The assessment begins when the estate succeeded to is estimated at ¥5,000 or over, or when the property bequeathed is 1,000 or over.

Value of Estate	1st grade (per 1000)	2nd grade („)	3rd grade („)
Under ¥5,000	5	6	8
Over 5,000	6	7	10
„ 10,000	7	8	15

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Value of Estate		1st grade (per 1000)	2nd grade (,,)	3rd grade (,,)
,,	30,000	10	15	25
,,	50,000	20	25	40
,,	100,000	30	40	60
,,	300,000	60	70	90
,,	500,000	80	90	110
,,	1,000,000	100	110	130
,,	5,000,000	130	140	160

N.B.—1st grade, when the heir is a direct descendant of the previous family head; 2nd grade, when in the absence of legitimate or presumptive heirs or of parents, the heir is selected by the family conference; 3rd grade, when the heir is selected from among scions of the previous head as a result of the family conference.

Value of bequeathment		1st grade (per 1000)	2nd grade (,,)	3rd grade (,,)
Over	¥1,000	12	14	20
,,	10,000	17	20	25
,,	50,000	45	55	75
,,	100,000	65	75	95
,,	300,000	95	105	125
,,	500,000	115	125	145
,,	1,000,000	135	145	165
,,	5,000,000	180	190	210

N. B.—Ist grade, when the beneficiary is a direct descendant of the testator; 2nd, when the beneficiary is consort or parent; 3rd, other cases.

STATISTICS OF TAXATION

Land Tax

Jan. 1st 1925	Area (1,000 cho)	Registered value (Yen 1,000)	Tax (Yen 1,000)
Dwelling land.....	402*	606,085	15,152
Paddies	2,954	1,013,150	45,567
Upland fields.....	2,734	230,015	10,187
Forests	8,440	27,150	1,471
Plains	1,506	2,955	159
Total incl. others....	16,197	1,883,506	72,742

*=1,207,000,000 "tsubo."

Income Tax

Year ended March		Payers	Income (Yen 1,000)	Tax (Yen 1,000)
1924	1st kind.....	24,946	956,526	54,647
	2nd kind.....	—	435,013	21,563
	3rd kind.....	1,880,326	3,120,722	123,855
	Total	1,905,272	4,512,261	200,065
1925	1st kind.....	24,373	1,126,004	65,686
	2nd kind.....	—	517,912	25,718
	3rd kind.....	1,850,017	3,033,200	115,776
	Total	1,874,390	4,677,116	207,180

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Business Tax

March 31st.	Payers	Sale (Yen 1,000)	Capital (Yen 1,000)	Persons* engaged (1,000)	Tax (Yen 1,000)
1922	913,306	15,956,270	5,965,251	1,943 (1,576)	79,297
1923	995,246	15,661,924	7,165,481	2,088 (1,642)	62,701
1924	1,033,969	15,440,923	7,643,138	2,113 (1,627)	63,646
1925	1,078,514	—	—	—	68,052

N.B.—* Figures within parenthesis show the number of laborers employed.

Other Taxes

Taxes	Year ended March 1925 (Yen 1,000)	1924 (Yen 1,000)	1923 (Yen 1,000)
Succession tax	14,800	11,318	11,937
Travelling tax	11,319	11,140	10,485
Mining tax	5,991	6,597	6,863
Tax on convertible notes.....	6,972	6,844	1,306
„ „ sake	204,234	207,241	206,292
„ „ beer	15,785	14,484	13,758
„ „ alcoholic liquors	2,576	2,424	2,629
„ „ soy	7,174	6,863	6,548
Excise on sugar.....	80,546	70,069	75,006
„ „ textiles	64,016	62,690	61,201
„ „ petroleum	—	139	918
Patent medicine stamp duty....	1	191	356
Bourse tax	11,804	12,803	12,574
Customs duty	120,148	90,014	108,270
Tonnage dues	1,380	1,277	1,150
Total	895,147	800,384	907,633

N.B.—The total includes land, income and business taxes.

Average Amount of Taxes per Capita

Year ended March	National tax	Prefectural tax	Communal tax	Total
1920	¥13.425 (5.783)	¥2.601	¥4.106	¥20.123
1921	11.655 (5.969)	3.376	5.773	20.804
1922	12.235 (6.277)	3.955	6.395	22.585
1923	13.572 (6.670)	4.182	6.848	24.602
1924	12.061 (5.160)	4.177	6.181	22.419

N.B.—Parenthesized figures show the direct national taxes. i.e. land, income, business, mining, and bourse and patent medicine business.

Arrears in National and Local Taxes

	Year ended March	No. of defaulters	Amount	Loss to Treasury
National...	1921	236,710	74,645,028	41,761
	1922	271,623	46,611,226	25,632
	1923	311,944	27,660,008	30,644
	1924	413,986	31,549,161	40,678
Local.....	1921	2,895,772	11,427,196	185,468
	1922	3,162,131	13,915,215	276,045
	1923	3,753,492	16,071,720	388,735
	1924	4,311,020	16,853,057	399,296

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The national taxes covered by the figures consist of land, income, business, "saké," and other taxes.

Arrears are subject to payment of interest, as provided for in the Collection Law, as follows: "Tax-payers who fail to meet their demand notes when the tax falls due shall pay 3 sen per day on every ¥100 of the amount of tax owing."

INTERNATIONAL WARS AND INDEMNITY

Japan has been fortunate enough to stand on creditor's side in the financial relations consequential to the international wars she was involved beginning with the Japan-China war of 1894-5. The indemnities or compensation accruing to her as victor makes the following list:—

	¥1,000
Indemnity, Japan-China war.....	311,072
Compensation for Liaotung Peninsula retroceded	44,907
Occupation expense of Weihaiwei refunded.....	20,380
Indemnity, Boxer affair.....	35,806
Prisoners' expense, Russo-Japanese war, refunded	40,451
Japan's share of European war indemnity.....	400,000

As regards the last item 12,784,757.21 gold marks have been settled in the shape of ships and dye-stuffs received while as price appraised for the Shantung railway and mines 59,000,000 gold marks have also been credited to Germany.

NATIONAL DEBTS

The first loan raised by Japan was ¥500,000 silver borrowed in 1868 from the British Oriental Bank, though this was a temporary affair and hardly to be called a loan in the usual sense. The first "bona fide" loan, also foreign, was the issue in London in 1870 of 9% bonds amounting to ¥4,890,000 chiefly as a fund for laying the Tokyo-Yokohama railway. In 1873 another foreign loan, 7% interest, was incurred to the extent of ¥11,712,000. All these were repaid long ago. The first regular domestic loan amounting to ¥23,309,000 was raised to meet the debts incurred by the various feudal governments and which devolved on the Imperial Government. The capitalization of hereditary pensions in 1874 and 1876 of "daimyos" and their retainers, and those of Shinto priests in 1877 swelled the State debts to over ¥230,000,000 by 1877.

National Debts, Raised, Redeemed, Outstanding and Interest thereon; Ratio per Capita

Year ended March	Amount issued Yen 1,000	Amount redeemed Yen 1,000	Outstanding March Yen 1,000	Interest thereon Yen 1,000	Debt per capita
1921	424,722	34,240	3,234,044	150,897	56.506
1922	415,558	115,729	3,543,871	166,227	61.187
1923	508,390	243,599	3,808,661	179,474	64.887
1924	759,623	370,688	4,197,590	203,436	70.595
1925	718,579	586,429	4,329,733	—	71.881
1926	600,693	271,529	4,658,896	—	77,990

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National Loans Outstanding

Domestic Loans (Mar. 31st, 1926)

	Years of issue	Redeemable by (in)	Amount of issue (Yen)	Amount outstanding (Yen)
5% Loans	1906-26	1980	549,470,200	488,396,675
Loans for Rly. Nationalization (5%)...	1908-09	1963	476,318,800	426,495,100
Extra. Military Expenditure Loan (5%)	1906	1935	310,407,000	134,461,050
5% Loan (Onshi).....	1910-13	1967	30,000,000	23,365,950
4% Loan (1st issue)... 4% Loan (2nd issue)..	1910-12	1969	276,220,000	267,635,550
5% Exchequer Bonds..	1916-25	1934	1,759,238,675	1,759,230,425
Railway Notes (5%)..	1916-17	1932	800,000,000	79,995,500
Total	—	.. —	3,481,654,675	3,179,584,150

The total excludes the Extraordinary Exchequer Notes amounting to ¥340,280,075 and Rice Purchase Bills to ¥16,044,949 at the same date.

Foreign Loans (Mar. 31st, 1926)

	Years of issue	Redeemable by (in)	Amount of issue	Amount outstanding
1st 4% Sterling Loan.....	1899	1953	¥ 97,630,000	¥ 91,543,746
2nd 4% Sterling Loan.....	1899	1931	244,075,000	243,638,008
3rd 4% Sterling Loan....	1910	1970	107,393,000	105,697,167
5% Sterling Loan.....	1907	1947	224,549,000	223,173,784
6% Sterling Loan.....	1924	1959	244,075,000	244,075,000
4% Emprunt de 1910.....	1910	1970	174,150,000	170,784,841
6½% Gold Bonds.....	1924	1954	300,900,000	283,243,589
Sterling debentures of S. M. Rly. (5%, 4½%).	1907-11	1936	117,156,000	117,156,000
Total	—	—	1,509,928,000	1,479,312,135
Grand total	—	—	4,991,582,675	4,658,896,285

Conditions of Loans Raised Abroad

The conditions under which Government and other loans have been raised abroad recently are shown below:—

	Interest	Issue price			Commission			Net proceeds		
	%	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
War loan	5	103	12	4	1	12	4	102	5	0
1st 4% Sterling....	4	99	0	0	4	0	0	96	0	0
Old 5% „	5	102	1	8	4	1	8	98	0	0
1st 4½% Sterling..	5½	90	0	0	3	5	0	86	15	0
2nd „ „ ..	4½	90	0	0	3	5	0	86	15	0
2nd 4% „ ..	4	90	0	0	2	0	0	88	0	0
5% „ ..	5	99	0	10	4	0	0	95	10	0
Hokkaido Tanko..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	10	0
Kansai Rly.....	4½	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	0	0
4% French	4	61fr. 59ce. 0			6fr. 50ce. 0			89fr. 0		0
3rd 4% Sterling...	4	95	0	0	6	—	—	89	0	0
6% Sterling (1924)	6	87	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6½% Gold Bonds.. (1924)	6½	$92½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Prospective Loans

The contemplated government loans in the budget for 1926-27 are as follows:—

	(¥1,000)
General account	
Reconstruction	80,000
Special account	
Railways	50,000
Korean undertakings	15,000
Formosan „	3,000
Saghalien „	2,000
Total	70,000
Grand total	150,000

These are not to be issued on the open market, but are partly to be met with the Deposit Department money (¥50,000,000) and the funds for the educational improvement and agricultural development (¥15,000,000) and partly to be issued through the Post Office (¥60,000,000).

Besides the above the loan scheme for the fiscal year includes the following loan bonds to be granted and exchequer bonds or notes to be renewed:—

	(¥1,000)
Loans to be granted	
Consolidation of Nishihara loans	84,000
Indemnity to ship building yards	20,000
Relief for the bereaved families of those killed in the Nikolaievsk affair	1,000
Total	105,000
Loans to be renewed	
5% Exchequer bonds, mark "Ye"	51,934
5% „ „ „ "Mu"	49,989
5% „ „ „ "No"	54,997
Temporary exchequer notes, mark "O"	99,993
Total	256,913
Sum total	511,913

Privileges of Government Bonds

In April 1909 several laws were issued with the object of granting certain privileges to Government loans in order to encourage investment. Thus income tax is exempted on the interest accruing from the loans, while government bonds deposited as security are to be taken at face value by the Government instead of at current value as before.

JAPAN'S CREDIT TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

According to the investigation by the authorities Japan's foreign investment roughly totals ¥1,400,000,000 made up as follows:—

	(¥1,000)
European and American loan bonds and securities owned	70,000
Loans to China	260,000
„ „ Russia	290,000
Invested in cotton spinning and other industries in China	400,000

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Invested in S. M. R. Co. and other industries in Manchuria	300,000
Invested in rubber and other industries in the South Seas	40,000
Others	50,000

Although part of the Chinese loans has been renewed as consolidation bonds, the greater part of the interest on them is in arrears, amounting in May 1924 to ¥110,000,000. The Russian loans also have long been in suspense. Thus in 1923 the proceeds from foreign investment were somewhere about ¥95,000,000, consisting of ¥11,140,000 from the bonds and securities owned and ¥83,700,000 from investment in industries. As the French loan bonds to the amount of ¥25,000,000 was redeemed in 1924, the yield from foreign bonds and securities was expected to show a decrease in 1925.

SPECIE HOARDED ABROAD

The specie kept abroad by Japan with the object of paying interest on the foreign loans demanded before the World's war the gravest attention of our financial authorities who devised all possible means to keep the amount from decreasing. The Treasury was plunged into keen anxiety when its specie reserve fell to ¥341 millions at the end of 1914 from ¥371 millions a year before. But soon this harassing care began to lessen with the arrival of large orders for munitions and other commodities and the growing balance of trade in favor of exports. After that the amount steadily went on increasing, the high watermark being reached by the end of 1920 followed by the marked advance of prices. Next came a reaction. The balance of trade has turned decidedly adverse since January 1920, thereby causing a diminution of the amount, as shown below:—

(Yen 1,000,000)	Total amount	Share of Treasury	Share of Bank of Japan	Held at home	Held abroad
End of 1921.....	2,080	791	1,289	1,225	855
End of 1922.....	1,830	667	1,163	1,215	615
End of 1923.....	1,653	526	1,127	1,208	445
June of 1925.....	1,460	388	1,072	1,175	285
End of 1925.....	1,413	343	1,070	1,155	258
June of 1926.....	1,365	293	1,072	1,143	222
End of 1926.....	—	—	—	—	—

N.B.—No returns available for the year 1924.

FINANCE OF HOKKAIDO, PREFECTURES & CIVIC CORPORATIONS (In ¥1,000)

Fiscal year	Hok. & Pref.		Cities		Towns & villages		Total	
	Revenue	Expenses	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.
1921—22	411,827	323,847	436,180	324,225	438,612	386,910	1,354,950	1,092,530
1922—23	335,568	335,414	387,603	367,138	398,528	398,434	1,121,700	1,000,986
1923—24	332,284	332,276	430,126	413,985	382,351	382,166	1,144,762	1,128,428
1924—25	335,003	334,995	552,293	549,382	409,384	409,114	1,296,681	1,293,492
1925—26	341,598	341,572	627,097	610,373	404,287	403,999	1,372,984	1,355,940
1926—27	379,173	379,129	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note—Figures for the first year represent settled account, those for the other years estimates.

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Hokkaido and Prefectural Finance

The revenue of a prefecture consists of taxes and rates and grants from the Central Treasury, etc. The sur-tax is levied on the five national taxes, i.e. Land, Business, Income, Mining and Placer Mining, the normal rate of sur-tax as revised in 1920 being for dwelling land 34/100 of the national tax, 3.6/100 for income, 29 for business tax and so on. The rate may be more or less increased with the consent of the central authoritics. The prefecture levies a rate on each household, and this is one of the most important items of prefectural finance. The business tax as imposed by the Prefectural Treasury is levied on those occupations that do not pay national tax, such as restaurants, public performances, ships, vehicles, etc., in all about 15. Of the grants from the National Treasury those on account of salaries and police expenses stand foremost. Treasury subventions are also made in connection with epidemics and leprosy, riverwork, industrial encouragement, etc. Repeated inundations have been a cause of heavy drain to both Prefectural and National Treasuries

Revenue Items (¥1,000)

	1922–23	1923–24	1924–25
Land tax rate.....	76,607	74,522	75,209
Business tax	9,878	9,782	8,482
„ „ rate	19,979	21,262	20,031
Income tax rate.....	4,958	6,049	5,012
House tax	8,090	8,945	8,334
Household rate	46,235	48,962	48,184
Miscellaneous taxes	42,181	46,968	48,029
Rents and charges.....	15,848	19,992	22,005
Receipts from Central Treasury	19,112	1,661	31,726
Loans	24,293	16,499	21,808
Brought from last account.....	6,010	6,838	6,288
Miscellaneous receipts	22,038	17,724	24,383
Total incl. others.....	339,568	332,284	335,003

Expenditure Items (¥1,000)

	1922–23	1923–24	1924–2
Council	1,715	1,737	1,714
Offices	4,350	3,982	5,191
Police	65,314	64,009	64,915
Public works	93,906	88,671	81,183
Education	73,829	75,288	83,743
Industry	41,040	36,221	36,029
Sanitation and hospitals.....	7,439	6,982	7,760
Social works	2,050	2,029	2,577
Loans	18,398	22,922	24,771
Miscellaneous	11,852	12,988	9,431
Total incl. others.....	335,414	332,276	334,995

Finance of Civic Corporations

The revenue of cities and rural corporations is derived from the rate charged to national or prefectural taxes and direct or indirect special taxes; and lastly national, prefectural and other subventions and miscellaneous receipts.

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Revenue of Cities, Towns and Villages

Revenue consists of proceeds from permanent properties. The rents are derived from the loan of property to companies or individuals, the charges and fees are obtained from issue of certificates as to property qualification, etc., copying of official registers, etc., and the proceeds from communal undertakings as electric-trams, etc. Then there are taxes and rates, fees of common schools, grants from Central and Prefectural Treasuries, etc. Sur-taxes are imposed on four national taxes (Land, Income, Business and Mining), and three prefectural taxes (Household rate, House-tax, etc.). The sur-tax on building land is 9/100 of the national tax, that on business and income 15/100 each. The household rate is not much different from poll-tax, being imposed on every member of the household. Cities, towns and villages have their own special taxes, as area-rate, land transfer other than that by inheritance, income not subject to the imposition of the national tax. Grants from the Central and Prefectural Treasuries are chiefly in consideration of the trouble and expense incidental to collecting their taxes.

Cities (¥1,000)

Revenue Items

	1922–23	1923–24	1924–25
Land tax rate	4,435	4,411	4,469
Income tax rate	11,345	13,405	9,671
Business tax rate	23,408	19,896	19,411
House tax rate	14,035	15,103	12,481
Sur-tax on household rate	7,972	7,733	8,586
Miscellaneous taxes	13,910	13,808	13,804
Rents and charges	99,973	111,142	130,639
Receipts from Central Treasury	1,367	3,302	42,494
Loans	85,594	101,575	170,628
Brought over from last account	44,699	47,067	37,905
Miscellaneous receipts	31,011	37,252	66,567
Total incl. others	387,603	430,126	552,293

Expenditure Items

	1922–23	1923–24	1924–25
Council	882	939	1,006
Offices	17,593	18,519	18,859
Education	60,286	63,652	75,366
Public works	40,233	40,482	70,595
Industry	1,801	1,772	16,115
Sanitary	58,037	57,508	68,820
Social works	4,974	5,038	8,162
Gas and electricity	92,830	103,181	122,995
City Planning	8,508	13,457	27,615
Police	1,210	1,383	1,448
Loans	48,746	72,128	95,497
Miscellaneous	14,095	15,894	26,042
Total incl. others	367,138	413,985	549,382

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Towns and Villages (¥1,000)

Revenue Items

	1922–23	1923–24	1924–25
Land tax rate	39,455	38,980	39,202
Business tax rate	9,882	9,882	11,319
Income tax rate	7,733	8,354	8,351
House tax rate	6,921	7,840	8,202
Sur-tax on household rate	181,908	151,031	152,834
Miscellaneous taxes	21,820	25,164	27,439
Proceeds from property	13,900	14,333	16,475
Rents and charges	10,080	11,888	13,599
Receipts from Central Treasury	8,765	22,889	26,267
Loans	14,408	11,510	13,507
Brought over from last account	17,647	18,475	21,076
Miscellaneous receipts	23,725	20,060	22,770
Total incl. others	398,528	382,351	409,384

Expenditure Items

	1922–23	1923–24	1924–25
Council	3,197	3,206	3,353
Offices	67,458	70,160	73,268
Education	179,302	185,319	197,328
Public works	32,861	29,044	33,652
Industry	6,178	6,447	7,535
Sanitary	13,662	15,457	16,470
Social works	1,130	576	966
Gas and electricity	1,358	1,124	1,664
Police	4,907	5,736	6,082
Loans	9,395	12,928	14,514
Miscellaneous	19,698	25,423	25,702
Total incl. others	398,434	382,166	409,114

Local Loans

Local loans date from 1890 in which year the Local Government system was completed, and regular provisions relating to local loans were enacted for the first time.

The provisions state that the prefectural and communal corporations may raise loans for the purpose of redeeming older debts or, when the ordinary revenue is found inadequate, to meet extraordinary disbursements occasioned by natural calamities or similar occurrences of unavoidable nature or by undertakings judged to confer a permanent benefit on the corporations. In doing so, the approval of the legislative organ of the corporation concerned and the Ministers of Home Affairs and of Finance is of course required, though within a certain limitation this provision may be waived according to the Imperial Ordinance of 1912.

With the object of enabling communal bodies to obtain cheap loans either to redeem high interest loans or to start useful undertakings, the Government, at the instance of the Diet, agreed in the year 1909, when a measure was adopted to encourage savings, to loan a portion of the postal savings deposits to the communal bodies, the loans being handled direct by the Hypothec Bank through the medium of the Provincial Hypothec Banks.

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Local Loans Outstanding (¥1,000)

March 31st	Prefectures	Counties	Cities	Towns & Villages	Local assoc'tions	Total	Average per capita Yen
1921 ..	110,664	3,788	356,247	29,008	9,850	509,559	9.11
1922 ..	132,824	4,364	465,767	39,113	12,337	654,407	11.52
1923 ..	165,152	2,477	547,217	55,254	18,181	788,283	13.67
1924 ..	193,204	—	624,844	81,655	24,826	924,532	15.81
1925 ..	269,116	—	727,747	95,597	26,677	1,119,139	20.00

Classification of Local Loans Outstanding (¥1,000)

March 31st	Education	Sanitary	Industry	Public works	Gas & elect. under'gs.	Social works	Total incl. others
1921 ..	29,709	83,475	3,171	85,345	197,511	21,962	509,559
1922 ..	47,305	114,001	6,447	134,892	236,200	32,484	654,407
1923 ..	62,919	148,006	33,716	141,349	243,131	45,660	788,283
1924 ..	79,344	132,436	10,960	139,445	305,953	61,451	924,532
1925 ..	94,159	137,636	25,467	208,839	373,428	90,296	1,119,139

DEBENTURE LOANS

The amount of debenture loans of banks and other companies outstanding at the end of the past few years is as follows according to the returns compiled by the Industrial Bank of Japan (¥1,000):—

Banks

	1922	1923	1924	1925†
Industrial Bank of Japan...	288,598	368,423	322,226	319,228
Hypothec Bank of Japan...	452,887	500,454	548,248	594,025
Savings debentures	13,231	12,629	10,201	9,053
Hokkaido Colonization Bank	80,746	102,094	107,156	110,715
Industrial Bank of Chosen..	82,550	100,250	118,800	140,167
Agr. and Ind. Banks.....	194,275	233,760	273,435	312,675
Reconstruction savings debentures	—	—	17,464	30,934
Total*	1,141,486	1,288,335	1,425,547	1,541,527

Companies

Railway and tramway.....	241,821	267,566	332,398	356,065
Shipping and shipbuilding..	83,600	93,550	101,550	109,500
Mining	46,760	34,600	32,240	34,053
Electric and gas.....	174,125	264,924	430,704	481,006
Spinning and weaving.....	19,639	35,955	45,416	71,944
Sugar mfg. and brewing....	20,060	11,369	17,360	22,360
Paper mill	30,200	23,300	31,900	51,225
Cement and crockery.....	6,020	7,020	13,121	12,370
Chemical industry	17,844	16,894	23,244	23,245
Manufacturing	14,211	23,601	36,792	35,680
Others	178,555	203,838	223,148	231,245
Total	827,837	982,610	1,287,870	1,428,748
Grand Total	1,969,324	2,270,645	2,713,418	2,970,270

N.B.—* Includes the debenture loans of the Local Industrial and Agricultural banks annexed by the Hypothec Bank of Japan.
† Figures at end of 1st half.

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Amount Outstanding According to Rates

(End of June 1925)

	5% & below	5% & over	6% & over	7% & over
Banks	367,420	215,309	276,142	440,448
Companies	5,000	64,192	201,119	548,207
Total	372,420	279,501	477,261	988,654

	8% & over	9% & over	10% & over	Total
Banks	242,208	—	—	1,541,528
Companies	543,948	50,722	15,554	1,428,742
Total	786,156	50,722	15,554	2,970,270

Foreign Loans Floated by Private Companies

From the beginning of 1923, the year of the earthquake calamity, to June 1925 loans floated by private companies in England and America amounted to £7,300,000 and $99,400,000 respectively, totalling ¥271,800,000 in Japanese money at normal value. When the Government foreign loans issued during the same period are added, it will aggregate ¥821,800,000.

Further details are given below:—

Companies	Total face value (in 1,000)	Interest %
Oriental Colonization Co.....	$19,900	6.0
Tokyo Electric Light Co.....	£ 3,000	6.0
South Manchuria Railway Co.....	£ 4,000	5.0
Japan Industrial Bank.....	$22,000	6.0
Daido Electric Power Co. (1st issue).....	$15,000	7.0
„ „ „ „ (2nd issue).....	$13,500	6.5
Ujigawa Electric Power Co.....	$14,000	7.0
Oriental Electric Power Co. (1st issue).....	$15,000	7.0
„ „ „ „ (2nd issue).....	£ 300	5.0

THE EMBARGO ON GOLD AND SILVER

The embargo on gold, silver and articles made of these precious metals was introduced in 1917 and still remains in force as regards the former metal. In view of the demands of certain business men that it should be repealed as a means of relieving the unfavorable exchange quotations and especially in consideration of the grave trouble experienced in settling payments for goods imported, the balance of trade having continued to be adverse to imports, the Minister of Finance issued a statement in Aug., 1924. It was worded as follows:—"The economic condition of the world has not yet settled down to stability, and that of Japan still remaining not sufficiently stable, the immediate removal of the embargo may have an adverse effect on the economic position of this country. The Imp. Govt. therefore do not think it proper to remove the embargo on gold at present, but nevertheless hope to do so as soon as the general economic condition becomes more stable and there is no fear of bringing about a sudden upset in the monetary market. The Govt., however, will give special consideration to the unfavorable effect of the embargo upon the exchange quotations, and will

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proceed on the lines of giving more facilities for the sale of gold held abroad." In Sept., 1925 the Government shipped to New York ¥4 million to improve the exchange market.

In December 1925 the Government altered its policy as to silver and lifted the ban on the export of the metal, for, as it explained, the outflow of silver would no more affect the domestic market seriously in view of the gradual fall of the world's price due to dwindled demand for the metal after the Great War, while the discontinued use of home production for minting purposes made it advisable to permit export by way of protecting the Japanese producers of silver.

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CHAPTER XXIX

AGRICULTURE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Intensive Cultivation.—This is the most characteristic feature of Japanese agriculture, for while the area of Japan proper, 142,000 square miles, is less than 1/20th of that of the United States, it has to support a population 59,800,000 which is about one half the population of the U.S.A. Next, the Japanese farming families that number about 5½ millions cultivate roughly 6 million cho or 15 million acres, a little under 3 acres per family. The total population of Japan proper being 56 million souls, one acre has to feed a little under four persons. Even in Hokkaido, the average area per family is only 7½ acres. It was only after Japan had acquired the island of Formosa and a part of Saghalien, and annexed Korea that she obtained an outlet for her large and growing population.

Cultivation is chiefly done by human labor, with rude and simple implements, though the farmer is sometimes helped by a horse or an ox but seldom by a team of animals, except in Hokkaido where American implements are used.

Rice and Farm Products.—Rice is par excellence the staple farm product of Japan, more than one half of the total area cultivated being under rice, that is in paddy fields, the rice cultivation in ordinary dry fields being insignificant. As a second crop barley, rape, beans and peas are grown. The principal crops in upland farms are wheat, barley, rye, buckwheat, sweet potatoes, etc. besides vegetables, fruits, etc. Oats, flax and grasses are new crops, onions, cabbage and asparagus are new vegetables, and apples, cherries and small fruits like strawberries are also new. Indigo and cotton have almost gone out of cultivation on account of foreign competition. Tobacco-growing is under strict supervision of the Government which conducts a tobacco monopoly.

Manuring.—There are three main points worth mention as regards the situation of manuring in Japan: first, that the bulk, something like 80 per cent., of the manures used consists of nitrogenous matters; secondly, that night-soil has been freely used at all places from time immemorial; and thirdly, that as regards money manures, as distinguished from those of self-supplied origin, Japan still depends to a large extent on foreign supplies, though the home-made superphosphate and sulphate of ammonia are steadily increasing in volume.

Land Holding.—It is to the lasting credit of Japan that the present system of private holding of land was effected amidst perfect peace in 1872 when the feudal system of government was replaced by the Imperial regime. Till then feudal lords and their vassals nominally owned land in their respective fiefs. Only

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they let the land to farmers as their tenants. By that peaceful revolution the nobility and samurai lost their fiefs, while the tenants retained the lands they possessed. The government then instituted a new land survey by which the area of each holding was determined, and issued to each holder a title-deed. The value of the land was obtained by dividing the net yield of the land by the rate of interest. The net yield was to be understood as the residue of the whole of the product from which the cost of production and the amount of the taxes were to be substracted. The former was fixed at 15% of the gross product, and the rate of interest was in most cases 6%. The national land tax was then fixed at 3%, and the local tax at 1% of the value of the land. This value of the land became the legal value, and in fact, the Ertragswerth. The land certificate has been abolished and the registration system has been adopted.

Agrarian Problems at Present.—Japan has no special legislation as to land holding such as the Agricultural Holding Act in England. In the civil code a long lease of farm land is defined as one extending over a period of from 20 to 50 years. Usually 10 or 12 years contract prevails, though tenancy with no agreement as to the term of years the lease is to run may be seen everywhere in the older rural districts. But the modern industrial tendency of the nation and the migration of rural population towards cities are making it more and more difficult for the landlords to find tenants. Rural reorganization is with us at the present time an important economic problem.

Agricultural Credit.—There are two kinds of agricultural credit, i.e. long credit and short credit; the former for the purchase of farm land and for the development of farm land and other permanent improvements for which a loan for a term of 50 years or less is allowed. The short term credit is one that is to be used mostly for the purchase of fertilizers, farm implements, or feed for cattle. Our banks usually give credit for a term of five years or less. There are also credit associations for supplementing these agricultural banks.

RECLAMATION WORKS

Statists say there is still in Japan exclusive of Korea and Formosa about 2,000,000 "cho" (about 5,000,000 acres) of land available for tillage and that of the total, about 1 million "cho" may theoretically be converted into rice paddies. The average yield per "cho" (2½ acres) being 17.4 "koku (1 "koku"=4.96 bushels), the reclamation of so much area will mean addition of 25,000,000 "koku," or about 50% to the annual yield at present. The Government decided in 1919 to reclaim 250,000 "cho" of waste land in 9 years beginning with '19. About 40% of the expenditure will, according to the regulations, be granted to those who undertake the reclamation of an area of over 5 "cho." By the end of 1921 utilization projects covering roughly 217,000 "cho" were approved of which 151,134 "cho" had either been started or completed.

Adjustment of Farms

To increase productive power by drainage, to lessen unproductive area in the shape of boundary ridges, and finally to ob-

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viate the disadvantage incidental to scattered existence of small plots of farms belonging to the same owners, the authorities have been encouraging, by offering special privileges as to tax, loan, etc., since 1900 the work of adjustment of farms, by setting apart for the purpose a special sum and by turning out experts qualified to undertake it. The areas to be adjusted are primarily paddy fields and measure 117,367 "cho," and there are also 174,230 upland farms. How important this undertaking is may be easily inferred when it is remembered in what small lots the greater parts of paddy and upland fields exist. The adjustment aims to increase the average to at least 1 "tan" or 4 at the largest for the paddies. The official calculation is that the adjustment will increase the yield by 15%. Then the unproductive areas utilized are expected to amount to 3% of the area adjusted. (1 "tan"=1/10 "cho"=0.245 acre).

By the end of 1922 the area adjusted aggregated 615,575 "cho" (that measured 588,319 before) including forests, plains, roads, ponds and indeed all sorts of area, and involved an expense of about ¥197,362,485. The average cost of farms adjusted was ¥23.1, the highest being 113.4 for Nagano and the lowest ¥12.3 for Miyagi.

Increase of Area

The addition to acreage under tillage is about 30,000 "cho" in a year, rice-paddies and other farms combined, the former constituting only one-third of the total.

Sale of Imperial Estates

To help in solving the problem of food-supply the Imperial Household decided in 1918 to sell part of the crown estates including fields and forests to the extent of roughly ¥100 million in value. The release has already been announced of its estates in Hokkaido and other places.

FUNDAMENTAL STATISTICS ON TILLAGE LAND, ETC.

Taxable & Private Owned Land

The total area of taxable land for the last few years is shown in the following table, in 1,000 cho (2,500 acres):—

Jan. 1st	Paddy field	Other farm	Building lot	Forest	Plain, etc.	Total
1922	2,935	2,604	399	8,168	1,507	15,615
1923	2,944	2,653	402	8,252	1,561	15,811
1924	2,951	2,700	405	8,358	1,610	16,025

Besides there are other private-owned areas exempt from taxation either permanently or for a limited period, and in 1921 these non-productive areas represented 3,364,889 "cho". The percentage of taxable land to the gross area and the per capita rate of "tan" of the taxable land are shown below:—

	Per cent of Taxable to Gross area				Per capita rate			
	Paddy	Upland	Building	Forest	Paddy	Upland	Building	Forest
1922	7.6	6.7	1.0	21.0	5.05	4.18	0.21	14.12
1923	7.6	6.8	1.0	21.2	5.03	4.18	0.21	14.09
1924	7.5	6.9	1.0	21.4	5.00	4.17	0.21	14.04

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Area of arable land in Japan proper may be classified as follows:—

	Landed farmers area (cho)		Tenanted area (cho)		Total (cho)	
End of Dec.	Paddy field	Upland	Paddy field	Upland	Paddy field	Upland
1922 ..	1,471,091	1,794,732	1,578,957	1,245,608	3,050,054	9,040,340
1923 ..	1,482,000	1,749,007	1,584,519	1,223,496	3,066,519	2,972,503
1924 ..	1,496,806	1,782,617	1,585,909	1,199,832	3,082,715	2,982,449
1925 ..	1,512,953	1,773,463	1,589,059	1,191,539	3,102,012	2,965,003

Number of families engaged in farming are as follows:—

End of Dec.	Landed farmers	Tenants	Combining tenantry	Total farming families
1922	1,662,479	1,541,279	2,235,651	5,439,409
1923	1,664,516	1,535,799	2,239,705	5,440,020
1924	1,725,828	1,531,177	2,275,424	5,532,429
1925	1,725,035	1,525,656	2,297,909	5,548,599

Landed farmers are classified according to the area of cultition per family:—

Area cultivated per farmer's family			1925	1924	1923
Less than	5	"tan"	2,478,560	2,470,162	2,416,058
„ „	1	"cho"	1,218,144	1,207,052	1,180,593
„ „	3	„	888,623	890,574	883,286
„ „	5	„	227,713	232,923	227,784
„ „	10	„	115,355	117,088	117,550
„ „	50	„	46,330	47,695	48,503
More than	50	„	4,293	4,950	5,078
Total			4,979,018	4,970,444	4,878,852

Price of Arable Land

Assessed Value

The legal price of paddy and upland field as assessed decades ago still remains in force, so that it stands far below the market price, the average assessed value per tan of medium class being put as follows in the latest Report of the Hypothec Bank of Japan, the figures showing the existing condition in March 1926:

	Maximum	Medium	Minimum
Paddy	¥760.00	571.00	396.00
Upland	502.00	350.00	218.00

As a matter of fact, the total assessed value has fallen with a partial reduction of the tax on arable land in 1911, though that on building area was subjected to addition in 1920. The figures below are given in ¥1,000:—

Year	Paddy	Upland	Building	Forest
1922	1,014,395	226,928	677,519	26,819
1923	1,014,555	227,882	683,516	26,917
1924	1,014,769	229,236	688,845	27,053

Market Price

The marked advance of price of farm produce between 1919 and '20 pushed up the price of farms, the medium paddy field per "tan" being quoted on the average at over ¥700 in Oct. 1919, or about 2½ times the pre-war rate. With the economic slump

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in the spring of 1920 it fell to about ¥600. Agrarian troubles lately have much affected the market.

The average figure per "tan" of the two kinds of farms has been computed by the Hypothec Bank of Japan as below:—

	1925	1924	1923
Paddy	571	568	583
Upland	350	341	342

If from the average the figure for Hokkaido and Okinawa, the two lowest in Japan proper, is eliminated, it will stand much higher.

Rent

According to the data collected by the Hypothec Bank of Japan in March 1926 the tenant paid per "tan" of medium grade to the landowner in kind for paddy field and money for the others as follows:—

Paddy, 1.04 "koku"; upland, ¥18.99. The maximum paid is 1.20 "koku" in Hyogo pref. and ¥25.30 in Kochi pref.

Increase of Productive Power

On the whole the average productive power of tilled area has continued to make perceptible improvement, owing, in regard to rice, to greater development of the knowledge of cultivation in backward districts. When the farm adjustment work (which see) shall have been completed, far more satisfactory data may be obtained in this respect. The average yield per tan of paddy field during the past few years is given below in koku:—

	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
Average per tan.....	1.04	1.82	1.76	1.93	1.76

The average yield per "tan" of upland field (in "koku"):—

	1925	1924	1923
Barley	1933	1757	1590
Rye	1415	1055	1041
Wheat	1326	1123	1064
Total	1558	1295	1220

Animal Labor in Tillage

Cattle and horses employed in tillage are returned as follows:—

Year	No. of animals used	
	Horned cattle	Horses
1920	1,150,701	1,073,914
1921	1,097,645	1,135,897
1922	1,134,451	1,152,654
1923	1,130,521	1,137,056
1924	1,126,157	1,112,730

Irrigation and Drainage

For irrigation of paddy-fields rivers supply water for 64.4% of the irrigated area, then come reservoirs which supply about 20.9%, and other means providing for the balance of 14.7%. The device for irrigation is in general very simple, and it is only at

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a limited number of places that improved mechanical contrivances are at work. In a similar way the system of drainage leaves much room for improvement.

MANURES

The general situation of various forms of fertilizer as to yearly consumption, volume of home-supply, and that of the imported may be gathered from the following tables:

Annual Consumption

Self-supplied Manures

Description	Quantity (in million kwan)	Value (in million yen)
Compost	6,100.0	135.00
Green manures	2,800.0	53.00
Night-soil	6,000.0	112.00
Total	14,900.0	300.00

Money Manures

Bean cake	370.0	120.00
Rape seed, cotton seed & other cakes	130.0	55.00
Sulphate of ammonia	89.1	62.00
Chilean nitrate	10.0	5.17
Herring guano, dried sardine & other animal manures	—	21.00
Superphosphate	158.2	22.32
Others	—	34.51
Total	—	320.00
Grand Total	—	620.00

Increase in the Money Manures Consumed

Year	Average consumed (in 10,000 yen)	Index
1903-'07	3,945	100
1908-'12	6,785	171
1912-'16	9,221	234
1917-'21	23,762	602
1921-'23	22,429	568

Home-Made and Imported Money Manures

Year	Average Amt. of the home-made (in 10,000 yen)	Index	Average Amt. of the Imported (in 10,000 yen)	Index
1903-'07	2,335	100	2,291	100
1908-'12	3,711	159	4,396	192
1912-'16	5,522	236	5,696	249
1917-'21	14,035	601	14,991	654
1921-'23	12,450	533	14,002	611
1924	14,976	641	16,912	712

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STAPLE FARM PRODUCTS

Rice

Year	Area 1,000 cho	Production 1,000 koku	Average production per tan koku	Exports (in 1,000) Quantity picul	Exports (in 1,000) Value Yen	Imports (in 1,000) Quantity picul	Imports (in 1,000) Value Yen
1921	3,135	55,180	1.761	235	3,375	3,988	28,813
1922	3,141	60,694	1.932	101	1,656	7,610	61,276
1923	3,148	55,444	1.761	78	1,163	4,424	30,718
1924	3,113	57,170	1.819	61	1,110	8,170	70,866
1925	3,154	59,704	1.893	217	3,976	12,851	120,499
1926	3,158	55,591	—	—	—	—	—

Average for last five years ending 1925 is 57,638,521 "koku" in full.

Varieties of Rice Plant

Of the three main varieties of early, middle and late rice-plants, the middle variety is most productive, as the following average output per "tan" at all the Government Experiment Farms testifies:—

Yield per "tan" of the early variety ("koku")	2.120
" " " middle variety	2.334
" " " late variety	2.223
Average	2.255

Consumption and Home Supply

The domestic yield being generally short of the amount required for consumption, the shortage is met by import from the neighboring countries as well as Formosa and Korea. By balancing the amount exported and imported the total consumed at home in recent years is estimated as follows:—

Year	Mil. koku	Per capita consumed	Year	Mil. koku	Per capita consumed
1918.....	60,743	1.099	1922.....	62,857	1.102
1919.....	64,021	1.145	1923.....	66,736	1.156
1920.....	63,752	1.129	1924.....	65,789	1.126
1921.....	67,805	1.211	1925.....	67,038	1.133

Besides, the sake-brewers consumed during the five years ending 1922 about 5,373,872 "koku" a year.

Adjusting the Price of Rice

The Law for Adjusting the Supply has been in force since April 1921 to adjust the rice market. To keep the rice purchased State granaries have been erected at principal centres of distribution, at present Tokyo (300,000 "koku"), Osaka (200,000), Sakata and Moji, 50,000 each.

Barley and Wheat

(Production, in 1,000 "koku")

Year	Barley	Naked barley	Wheat	Total	Average per tan in full unit: Barley	Average per tan in full unit: Naked barley	Average per tan in full unit: Wheat
1922	8,772	7,132	5,727	21,631	1.735	1.160	1.142
1923	5,595	5,856	5,190	18,641	1.590	1.041	1.064
1924	8,076	5,739	5,268	19,073	1.757	1.055	1.123
1925	8,829	7,779	6,126	22,393	1.933	1.415	1.304
1926	8,569	7,437	5,895	21,891	1.915	1.366	1.261

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Barley, naked barley and wheat constitute the staple crops in upland farms and are also very extensively cultivated as second crops after rice. Naked barley is raised more as a second crop while the other two are cultivated in greater proportion in upland farms, as shown below, the figures shown being those for 1926:—

	Barley (cho)	Naked barley (cho)	Wheat (cho)
Paddy-field	116,533	326,902	185,959
Upland farm	331,012	217,390	281,498

The first two are principally used as food for men, and generally mixed with rice. This mixed diet is almost universally used by country people and also by others who prefer it to pure rice on account of its being more digestible than the other. Those affected by leg dropsy generally prefer the mixed ration. Wheat is used more as subsidiary food-stuffs, as for making macaroni, confectionery, etc. The amount consumed for brewing Japanese soy is enormous. Wheat is imported in large quantities from U.S.A. and other countries, either in the original form or as flour.

Miscellaneous Grains

(Production, in 1,000 "koku")

Year	Proso millet	Buck-wheat	Foxtail millet	Barnyard millet	Maize
1923	248	1,037	1,510	675	652
1924	238	895	1,411	463	690
1925	248	1,032	1,425	644	692

The millets are raised in mountain districts not fit for rice paddies, and are used as ordinary articles of diet by poorer folks residing in remote places. Buckwheat flour is extensively used for making a popular Japanese article of diet, i.e. buckwheat macaroni. Maize as grown in Japan proper is chiefly used as food taken between regular meals, and it is in only Hokkaido, where it is extensively cultivated, that the ears are used for making flour or for feeding cattle.

BEANS, POTATOES AND SWEET POTATOES

(Production in 1,000)

Year	Soy koku	Red bean koku	Pea koku	Horse bean koku	Sweet potato kwan	Irish potato kwan
1923	3,434	889	440	508	1,019,397	228,388
1924	3,242	990	373	478	1,956,038	233,351
1925	3,609	1,061	338	486	995,469	259,690

Among subsidiary farm crops there is perhaps nothing which plays so important a part in the Japanese kitchen as soy beans. The three daily articles of diet for all classes, viz. **soy, miso** and **tofu** are manufactured with this bean either in part or wholly. The "tofu" (bean curd) is one of the most popular articles of diet, being cheap and highly nutritious; the "miso" makes Japanese soup and is used in various other ways. The "soy" is indispensable in Japanese cooking. Then for extracting oils, as manure, and food for horses beans are equally important. The supply being insufficient, a large quantity comes in from Manchuria and Korea. In Japan, Hokkaido is the principal centre

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of production. Red beans, also very extensively produced in the northern island, are used for making confectionery. Peas and horse-beans, whether green or fully ripe, are cultivated as a second crop after rice and as a forerunner to rice, indigo, etc. on upland farms. Groundnuts are among the subsidiary farm produce that goes abroad, mostly to U.S.A. In Japan they are used by confectioners and also for pressing oil. Sweet potatoes occupy an important place as supplying a cheap substitute for rice for poorer folk, while the tubers are also used for making starch and some alcoholic drinks. Potatoes, first brought by the Dutch in 1589, remained comparatively neglected till about a few decades ago, when the importation of superior varieties drew the attention of farmers. The tubers go to Russian Siberia and Manila. The best potatoes come from Hokkaido.

PRODUCTION OF SOME SPECIAL CROPS (in 1,000)

Year	Leaf indigo ("kwan")	Leaf tobacco ("kwan")	Cotton ("kwan")	Hemp ("kwan")	Rape-seed ("koku")
1923	1,703	16,464	402	1,802	611
1924	1,172	17,003	483	2,231	586
1925	952	17,349	361	2,130	587

Of the above, leaf-tobacco cultivation, being under special protection of the Government Tobacco Monopoly, shows perceptible progress as to output. The next three, especially cotton and indigo, owing to the encroachment of imported goods, have markedly fallen off.

PRODUCTION OF OTHER MINOR CROPS (in 1,000 "kan")

	1925	1924	1923	1922
Radish	628,561	607,586	631,062	649,331
Carrot (Daucus-carola) ..	28,575	26,693	28,735	28,502
Burdock (Lappa major)..	49,499	48,031	50,102	48,881
Ginger	7,355	7,412	7,167	7,428
Chillies	554	376	387	353
Lilly	965	1,228	1,547	913
Paper mulberry (bark dried)	4,589	4,762	5,098	8,231
Rush for matting.....	12,933	14,915	10,926	9,802
Peppermint	10,301	6,290	4,909	4,229
Flax	8,956	5,865	7,792	691
Wax tree (seed).....	6,201	6,203	7,275	7,875
Taro	159,217	149,070	161,230	156,167
Turnip	38,047	38,551	39,402	39,864
Cabbage	27,583	25,176	27,431	25,692
Onion	20,089	16,251	20,300	15,749
Welsh onion	50,803	46,832	48,078	42,386

STOCK-BREEDING

Stock-breeding has not thrived well in Japan, for religious reasons, climatic condition, absence of custom that requires a supply of animal products, such as leather, hides, bristles, etc. Cattle and horses were reared, the former by the farmer as help in tillage and beasts of burdens, while the latter were kept both for riding and also for farmers' uses. The rearing of swine dates from the Restoration while that of sheep has begun to receive serious attention since the world war.

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Horned Cattle

Strictly speaking, only one original breed of cattle formerly existed in Japan, being primarily intended for the sole purpose of serving as beasts of burden. They are sufficiently hardy and strong, but owing to neglect in breeding, are somewhat deformed in appearance, especially in the hind quarters. Though uniform in breed, native cattle admit of being broadly sub-divided into two or three varieties, principally by color. One of them is black with small white spots on the belly, the second is brown, while the third is brindled with black and white spots. The black breed, which, by the way, is most valued by our people, predominates in the northeastern districts and the middle section of Honshu, as also in Shikoku and Kyushu; the brindled variety is found in the other parts of Kyushu. Of the three, the brindled cattle very much resembles in appearance the Dutch cattle, and probably this variety may be the descendants of foreign cattle imported into Japan at some unknown time. They also possess comparatively well formed heads. The brown variety apparently came originally from Korea.

Just as in the case of horses and dogs, the native breed of cattle is gradually disappearing to be replaced by imported cattle and cross. This disappearance of the native breed is regarded with extreme regret by consumers of beef, for the flesh of native cattle tastes far better than that of foreign cattle. As to the breed of imported cattle, formerly it consisted mostly of Shorthorn, Devon and Ayrshire. Brown-Swiss and Shimmenthal, but lately Holstein and Ayrshire are generally judged more suitable for Japan. Various measures are adopted for improving the cattle. The work of inspecting bulls for service that was formerly left in charge of provincial authorities was transferred in July '07 to the direct control of the central Government. Then prizes are bestowed by the Government on the cattle which have won 1st to 3rd prizes at district cattle shows.

Three cattle depots are kept by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, at Nanatsukahara, Oita, and at Tsukisappo, near Sapporo. The bulls reared and kept in these depots are leased out or sold to the provincial cattle and horse depots, and to the private live-stock guilds with a view to improving the breed of cattle owned by private individuals. A small sum of money is also granted to private-owned bulls.

Horses

The experiences of the Japan-China War (1894-95) and later of the Russia-Japan War (1904-5) convinced the Government and the public of the imperative need of improving the native stock. In '06 the authorities established the Horse Bureau and even encouraged horse racing. The sudden interference with the pari mutuel by the judiciary in 1908, has, however, practically killed the sport. The policy of the Bureau is to keep for the service 1,500 stallions of foreign breed and to distribute them to principal breeding centres where they are to be paired with mares of native breed. The improvement programme is to extend over 28 years beginning with '06 and is estimated to require an outlay of about ¥30,000,000. The Army purchases every year between four and five thousand horses.

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Native Stocks.—Native stocks that originally existed belonged to the Mongolian breed; later on they received more or less intermixture of the blood of Persian breed, horses of this description having been imported to some extent as early as three centuries ago. Principal breeding centres are found in northern districts of the Main Island and in Hokkaido, in both of which exist comparatively wide plains. In the former, Nambu, Sendai, Miharu and Akita are famous for horse-breeding, as is the province of Hidaka in Hokkaido where the Imperial Household's Nilcup Depot is situated. In Southern Japan, Kagoshima ranks first in horse-breeding. Among the native breeds Nambu horses are the best.

Improving Breed of Horses.—For the purpose of improving the breed of horses and otherwise realizing the object for which the Horse Bureau was founded, four kinds of establishments are maintained throughout the country, they being as follows:—

1. Pasture, (3)—in Iwate, Hidaka, Tokachi.
2. Stud, (5)—in Iwate, Kumamoto, Miyagi, Akita, etc.
3. Depot. (1)—in Iwate.

Castration.—The experience obtained on the occasion of the Japan-China War and especially on that of the Boxer trouble in 1900 convinced the authorities of the necessity to enforce castration, for the horses sent by Japan were markedly inferior and vicious to those belonging to the armies of other countries. The law was enacted in 1901, and the authorities, to encourage castration, give a small grant of money when a horse dies or is disabled from the effect of castration.

Sheep

Sheep-rearing is still the most backward of all the branches of stock-farming in Japan, the annual product of wool barely reaching 10,000 kin. Wool and worsted consumed are all product of foreign origin. The War and the great difficulty experienced in getting a supply of wool from Australia, etc. strongly impressed both Government and people with the necessity of adopting suitable measures for supplying this important textile material at home. As the first step for encouraging sheepfarming, in the 1918-19 session the Diet voted ¥330,000, to import in the course of 1918 over 1,500 sheep from Australia, England, U.S. and China, and to distribute them among government and private pastures. It was further proposed to import every year beginning with 1919 over 1,000 heads with a view to popularizing the industry among native farmers as their subsidiary trade, a sum of ¥460,000 being set apart for this purpose for the 1919-20 fiscal year. ¥5 is granted per head to farmers who keep sheep. At the end of 1920, there were reared 8,519 sheep. The number will soon be increased to 10,000.

To avoid the failure that nipped in the bud the first attempt made in the early eighties, special arrangement for treating sick sheep will be provided at Government expense. The Shropshire, Southdown, Rambouillet-Merino and Chinese breed are reared at present for the breeding purposes. In 1920 over 1,100 head were imported for this purpose from America, China and England and have been distributed among 5 State depots, Iwasaki's Koiwai Agricultural Station (Iwate-Ken), etc. A State aid of ¥40-50 per head is granted to the private depots in charge of these breeding sheep.

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Stock-Farming Statistics

Number of Cattle

Year	Cows	Bulls	Total	Calving	Deaths
1923	1,041,482	427,847	1,469,329	215,770	19,823
1924	1,040,408	415,835	1,456,243	212,369	18,499
1925	1,047,357	412,296	1,459,653	209,928	18,994

Number of Horses

Year	Horses	Colts	Total	Foalings	Deaths
1923	1,264,895	326,696	1,468,488	114,635	31,899
1924	1,255,495	—	—	110,644	31,655
1925	1,237,153	—	—	110,704	29,520

The total includes some Government horses which are not specified in the table.

Number of Sheep, Goats and Swine

Year	Sheep	Goats	Swine
1922	11,384	150,596	511,554
1923	14,950	158,934	667,820
1924	15,710	157,852	743,283
1925	17,359	168,265	672,583

Slaughtering Returns

Year	Cattle	Calves	Horses	Sheep & goats	Swine
1923	310,864	26,500	73,882	8,853	388,623
1924	318,530	25,920	77,445	9,336	588,967
1925	295,911	22,399	77,011	11,539	766,187

POULTRY

Poultry has not yet attained any particular development. It still occupies an almost insignificant position as a subsidiary work of farmers, poultry-yards on any large scale being practically non-existent. For a while Japan used to import a large quantity of eggs from China. With import tariff raised in 1902 from 10 per cent. to 25, then to 50 some years after, the import has markedly fallen off. With the idea of encouraging this industry the Government established a model poultry-yard in '06 at the Breeding Experiment Farm at Chiba, where imported fowls of various breeds are kept. Eggs are sold at cost price.

Statistics on Poultry (in 1,000)

At the end of June	No. of family	Fowl: No. of fowl	Fowl: No. of chicken	Fowl: Value yen	Egg (output): No.	Egg (output): Value yen
1923	3,437	19,053	16,685	39,906	1,551,516	70,018
1924	3,500	19,986	17,103	39,929	1,615,849	71,150
1925	3,503	20,614	16,556	38,881	1,619,716	70,038

DAIRY AND MEAT-PRESERVING

Dairying is a new industry and is still in its infancy. The use of milk is naturally very much limited, as the Japanese

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generally confine themselves to its use in fresh state, and use comparatively little in cooking. The price is rather too high, about 80 **sen**—1 **yen** per **sho** (1.58 quart). The quality is inferior. Butter-making is regularly carried on only in dairy farms situated in remote districts, but their whole output does not much exceed 10% of the total consumption. Butter made in Hokkaido, at Koiwai and the Kozu farms commands a good price. Condensed-milk industry has not yet grown into a regular business. Cheese-making is also insignificant. In meat preserving the only thing worth mentioning is ham, of which "Kamakura ham" made in Kanagawa-ken is noted and is largely exported to China, etc. The supply of beef being insufficient and the price very much higher than in Europe and America, there is hardly material enough to encourage preservation business.

Statistics on Dairy

Year	No. of houses	No. of milk cows	Milk output	
			koku	Yen
1923	14,698	57,040	599,797	28,192,163
1924	16,000	60,825	638,030	26,940,759
1925	17,221	65,448	702,223	28,461,302

ANIMAL EPIDEMICS

Rinderpest makes its appearance now and then and inflicts heavy damage on owners of milk cows and general stock-breeders. It comes chiefly from Korea, but rarely from China, and plays havoc at places adjoining Kobe, Yokohama and other open ports. Hokkaido is comparatively free from the attack. To prevent the import of diseased cattle the authorities enforce strict examination at Fusan and at ports of import, but this provision is still found insufficient. A small compensation is allowed for cattle slaughtered. The number of animals affected during the last few years is shown below:—

Year	Anthrax		Blackleg (Cattle)	Cholera (Swine)	Erysipelas (Swine)	Hydrophobia				
	Cattle	Horse				Dog	Cattle	Horse	Pig	Sheep
1923 ..	197	57	109	11,241	1,358	2,644	25	31	1	1
1924 ..	186	58	97	17,863	326	3,205	36	34	—	2
1925 ..	182	35	88	2,736	52	3,093	34	27	4	6

HORTICULTURE

Horticulture, especially fruit-culture, has recently shown a marked activity. Pears, oranges, persimmons and peaches were principal fruits in old days. With the introduction of the meat-eating custom and owing to improved facilities of communications, a great change came over the habits of the people in the use of fruits. Apples, foreign oranges, peaches, pears, grapes, etc. began to be extensively cultivated. At present orchards of oranges, peaches, apples, etc. are found in various localities. Generally speaking, apples are grown in Hokkaido and Aomori, peaches in the neighborhood of Tokyo, Kanagawa, Okayama and other prefectures, pears in Shizuoka, Okayama, Niigata, Akita, etc., grapes in Yamanashi, Ibaraki, Nagano, etc., oranges in Wakayama, Shizuoka and in Southern Japan, apricots, almonds, walnuts and some other fruits in Nagano and a few other prefec-

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tures. Persimmons may be said to grow everywhere, though seldom in orchards. Plums are more generally used as pickle, in which shape they are preserved in almost every household, and plum trees are highly valued both for flowers and fruit. In Japan cherry trees are prized more for their flowers, and their fruits are altogether secondary. Foreign cherry trees are largely cultivated in Yamagata and Fukushima.

Output of Fruits (in 1,000 kan)

Year	Plums	Peaches	Pears	Persimmons	Apples	Grapes	Oranges
1922	348	10,558	28,759	46,555	17,279	6,848	3,269
1923	378	11,236	26,884	44,275	8,061	7,384	3,447
1924	328	10,172	27,537	62,628	10,628	7,981	3,175
1925	411	11,943	33,190	42,899	15,387	9,466	3,268

N.B.—Plum in 1,000 koku.

SERICULTURE

Silk is Japan's staple commodity on the export list, supplying about 58% as against 22 of China and 16 of Italy in the total consumption of the world, and about 90% of that in U.S.A. In the farmers' economy sericulture plays almost as important a part as rice cultivation, and indeed were it not for the profit derived from this subsidiary occupation, Japanese farmers of middle and lower grade would hardly be able to maintain themselves. By rearing the worms in the three seasons of spring, summer and autumn, farmers can at least double the amount obtained from ordinary farming alone. The discovery that the hatching season may be freely regulated by keeping the eggs in cool places has made it possible to undertake summer and autumn rearing and to double the output of cocoons. As sericulture has seldom succeeded when conducted on a large scale, it looks as if it were specially designed for the benefit of otherwise hard-driven small farmers. This domestic system of rearing, however, is attended by a serious drawback, namely lack of uniformity as to quality of the filaments, and the burning question is how to remove this defect. (1 "shaku"=about 1 foot: 1 "momme"=3.75 grammes).

Japanese raw silk is characterized by its high lustre and little wear in glossing, and the filament from the best cocoons measures from 2,000 to 2,500 "shaku" in length and weighs from 0.07 to 0.08 "momme." Both in fineness and uniformity of quality marked improvement has been effected of late thanks to better methods of rearing and reeling. Still raw silk of coarse size is produced throughout the country in considerable volume, 70 to 80% of the total output, though the finer quality as turned out in such leading centres as Nagano, Gifu, Shizuoka and Yamanashi prefectures is stendily gaining in proportion. The re-reels that formerly amounted to about one half of filature have practically disappeared of late. Incidentally the amount of silk reeled by one factory girl is from 120 to 130 "momme" per day.

Selection of Silkworm Eggs

The Imperial Experiment Station has come to the conclusion after years of experiments that the crossed silkworm eggs between Japanese, Chinese and European breeds of the

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first generation are the best for the purpose for which they are intended. The Station now prepares and distributes them free to local institutes either prefectural or otherwise, which in turn carry on reproduction and distribution for the benefit of private reproducers.

Recent Progress in Sericulture

The remarkable development made by the sericultural business of Japan during the last forty years is shown in the following quinquennial statistics:—

Every 5 years	Average amount of cocoon crops (kamme)	Index number per cent.
1885-1889	11,288,682	100.0
1890-1894	15,441,414	136.7
1895-1899	21,517,974	190.6
1900-1904	26,484,132	234.6
1905-1909	32,622,124	288.9
1910-1914	43,184,692	382.5
1915-1919	61,560,686	545.3
1920-1924	66,360,485	587.8

Kamme (or kwan)=8.26738 lbs.

For this striking progress in sericultural business was chiefly responsible the greater activity of summer and autumn rearing, especially the latter, which now contributes nearly 50% of the total quantity of cocoons produced. The index numbers attesting this tendency are given below:—

	1900	1919	1924
Spring cocoon	100.0	415.5	458.7
Summer „	100.0	299.3	—
Autumn „	100.0	4,234.1	—
Summer & Autumn „	100.0	1,170.0	1,102.0

The development in the technical skill of growers has been no less marked in recent years, as may be judged from the following figures:—

Year	Yield of cocoon per 1 egg-card deposited by 100 moths momme	Yield of cocoon per rearing family momme
1905	6,660	18,340
1910	8,060	26,670
1914	8,660	30,240
1919	11,470	37,180
1924	15,630	39,056

Sericultural Households

Year	Sericultural families by season		
	Spring	Summer	Autumn
1919	1,597,740	596,092	1,595,617
1920	1,616,688	552,710	1,506,480
1921	1,542,542	1,638,121	
1922	1,551,387	1,655,051	
1923	1,644,099	1,677,599	
1924	1,660,802	1,702,290	
1925	1,718,211	1,816,423	

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Output of Cocoons

Number of egg-cards hatched, output of various grades of cocoons produced, and rate of cocoons turned out per egg-card are given in the following table:—

	Year	Egg-cards hatched in 1,000	Output of cocoons (1,000 koku)				Total Value Yen 1,000
			Normal	Doupion	Waste	Total	
Spring crop	1921	2,257	2,816	256	136	3,208	224,169
	1922*	7,234	29,948	2,808	1,293	34,051	345,972
	1923	7,843	35,185	3,242	1,509	39,936	419,869
	1924*	7,550	34,960	3,070	1,447	39,478	268,061
	1925	7,610	38,106	3,341	1,479	42,927	445,617
Summer and Autumn crop	1921	2,628	2,640	322	163	3,125	185,009
	1922	9,244	22,068	2,965	1,476	26,510	227,163
	1923*	9,177	24,806	3,253	1,545	29,603	240,535
	1924*	9,311	28,958	3,756	1,627	34,340	283,618
	1925	10,121	35,440	4,592	1,841	41,872	378,639

N.B.—* The amount of cocoon output in 1,000 kwan (1 kwan =8.26738 lbs.)

Cocoon Crop for 1926

	Spring		Summer & Autumn	
	Sheets	Comparison with 1925 sheets	Sheets	Comparison with 1925 sheets
No. of egg-cards hatched	7,612,081	+1,902	10,349,458	+ 228,728
Cocoon yielded:	kwan	kwan	kwan	kwan
White	27,792,651	—1,302,839	38,058,270	—2,460,962
Yellow	16,405,455	+2,573,638	1,285,340	+ 67,917
Total	44,198,106	+1,270,799	42,570,777	+ 698,288

(+ increase; — decrease).

N.B.—The total number of rearing families was 2,060,351 and the volume of the yield 86,768,883 kwan, or ¥661,404,737, the former being an increase of 111,645 (5.7 per cent.) and the latter an increase of 1,969,087 kwan (2.3 per cent.), compared with the figures of the previous year.

Number of Silk Reelers

The silk reeling households and establishments as classified by the number of basins make the following figures:—

No. of Establishments and Reeling Basins

Year	under 10 (1,000)	more than 10	more than 50	more than 100	Total (1,000)	Reeling basins (1,000)
1921	236	1,935	934	904	239	592
1922 *.....	204	1,695	854	868	207	549
1923	200	1,684	818	844	204	540
1924	194	1,896	1,129	865	198	559
1925	182	1,903	1,041	846	186	535

N.B.—* Does not include figures for Kanagawa prefecture.

Filatures equipped with more than 5,000 basins are:—Katakura Reel and Spin. Co. (15,000), Yamaju-gumi (12,000), Gunze Reel Co. (6,000), Oguchi-gumi (7,000), and Okaya Reel Co. (5,000).

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Output of Raw Silk (In 1,000: 1 kwan=lb. 8.267)

Year	Raw silk		Waste silk etc.		Total
	kwan	Yen	kwan	Yen	Yen
1921	6,239	595,296	2,377	13,398	608,695
1922	6,397	717,106	2,276	14,872	731,978
1923	6,756	795,945	2,515	17,881	813,826
1924	7,577	837,231	2,879	22,403	859,634
1925	8,284	956,052	3,533	30,307	986,359

Average Price of Raw Silk

Average spot prices per 100 kin of raw silk of Futoito Best No. 1 by steam filature as quoted at Yokohama are respectively as follows for highest, lowest and average:—

Year	Yen	Yen	Yen
1921	H. 2,020	L. 1;390	A. 1,511
1922	2,210	1;580	2,000
1923	2,490	1,900	1,008
1924	2,160	1,450	1,783
1925	2,140	1,780	2,965

Silkworm Eggs

Amount Produced (In No. of moths)

Year	No. of producers	Reproductive Silkworm eggs	Industrial Silkworm eggs	Total
1923	8,485	17,509,967	713,595,053	731,105,020
1924	8,057	15,911,156	698,596,876	714,408,032
1925	7,676	16,220,829	797,705,559	793,926,388

Mulberry Plantations

Year ending June	Area of fields (cho)	Year ending June	Area of fields (cho)
1920.....	534,411	1923.....	529,191
1921.....	535,100	1924.....	537,388
1922.....	512,836	1925.....	549,307

cho (area)=2½ acres.

Silk Conditioning

Destroyed by the earthquake-fire the new Yokohama Conditioning House was reconstructed in 1926. The main building is a 4-storied ferro-concrete structure covering 3,200 sq. yd. It has behind it four warehouses standing in a row to ensure the safety of the silk bales stored against disaster from fire.

The Kobe Conditioning House that was closed in 1901 after running about five years as a Government institution was revived, this time as a municipal undertaking, in January 1925 in consequence of the strong stimulus which the districts forming the western half of Japan proper received on the occasion of the Earthquake disaster in 1923 in the region round about Yokohama.

Japanese and Foreign Exporters

The part played by Japanese in the direct export of raw silk is steadily gaining ground, the Kiito Gomei Kaisha, the Mitsui

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Bussan, and the Hara Export Department representing direct export trade of raw silk by the Japanese merchants.

Year	No. of bales exported	Of which Jap. firms	Of which foreign firms	Percentage Japanese	Percentage Foreign
*1920-21	180,420	133,960	46,460	74%	26%
*1921-22	309,197	235,648	73,549	76%	24%
*1922-23	314,051	246,564	67,488	78%	21%
*1923-24	288,035	209,007	48,331	82%	18%
*1924-25	408,719	335,208	73,511	82%	18%
*1925-26	430,758	361,324	69,434	84%	16%

*Note:—The season is reckoned from the 1st of July to the 30th of June following year.

Yokohama and Kobe as Export Centres of Silk

The disaster to Yokohama in 1923 and the temporary crippling of its operation as the sole export centre of silk in Japan has resulted in carrying to realization the long cherished wish of Kobe merchants and silk reelers in adjoining districts to export this foremost export of Japan on two-port policy. Kobe exported from Sept. to Dec. 1923 over 1,519,500 catties as against nothing in the corresponding period of 1922, and against 24,808,500 catties from Yokohama. The Customs returns for 1924 give 4,914,900 for Kobe and 32,336,500 for Yokohama, the figures for 1925 being 364,591 bales from Yokohama and 61,659 bales from Kobe. The strength of Yokohama as silk port lies first in its longer history, closer relation to America, the foremost consumer of Japanese product, better banking facilities afforded to silk dealers, and lastly in commanding the support of the most important centres of production, as Nagano, Yamanashi, etc.

Sericultural Economy and Menace of Rising Wages

The fact that silkworm rearing is essentially dependent upon manual labor has been a vital factor in the prosperity of this primary industry in Japan, as it has baffled the ingenuity of Western inventors, even of America, in devising labor-saving appliances adapted for this special operation. With the progress of time, however, this important asset of Japan is in danger of turning out to be a serious handicap in the successful management of the industry. In other words, the steady advance of wages in Japan, in common with the rest of the world, has begun to disturb the established equilibrium between the various factors forming the cost of production. The item of wages is shooting far ahead of others, as shown below:—

Cost of Production per "Kamme" of Cocoons

	1924	1923	1919
Rent	11.0%	12.2%	17.0%
Capital	34.4	39.4	46.0
Wages	54.6	48.4	37.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

The above data were obtained by the Central Rearing and Reeling Guild and the Provisional Industrial Commission.

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To cope with this menace sericulturists are driven more and more to adopt the extensive-culture method in place of the intensive method formerly in vogue. Thus in the ten leading rearing centres, as Nagano, Gumma, etc. the eggcards hatched per family establishments are growing in proportion while in feeding the worms the leaves given are less carefully prepared than before. Some proof of this statement is to be found in the following statistics showing the scope of rearing and the ratio of cocoon-crop obtained:—

Scope of Rearing and Ratio of Cocoon Crop

	1900	'07	'14	'19	'23
Egg-cards hatched per family					
In 10 leading districts	12,370	15,420	17,070	15,780	21,360
Other districts	6,490	7,320	7,920	8,140	6,580
Average for whole country	9,250	11,140	12,470	11,570	9,140
Cocoon crop per family ("kwan")					
In 10 leading districts	25,664	32,431	39,117	46,923	45,803
Other districts	13,332	17,106	21,224	28,763	30,637
Average for whole country	19,113	24,327	30,421	37,183	37,345
Crop per 1 card ("kwan")					
In 10 leading districts	2,070	2,102	2,291	2,972	3,705
Other districts	2,054	2,334	2,679	3,592	4,651
Average for whole country	2,066	2,183	2,424	3,212	4,085

Sericultural Institute

The Imperial Experiment Station.—This is a Government institute undertaking scientific researches and investigations on all problems relative to the sericultural industry and also holding lectures and classes for training experts and filature hands. The Station is situated at Nakano, a suburb of Tokyo, with branches in Ayabe, Maebashi, Fukushima, Matsumoto, Ichinomiya and Kumamoto, all local centres of the industry.

TEA

Tea, in contrast to other leading industries, has remained stationary, both in gross output and volume of export. The latter, principally to America which takes over 80% of Japanese export teas, has even declined in the presence of formidable rivals i.e., Ceylon, India and Java teas. The American consumers, however, still favor the Japanese leaves as they possess a special flavor and preserve their quality much longer than their rivals. The cost of production is higher in Japan than in other centres of manufacture, labor saving appliances being used to less extent than in India and Java. Although our tea associations are prejudiced against the machine-making process on the ground that it leads to deterioration in quality and flavor, it is steadily gaining ground as it reduces materially cost of production. The Shizuoka Tea Manufacturers' Association estimates the cost of hand-made tea in 1917 at ¥1.00 to ¥1.20 per kan as against only 35 to 45 sen for machine-made tea, while in 1918 the figures stood at ¥1.30 to ¥1.50 as against 45 to 60 sen.

In 1880 manufacturers associations were established under the Government's guidance in all the tea producing districts with the central council in Tokyo. Their duties were defined by the Government, and include prevention of the manufacture and sale of inferior or adulterated tea, improvement and unification of packing and drying and compulsory inspection of the member manufacturers' products. The Central Council in Tokyo main-

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tains inspection houses at Yokohama, Kobe, Shizuoka, Yokkaichi and endeavors to prevent the export of adulterated or colored tea which might be rejected by tea inspectors abroad, and also is running its experimental plantation and laboratory in Shizuoka.

Recently the center of the export business has shifted from Yokohama to Shimizu, as that port is nearer to Shizuoka, where 40% of the total output is produced. During the tea season American liners call at Shimizu for the sole purpose of taking on tea consignments.

Statistics on Tea

Year	Area cho	No. of manufacturers	Year	Area cho	No. of manufacturers
1920	48,146.1	1,116,284	1923	44,263	1,129,269
1921	47,032	1,151,329	1924	43,575	1,092,949
1922	44,447	1,117,787	1925	43,758	1,106,667

cho (area)=2½ acres.

Output of Various Kinds of Tea (kwan)

Year	Green tea 2nd kind (Gyokuro)	Green tea 3rd kind (Sencha)	Green tea 4th kind (Bancha)	Black tea	Others	Total incl. others
1922	72,314	6,953,012	2,102,068	1,729	209,543	9,360,285
1923	70,803	7,204,791	2,065,109	1,724	215,063	9,576,655
1924	66,057	7,218,826	2,033,178	993	204,516	9,540,482
1925	68,480	7,838,364	2,078,548	1,497	208,904	10,218,810

Leading Tea Producing Districts (1925)

District	Output Kwan	Value Yen	District	Output Kwan	Value Yen
Shizuoka ..	4,894,020	16,043,394	Saitama ...	235,605	1,651,064
Kyoto	415,621	2,265,388	Shiga	267,283	1,164,770
Miye	540,460	1,852,590	Kagoshima .	390,950	1,916,170

Export of Tea

The depression of Japan's tea trade of late is attracting serious attention both of the authorities and exporters. The value and quantity of export in 1917 broke the previous record, followed, however, by an adverse turn, till 1920 when the total came to only ¥17 millions. In comparison even with the pre-war year 1914 when the market price was only 43 sen per "kin" against 87 sen quoted in 1923, there is an alarming fall of 9,773,247 "kin."

	1924 Kwan	1923 Kwan
Gyokuro	66,057	70,803
Sencha	7,218,826	7,204,791
Black tea	993	1,724
Bancha	2,033,178	2,065,109
Others	204,516	215,063
Total amount	9 540,482	9,576,655
Total value	¥34,019,794	¥35,788,831

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CHAPTER XXX

FORESTRY

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Forests in Japan proper, i.e. excluding Chosen, Karafuto and Taiwan, occupy roughly 48% of the total area as against 53% in Sweden, the best wooded country in Europe. If these overseas territories are taken into account percentage will come up to 65. Classified according to ownership, forests may be divided into those belonging to the State, the Crown, communal bodies, temples and shrines and private individuals. As regards their uses there are two classes, utilization forests and preserves. (Statistics given later.)

Trees grow unusually well in Japan, favored as they are by a temperate climate with a plentiful supply of moisture. Over 1,000 species are represented, many of which make excellent timber. Both latitudinally and longitudinally the arboreal flora present great variation, owing to peculiar geographical formation of the land that extends over many degrees of latitude from north to south and also to the presence of high mountain chains, these naturally resulting in the diversity of climate and soils. Forests in Japan may be broadly divided into four zones.

Tropical Zone.—This zone covers the plains of Taiwan, Ogasawara islands, and the southern half of Okinawa (Luchu), with a mean temperature of about 21° C. The representative trees are "ako" (Ficus wightiana, var. japonica), "takonoki" (Pandanus odratissimus L.) etc. Bamboos attain a perfect growth in this zone.

Subtropical Zone.—Forests in this zone are found in the northern half of Okinawa, the high lands of Taiwan, Shikoku, Kyushu, and the southern half of Honshu as far as latitude 35° N., the mean temperature ranging from 13° to 21° C. The representative trees in this zone may be divided into broad-leafed evergreens, conifers and broad-leafed deciduous trees. In the first group there are "kusu" or camphor trees (Cinnamonum camphora), "kashi" (Quercus acuta) and "shi-i" (Passania cupidata); in the second several species of pines, and in the last group, "kunugi" (Quercus serrata), "konara" (Q. glandulifera Bl.), etc.

Temperate Zone.—The forests extend over the northern part of Honshu and as far as south-western section of Hokkaido corresponding to 43½° N., the mean temperature ranging from 6° to 13° C. The forests in this zone are economically the most important in Japan and are generally found in the mountain ranges that divide the Main Island—the Inner Japan section on the Japan Sea and the Outer Japan section on the Pacific. Valuable among the conifers are "sugi" (Cryptomeria japonica Don.), "hinoki" (Chamaecyparis obtusa), "sawara" (Chamaecyparis pisifera S. et Z.), "hiba" (Thujopsis dolabrata S. et Z.), "tsuga" (Tsuga Sieboldi Carr), "momi" (Abies firma S. et Z.), several

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species of pine, etc. As deciduous trees of value there are "keyaki" (Obelicea serrata makino), "buna" (Fagus sylvetica var. Sieboldi), "katsura" (Cercidiphylum japonicum), several species of Quercus, chestnut trees, maples, fig-trees, magnolia, etc.

Frigid Zone.—Forests found at an elevation of 4,000 or 5,000 feet (above sea level) in Honshu, the northeastern part of Hokkaido, and Karafuto and Chishima (Kuriles) form the frigid forests. The principal trees are "shirabe" (Abies Veitchii), "todo-matsu" (Abies Sachalinensis), "ezo-matsu" (Picea ajaensis), "shikotan-matsu" (Larix Kurilensis, chiefly in Karafuto), and lastly "hai-matsu" (Pinus punila) or creeping-pines that grow on the summits of high mountains in Honshu.

Though not more than thirty years have passed since forestry and dendrological research was placed on a practical basis, creditable progress has been made in all directions. Afforestation and economic adjustment is now receiving close attention. Of the famous wooded districts in Japan proper those of artificial origin are Yoshino (Yamato), Tenryu (Shizuoka-ken) and Owashi (Wakayama-ken) while of natural forests there are Kiso (Nagano-ken), Nagasawa, Tsugaru, etc., as mentioned later.

AREA OF FORESTS

Forests are divided by usage into three classes, i.e. 1, Protection forests, 2, Utilization forests, and 3, Percentage forests, the last of these being the State forests which are left under the control of villages or towns which are allowed in return a certain percentage of the produce. These forests are gradually converted into communal forests. The forests in Japan proper and colonies may be broadly classified as follows (1 cho=2.45 acres):—

Japan	Crown	State	Public	Temple	Private	Total incl. there
Proper (in cho)	1,275,930	7,755,107	4,328,781	132,298	9,623,103	23,215,220
Formosa (in ko)	—	2,445,211	—	—	183,659	2,635,452
Korea (in cho)	9,356,000	—	—	—	6,527,000	15,883,000
Karafuto (in cho)	—	*3,328,000	—	—	—	3,328,000

* Figure includes private forests.

Note:—The public forests and wild lands in Korea contain only the prefectural forests and school forests. The forests possessed by shrines and temples are included in those of private possession.

The area of principal protection forests as existing in Japan proper is as follows (in cho):—

	1924	1925
Against denudation of soil.....	811,647	820,871
„ winds	30,712	32,848
Head-water of rivers	883,059	898,413
For attracting fish	41,614	42,250
„ scenery	31,276	30,640

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Important Forests in Japan

Of the important forests in Japan those that are of natural or artificial origin are as follows, to mention only a few that are specially valuable.

Forests Artificially Planted

Forests in Yoshino covering about 82,000 cho or 200,900 acres are well known for their splendid stock of "sugi (Cryptomeria Japonica Don.) and "hinoki" (Chamaecyparis obtusa S. et Z.) yielding annually about ¥6,500,000 worth of timber valued for building and making casks of sake. Next important forests are the planted area along the river Tenryu and covering 543,000 cho, timber trees grown being principally "sugi" and "hinoki." The annual yield is estimated at ¥1,500,000. Bamboo groves grown near Kyoto are known as most valuable in Japan, yielding yearly about ¥2 millions worth of product of diverse utilities.

Forests Naturally Grown

The Crown forests of Kiso covering over 100,000 cho or 245,000 acres and with the growing stock of 6.6 million koku or about 66,000,000 cubic ft. (1 koku=about 10 cubic ft.) stand first on the list of largest natural forests in Japan. It belonged to the Lord of Owari before the Restoration and the five species "hiba" (Thujopsis dolabrata S. et Z.), "sawara" (Chamaecyparis obtusa S. et Z.), "nezuko" (Thuja japonica Maxim) and "koya-maki" (Cidopytis verticillata S. et Z.) were jealousy preserved as protected trees. Of the five species "hinoki" is most important as to volume and value.

The State forests of "hiba" in Aomori cover some 190,000 cho and in sylvan grandeur are only equalled by the other well-known pure forests of "sugi" in Akita also belonging to the State. The "sugi" zone extends along the banks of the rivers Noshiro and Omono and measures 43,000 cho in area. The three mentioned above are regarded as the most valuable natural forests in Japan. Others that are worthy of notice are the State "sugi" forests in Tosa about 30,000 cho, deciduous-leafed forests around Lake Towada famous for its splendid scenery, mixed forests in the Japanese Alps region and in the southern part of Kyushu, the "sugi" forest on island Yakushima of the Osumi archipelago, Kyushu. Hokkaido supplies about 30 million koku or 300 mil. cubic ft. of timber from its coniferous, deciduous and mixed forests. Karafuto abounds in coniferous forests of Abies, Picea and Larix which supply material to the pulp mills run in the island, while the Arisan range in Taiwan is famous for its mixed forests as the northern region of Korea for stock of conifers. Though covering only less than 300 acres Mt. Tachibana not far from the city of Fukuoka is noted as the only large forest of camphor trees in Japan proper, many of them being over 100 years old.

Adjustment of State Forests

The program for adjusting State forests aims at, as ordained by law in 1899, to determine, out of the forests and plains belonging to the State, those that are to be preserved for the benefit of public order and for conducting economic plan. The Forest

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Fund Special Account System that was in force from 1899 to 1921 laid the adjustment plan on firm basis. Thanks to that system the Government could complete with the fund realized from sale of unnecessary State forests and plains the work of surveying, delimitation, afforestation of blank spaces, experimental planting, etc. Since the year 1922-23 the adjustment and working expenses have been met out of the regular Budget.

According to the working plan adopted for adjustment and utilization 416,000 cho of State forests and plains in Japan proper is to be set apart as necessary and 17,000 cho is to be disposed of as superfluous area. The definite plan of utilization has been arranged for over 4 million cho consisting of 3,690,000 cho wooded forests and plains and 390,000 cho to be reserved from various considerations. The wooded surface is estimated to hold growing stock amounting to 1,406,240,000 koku of which conifers claim 28% and deciduous trees 72%. The stock per cho or 2.45 acres work out to 344 koku. At present the annual cutting area is about 40,900 cho with the conversion volume of 19,340,000 koku. With the exploitation of the area left unutilized and the growth of the artificially regenerated spaces representing 653,000 cho, the conversion volume is expected to make a far better showing.

Some idea as to the financial results of the State forestry administration may be judged from the fact that for the three years ending the 1922-23 fiscal year revenue stood at ¥32,350,000 as against disbursements amounting to ¥15,430,000, leaving net profit of ¥16,920,000 corresponding to ¥3.96 per 2.45 acres.

River Control and Afforestation Work.—The private-owned forests as distinguished from the State are divided into individual and communal ownership. The latter consists in about equal proportion the property of civic corporations and the hamlets composing them. The hamlet land is generally left in the state of utter neglect. It was with the object of renovating and utilizing the barren area that the Government elaborated in 1912 for the communal forests and plains the river control work spread over 23 years, it being intended to plant bare spaces of 350,000 cho and to adjust the communal land for best economic purposes. Small aid is granted for encouraging the work. Then the Government is also promoting the planting work of about 330,000 cho of blank area belonging to the communal bodies, the work to be completed in 19 years beginning 1920. The contract arranged between the Government and the communities concerned is that the latter to offer the land and undertake some slight work of control and protection, while the Government attends to planting, cutting and other necessary business at its own expense. The profit realized is to be shared half and half by the contracting parties.

FINANCIAL ASPECTS

Yield of Forests for the Year ended March (in ¥1,000)

	Timber	Fagots	Total
Crown	8,936	579	9,515
State	16,272	4,214	20,486
Communal	5,408	5,249	10,657

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	Timber	Fagots	Total
Temple	710	225	935
Private	94,648	68,992	163,640
Total incl. others	125,975	79,258	212,454

The rate must become much less when the disbursements are taken into account, but this calculation is hardly possible for private forests, as many of their owners do not generally keep exact account of labor spent and expenses paid. Much more precise calculation is shown for State forests for which the account is necessarily kept with great strictness. The data for the last few years are these, excluding Hokkaido (in ¥1,000):

Year ended March	Receipts	Expenses	Balance
1922	35,771	18,706	17,065
1923	34,952	19,304	19,952
1924	36,672	20,089	16,583
1925	37,557	18,383	19,174

The rate of profit is comparatively small in view of the fact that the State forests are in many places disadvantageously situated as to accessibility, while the relatively large outlay on account of planting blank areas also tells against the revenue.

Principal Timbers

The forest yield of principal timbers in Japan proper was returned as follows for the year 1925 (1 koku=10 cubic ft.):—

	Kinds of trees	Quantity felled 1,000 koku	Value 1,000 Yen
Coniferous			
	Sugi (Cryptomeria japonica).....	11,472	50,052
	Hinoki (Chamaecyparis obtusa)...	1,905	13,891
	Pine	10,515	30,434
	Larch	346	801
	Sawara (Chamaecyparis Pisifera).	172	271
	Hiba (Thujopsis dolabrata)	785	1,551
	Momi (Fir)	1,341	2,109
	Tsuga (Tsuga sieboldii)	1,309	1,739
	Ezomatsu, todomatsu (Silver fir).	7,098	7,763
	Total incl. others	35,198	110,477
Broad-leafed			
	Camphor	72	247
	Keyaki (Obelicea serrata)	146	896
	Kashi (Quercus acuta)	268	735
	Shioji	930	1,192
	Chestnuts	856	2,711
	Nara (Quercus glandulifera).....	1,847	2,317
	Kashiwa (Quercus dentata)	136	225
	Beech	480	413
	Kiri (Paulownia)	205	2,034
	Total incl. others	7,671	15,498
	Grand total	42,869	125,975
	Do. for 1924	43,782	146,943

Of the total production the Crown forests contributed 3,656,375 koku (¥8,937,511); the State, 10,908,126 koku (¥16,271,983); the communal, 2,844,317 koku (¥5,407,912); the temple, 126,871 koku (¥709,871); and the private, 25,333,580 koku (¥94,647,610).

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Against the above-mentioned volume cut, the number of trees newly planted during 1925 totalled 332,800,397 (total plantation area 100,305 cho), consisting of 307,968,963 (91,975 cho) of conifers and 18,549,444 (6,065 cho) of broad-leafed species. Besides there were 41,443,708 conifers and 3,956,759 broad-leafed trees planted by way of replenishment.

Yield of bamboo reached 5,242,999 bundles or ¥7,220,633 in value. Fagots that form important items in forest economy chiefly consist of pines, abies, "kunugi," etc., these valued at ¥79,258,359.

Principal By-Products in 1925 (in ¥1,000)

Seeds	381	Dried mushrooms (Shiitake)	3,411
Fruits	3,436	Pine black	335
Barks	3,971	Acetic acid coal.....	135
Under-grown grasses	16,510	Charcoal	117,479
Vines & ferns.....	288	Total incl others...	150,364
Galls	87		
Raw mushrooms.....	3,645		

SUPPLY AND DEMAND OF TIMBERS

Use of Principal Timber Trees

Of the coniferous trees mentioned above "ezo-matsu," "todo-matsu," and "momi" are pulp-wood, while all the rest are valuable building timbers. The broad-leafed trees are used for industrial purposes, though the Castania is also extensively consumed as railway sleepers. The position of "kiri," one of the highest and softest woods, is specially important. It is used extensively in cabinet-work, making clogs, etc.

CAMPHOR

In the world's market of this article the consumption of which is put at about 12 million "kin" (1 "kin"=1⅓ lb.) per annum in normal time the bulk is supplied by Japan and Formosa. The world-wide economic dislocation, however, seriously affected the market and both the output and export have gradually dwindled, the former to about 4 million "kin" in 1920 (i.e. about one half of the former figure including the Formosan produce), while the latter declined from ¥7,883,875 in 1910 to ¥4,965,350 in 1920 and ¥2,870,414 in 1921.

In Japan Proper.—Camphor trees growing in State and Crown forests are estimated at 12 millions to yield about 210,000 "shakujime" or about 2,520,000 cubic ft. (1 shakujime=about 12 cubic ft.) of ripe timber, but as these trees are not always found in easily accessible places and their conversion will not pay at ordinary market rate, the Government has recently been earnestly encouraging the planting of young trees in more convenient places and to convert them after several years' growth. Eight provinces in Southern Japan are granted a small aid. The area under camphor trees in Japan proper is about 2,000 acres, Hyogo prefecture being the refining centre.

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Formosa.—In Formosa the trees of not less than a century old are estimated to yield about 2½ million "shakujime" producing 32,000,000 kin of camphor and 23,360,000 kin of oil. As the tree must be over 60 years old before it yields a maximum percentage of camphor, the supply of the trees may be exhausted in a few decades unless judiciously managed. Suggested by that consideration, in 1918 the Formosan Government expanded the original plan of planting young camphor trees over the area of 20,000 cho between 1900 and 1924, to one of 55,000 cho to be completed by 1929. The plantation of 1,500-5,000 cho is to be made according to the new program, which, on its consummation, will supply every year 8 million kin of crude camphor.

SAWING BUSINESS AND WOOD INDUSTRY

Government and Private Yards

The Government some years ago started on its own account wood-conversion enterprise, whereas formerly it confined itself to selling trees growing in State forests as they stood. At one time Government conversion works numbered 10 but they have all been discontinued.

At the end of 1924, 788 lumber companies existed with ¥97,736,980 capital, of which 435 were joint stock cos. with ¥85,045,500. Lumber yards belonging either to those companies or private individuals numbered 1,877 with 35,135 employees.

Principal Wood Industry

Since the European war investment in forestry business and products has made a credible growth, especially the sawing business, match-sticks and forest-planting; yet on the whole the financial result in this particular line can by no means be regarded as satisfactory, considering the high percentage which wooded areas occupy in the country.

Pulp.—The wood pulp industry in Japan was represented by 414,706 tons in 1925 to increase to 540,061 in '26. The wood consumed for this purpose comprises firs, pines, "tsuge," etc. supplied from forests in Japan proper, Karafuto, Siberia and Korea. The volume converted amounted to 5,672,960 koku in 1925 and estimated at 7,368,844 koku for 1926. Of the latest statistics of paper industry the figures for the supply and demand of wood are as follows (in ton):

Year	Product	Import	Export	Consumed
1923	338,106	35,447	46*	373,550
1924	357,084	59,553	68*	416,633
1925	414,706	77,440	9*	492,146

* in piculs.

Match-sticks.—The export of match-sticks formerly stood at about ¥3 million level, but the figures fell to ¥1,927,676 in 1924 and ¥1,396,353 in the following year. The stock of poplar used for this industry being now scarce the supply is met with the Siberian produce.

Other smaller items are the pencil industry which has sunk into an almost insignificant position, chess-board business, toy-

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making, cork and acetic acid manufacturing, to mention those of recent origin.

Inflow of Foreign Timbers

Apart from wood pulp and other materials already referred to the inflow of foreign timbers has been quite conspicuous in recent years, especially since the earthquake disaster of 1923, their arrivals in 1924 being valued at over ¥129,072,000. The bulk of the imports consists of the American goods which amounted to 9,896,303 koku (98,963,030 cubic ft.), the figure comprising the Canadian timbers and representing only pines, firs and cedars. The extraordinary arrivals in 1924 are accounted for by the over-supply in America and the lowered freightage for the goods as well as the increased demand on account of the post-quake reconstruction in this country. Other American materials imported are spruce and hemlock, but pines take the largest percentage and are replacing the native growth as building timber, being cheaper by 30 to 70½ than the Japanese produce according to the length, though they are inferior to the native pines as building materials and less valued by carpenters and architects. The following table shows the figures of foreign timbers imported during the 5 years ending 1924:

	America (including Canada) koku	China & Manchuria koku	Maritime Provinces koku	Total including others koku	Total value Yen
1920	767,793	8,441	78,505	874,265	15,911,306
1921	2,723,094	168,300	477,730	3,369,228	31,387,543
1922	6,144,115	258,529	1,867,746	8,273,112	74,706,976
1923	6,257,585	159,535	1,269,209	8,275,896	83,829,085
1924	9,896,303	97,508	1,248,600	11,292,533	119,392,707

(1 koku=10 cubic ft.)

The import in 1925 fell to ¥76,729,000, pines, firs and cedars contributing ¥69,940,000. In 1926 the figures again increased to ¥104,126,000 including ¥95,817,000 of pine, fir and cedar. The import of American and Canadian goods which occupies 78 to 88 per cent. of the total imports annually, reached in 1926 about 10,700,000 koku or 92 per cent. of the total imports aggregating 11,640,000 koku. The heavy inflow despite the accumulation of stock and dull business on the market here is explained by the over-supply and the lowered freightage for the export in America and the growth of importation in anticipation of the proposed increase of the custom duty on imported goods as a measure for the protection of the native produce.

GAME LAWS

Formerly no regular rules existed for the protection of useful birds. The crane was then the only protected bird, chiefly from curiosity. Since then about 200 species of birds were either placed under absolute protection or protected during the season of laying. In September 1919 the old game act was superseded by a new and revised one that was passed by the 40th session of the Diet. Instead of specifying protected birds the new law singles out 47 species of birds and kinds of beasts as regular

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game open to sportsmen, although protection is given to some of them for a limited period. The shooting season extends from Oct. 15 to Apr. 15 the following year. For scientific and other special purposes forbidden game may be captured or killed with the special permission of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry. Permission to hunt in forbidden areas and season must be applied for.

Shooting licenses are of two classes; A is issued to those who use firearms while B is issued to those who adopt other methods of killing or capturing game. Each is of 3 grades classified according to property and income of the applicant, the fees ranging between ¥45 and 5. The lowest limit is allowed only to professional hunters. Game preserves such as exist in the West are few and far between. There are only about 40 common game preserves which have come down from the old regime. The principal game birds are wild duck, pheasant, grouse, snipe, brown-ear, bulbul, dusky ouzel, etc. It should be noted that damage inflicted on crops by insects is roughly estimated at 10 million yen a year.

Birds and Beast of Game

Birds.—Aisa, Atori, Ahodori, Aosagi (heron), Aoji, Ikaru, Isuka (crossbill), U (cormorant), Uso (bullfinch), Uzura (quail), Kakesu (jay), Kashiradaka, Kawarahiwa (gold finch), Kamo (wild duck), Karasu (crow), Gan (wild goose), Kiji (pheasant), Kuina (moor-hen), Kumadaka (hawk), Kuroji, Keri, Goisagi (night-heron), Shigi (snipe), Shime (common hawfinch), Shirohara, Suzume (sparrow), Daizen, Chidori (plover), Tsugumi (dusky ouzel), Nyunai-suzume, Nojiko, Hakucho (swan), Hato (dove), Hayabusa (peregrine falcon), Ban (grouse), Hiyodori (brown-ear), Hiwa (siskin), Hojiro (bunting), Mashiko, Mamichajinai, Misago (eaglefisher), Miyama-hojiro, *Munaguro, *Yamadori (copper pheasant), Washi (eagle), Ezoyamadori, Oshidori (mandarin duck).

Note—Those marked * are protected for 8 months, from March to October.

Beasts.—Badger, weasel, otter, antelope, fox, deer, sable, flying squirrel, and squirrel are protected for 9 months from March to November.

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CHAPTER XXXI

FISHERY

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

With a coast line of more than 18,000 miles, exclusive of Chosen and Karafuto, it is not to be wondered at that fishing has reached a high standard of development in Japan, as fish has been from old times one of our staple articles of food. There are two factors that deserve mention in this respect, as they specially favor the multiplication of fish in Japanese waters whether migratory or stationary, living in deep waters or inshore. The first is that the Japanese dominions extend over several degrees of latitude, from the arctic circle to the tropics, and the other, that the coast is washed by the warm Kuroshiwo current on the one side and by the cold Oyashiwo on the other. In such favorable circumstances inshore fishing has made remarkable progress. As an instance may be mentioned the stretching of nets inshore to catch migratory fish by cleverly taking advantage of the configuration of the coast. Then the splitting up of the country in former times into a large number of rival feudal dominions has brought into existence sundry ingenious fishing tools and implements, their kinds being too numerous to be counted. Perhaps in this respect Japanese fishing is unique in the world.

As regards pelagic fishing, the most important since the prohibition of sealing is line-fishing for cod. The seine fishing for bonito and tunny also promises to grow in importance. Then there is whaling (see special paragraph given later. Ed. J.Y.B.) which has made marked development since the introduction of the Norwegian method. Of late ground net fishing by motor-boats has come in vogue, the boats engaged numbering about 2,500. Activity in these various directions has stimulated the use of more effective steam-trawlers (mentioned later on) in place of simple native boats.

In marine products, besides those for home consumption there are several items that figure on the export list; those going to China are chiefly articles for table use, while fish oil, iodine from the sea-weeds, isinglass, corals, etc., are exported to Europe and America. Salt refining is an ancient industry, salt being extracted from brine, chiefly along the shores bordering on the Inland Sea. With the enforcement of the Salt Monopoly Law the districts open to the business have been restricted. Aquatic culture has been known from olden times in Japan, especially in the form of pond-culture of gold fish and carp and fagot-culture of oysters and the edible sea-weed laver. Coming to more recent years the artificial rearing of snapping-turtles, eels, salmonidae and some shellfish has made great development. Oyster-culture on the French plan is becoming popular in some parts of the country. With respect to the relative activities of this particular branch of fishing, salmon culture is especially noticeable

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in the rivers of Hokkaido and northern Japan, trout in the mountain lakes of northern Japan, carp, eel and snapping-turtle in southern Japan.

In 1923 there were 105,230 culture grounds that covered about 1,629,955 acres and yielded the catches valued at over ¥15 millions. The lakes at Nikko and Hakone, Shikotsu Lake in Hokkaido and Towada Lake in Aomori are noted for trout sport.

The administrative side of the industry is fairly complete. Under the Fishery Law, which provides for protection and propagation of fish and control of fishermen, the prefectural governors are empowered to give orders regarding restriction or prohibition in the catching of fish, sale of manufactures, fishing tools and boats, the number of fishermen, etc. For the promotion of the industry legislation has lately been made in regard to aquatic products associations (Suisan-kai). These are of two kinds, namely, the Municipal and the Prefectural, which are systematically organized and unified by one central institution, the National Aquatic Products Association. Besides, there are 3,647 fishery guilds with aggregate membership of 495,529; and 223 aquatic products guilds with 362,275 members in total.

On the economic side, the principal kinds of fish and shellfish that are used as articles of food are, in the central and southern districts of Japan proper, pagrus, bonito, sardine, horse mackerel, tunny, oyster, clam, prawns, lobsters, etc. in the northern districts, herring, cod, salmonidae, crab, laminaria, and over the whole country tunny, flat-fish, yellow-tail etc. For industrial use there are coral, the isinglass weed, the starch weed, etc. Marine products for export have found good customers in China for many years past, where dried cuttlefish, sea cucumber, ear-shell, sharks' fins, laminaria, isinglass, etc. are much in demand. Products going to other markets are canned salmon, trout, sardine, crab, prawns, preserved cod and mackerel, fish oils, potassium iodide from sea-weed, coral, shell-buttons, etc.

Encouragement of Pelagic Fishery

With a view to encouraging pelagic fishery, a small amount of bounty is granted to owners of fishing craft of approved standard as to type, etc., under the provisions of the Pelagic Fishery Encouragement Law first promulgated in 1905 and partially revised in 1925. The rate of bounty is ¥60 or less per ton of iron or steel of bottom and ¥45 or less per ton of wood bottom, ¥22 or less per horse power of steam engine and ¥40 per horse power of motor engine, etc. For vessels exceeding 60 tons a bounty corresponding to 2/10 or less of the estimate cost of the hull, engines, equipments, etc., may be granted irrespective of the above specifications. The State aid is granted on fishery using drag-net and drift-line and on bonito-fishing.

The Minister of State concerned is authorised to grant on owners of fishing boats newly built or rebuilt according to the approved plan a subsidy or bounty not exceeding 1/3 of the cost involved in their construction or reconstruction. The same Minister may also grant, if deemed necessary, on corporations or other juridical persons not aiming at profit-taking the whole or portion of the funds required for training the crews of fishing boats, or for promoting the interests of those engaged in pelagic fishery or fishing in foreign waters.

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Position of Aquatic Products as Classified in Recent Years

The following is the authentic statistics showing the value of various aquatic products and the percentage of their output in recent years:—

	1909 (Yen 1,000)	1914 (Yen 1,000)	1919 (Yen 1,000)	1925 (Yen 1,000)
Coastwise fishery	69,020	95,054	246,834	258,449
	¥54	¥52	¥46	¥44
Deep sea fishery.	4,538	5,860	27,524	72,284
	¥4	¥3	¥15	¥12
Aquiculture.....	3,027	4,087	11,591	18,184
	¥2	¥2	¥2	¥3
Manufactured marine products	35,230	52,174	164,378	202,036
	¥28	¥29	¥31	¥35
Salt.....	11,035	11,904	30,080	34,608
	¥9	¥7	¥6	¥6
Total.....	128,010	181,483	532,254	585,561
	¥100	¥100	¥100	¥100

The figures as to salt are based on the statistics of the Govt. Monopoly Bureau, the rest taken from that compiled by the Fishery Bureau, Dept. of Agr. & Forestry.

Fishing Population and Boats

Permanent Fishermen and Occasional Fishermen

	Fishing			Aquiculture	
Year	p. f.	o. f.	Year	p. f.	o. f.
1923	625,039	506,160	1923	6,232	59,071
1924	616,651	498,829	1924	6,789	68,851
1925	620,081	496,484	1925	8,214	64,303

	Manufacturing			Total	
Year	p. f.	o. f.	Year	p. f.	o. f.
1923	82,212	133,127	1923	718,483	598,358
1924	89,484	134,900	1924	712,924	698,380
1925	94,641	140,977	1925	722,936	701,764

N.B.—The above figures cover both employers and employees.

Fishing Craft

	Without engines	With engines	Total
1924	350,348	10,891	361,239
1925	344,107	12,813	356,920

THE ECONOMIC POSITION OF FISHERY

Catches and Marine Production

Principal Catches

Catches	1925 Yen 1,000	1924 Yen 1,000	1923 Yen 1,000	1922 Yen 1,000
Fish	190,178	191,864	182,437	179,544
Shell fish	12,656	10,681	9,408	182,427

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	1925 Yen 1,000	1924 Yen 1,000	1923 Yen 1,000	1922 Yen 1,000
Other aquatic animals	39,637	36,228	44,019	31,543
Sea-weeds	15,977	16,168	15,224	14,483
Total	258,449	254,941	151,089	235,840
Marine products				
Foods	163,670	150,427	153,772	140,954
Manure	33,530	28,065	26,837	23,053
Fish oil	3,992	3,584	2,009	1,392
Glue	844	1,562	1,412	1,555
Total	202,036	183,638	184,031	166,954

	1925		1924	
	1,000 kwan	Yen 1,000	1,000 kwan	1,000 Yen
Herring	125,517	14,931	123,854	16,850
Sardine and anchovy.	145,866	30,820	129,490	31,504
Bonito	4,601	8,535	4,197	7,952
Mackerel	17,310	11,065	16,390	10,524
Tunny	3,902	8,599	4,108	9,095
Yellow tail	5,917	667	5,357	11,284
"Tai" (Pagrus)	5,300	19,814	5,275	19,457
Salmon	3,659	5,498	2,333	3,701
Carp	456	1,433	461	1,495
Eel	864	3,890	834	3,780
Total incl. others	—	190,178	—	191,864

Principal Marine Products (¥1,000)

	1925	1924
Dried bonito	25,712	23,016
Dried cuttle-fish with shells	55	82
Herring manure	13,333	10,006
„ dried	3,439	3,851
Sardine salted & dried	2,356	2,440
Anchovy, dried	1,039	1,056
Anchovy, salted & dried	433	598
Prawn, boiled & dried	2,924	3,240
Sardine, boiled & dried	5,705	5,446
Code, dried	1,053	1,155
Total incl. others	202,036	183,638

EXPORT OF FISH AND MARINE PRODUCTS

Marine products, fishes cured in cans or bottles, and fish and whale-oils, figure on the customs report as follows (in value of ¥1,000):—

		1925	1924	1923
I	Marine Products:			
	Salt	14	56	11
	Sea-weeds	3,579	3,901	4,647
	Fresh fish	997	549	571
	Cuttle, dried	7,271	7,817	6,546
	Ligaments of scallops	2,517	2,418	1,834
	Trout	298	539	406
	Total incl. others	22,650	22,489	19,894
II	Canned or in bottles	11,376	6,021	4,260
III	Fish and whale oil	4,127	3,177	1,341

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Of canned articles crabs are especially prominent representing ¥10,059,224 in 1925, the other items being (in ¥1,000), abalones 675, salmon 139, fish & shell-fish 503 in '25.

AQUICULTURE

(in ¥1,000)

Year	Oyster	Carp	Eel	Mussels	Total Incl. others
1923	1,091	943	666	669	9,811
1924	926	812	790	632	11,323
1925	976	669	683	941	11,981

Pearl Fishery.—Mr. Mikimoto's artificial hatching at Toba of pearl-oysters according to a patented process deserves mention, this being one of the most important hatcheries in Japan and elsewhere. In principle it is identical with that in natural pearl-formation, consisting as it does of putting into the oyster-shell when it is three years old a foreign substance which it incapsulates with the beautiful secretion. After keeping it for four years the shells are taken out. Mikimoto's oyster bed is in the Bay of Ago near Toba (Shima) and extends 20 nautical miles.

The objection often raised abroad against the culture pearls has been completely refuted by some distinguished biologists of England, France and Germany. After exhaustive researches in 1921 they declared that the "culture" pearl is a real pearl in every respect. Then in 1924 the Paris Court declared that "the Japanese culture pearls produced by scientific stimulation of the oyster are in no sense false or imitation pearls, and they can be sold as real pearls without any indication of their origin."

The Bay of Omura, near Nagasaki, was formerly a noted centre of natural pearl, and at present both natural and culture-pearl industry is extensively conducted by the Omura Bay Pearl Co.

Fishery in Hokkaido

Hokkaido is widely reputed as one of the three important fishing grounds in the world both on account of deep-sea and coast fishery. During the three years from 1923 to '25 catches and marine products amounted in value to ¥114,505,779, ¥108,190,946 and ¥123,289,333 respectively, the average of ¥115,328,686 corresponding to about ¥46.2 per capita of the total population of the insular territory. Principal catches are herring, salmonidae, cod, sardine, flat-fish, etc., in the sea around the island, and as regards shell-fish and sea-weeds, cuttle-fish, octopus, crabs, scallop, laminaria, etc. Herrings stand foremost in value, contributing about ¥14,926,042. Licensed grounds number over 11,000, fishing vessels and fishing men registering 58,964 and 175,882 respectively, the figures being for 1925.

Pelagic Fishing and Whaling

Before the advent of the bounty arrangement, deep-sea fishing vessels (at first sealers only) numbered only 9 with 531 tons reporting only ¥77,000 catches, but the corresponding figures have since grown to 6,663 motored boats and 562 open boats with 113,233 tons, the value of catches being tabulated below:—

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Deep Sea Catches

(In Japan Proper for 1925)

	Open Boats		Motor Boats		Total Catch
	No. Boats	Tons	No. Boats	Tons	Yen 1,000
Circle net	59	445	273	3,427	2,329
Deep-Sea net	94	978	1,828	36,840	24,128
Drift	246	1,864	854	11,974	7,600
Long line	109	467	1,526	20,240	14,490
Hand	54	180	291	2,925	1,432
Bonito angling	—	—	1,548	29,744	20,948
Drift line	—	—	37	328	99
Harpoon	—	—	295	3,821	1,255
Total including others.	562	3,934	6,653	109,299	72,284
Total for 1923	1,119	7,433	5,833	93,319	65,351
„ 1924	799	4,955	6,030	98,887	65,106

Besides, in 1925 the whales caught amounted to ¥1,353,290 in value.

Trawing.—This method of fishery is under control of the Government which, to check suicidal competition and overcatching, limits the number of trawlers to 70 only. The limit has already been reached. The principal fishing grounds are the Eastern China Sea and the Yellow Sea, the ports of Shimonoseki, Hakata, and Nagasaki being bases for the boats. Sea breams, Sciaena schlegeli, holocephali, turbots, etc. are principal fishes caught, the value of the catch for 1925 totalling ¥9,094,462.

Whaling.—The noted whaling grounds along the coast of Japan are the sea off Kinkazan island (in summer) as far south as the mouth of the Tokyo Bay, also the sea off Kishu, Tosa, Nagato and Kyushu (all in winter). Russian whalers in the Korean field have been completely superseded by their Japanese rivals since 1914-5 war. The Kurlles also supplies a good ground.

The cetaceans are protected by the Government Ordinance enforced in 1919 which allows whaling only to licensed persons, the permit being effective for five years. The number of ships is limited to 30. A fine not exceeding ¥100 besides confiscation of the apparatuses, etc. is imposed for violation of the provisions. The whales caught yearly both in Japan proper and the territories amount to about 1,588 in number representing ¥1,933,844.

FUR-ANIMALS & FOX-FARMING

In conformity with the treaty concluded in 1912 among Great Britain, Russia, U.S.A. and Japan for the protection of fur-seals and sea-otters, Japan promulgated in the next year regulations reserving their hunting until 1926 only to the government in the Kuriles north of Etrup. In the region thus kept under strict watch against poachers the animals have grown apace. The sea-otters which numbered 200 in 1912 multiplied, for instance, to 600 by 1924, while the record for fur-seals is far more striking, as follows:

	1912	1915	1918	1922	1924
Off-springs	2,476	2,376	4,497	6,134	9,613
Full-grown females...	2,476	2,376	4,497	6,134	9,613
Full-grown males ...	2,350	253	418	994	1,260
Total incl. others	9,041	6,455	12,140	15,748	28,226

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Fox rearing in Hokkaido and Karafuto has been encouraged by the authorities since 1916. At the same time they themselves are conducting it as a by-undertaking to the work of protecting sea-otters and fur-seas.

Number of Private Ranches and Foxes Kept (1924)

Location	No. of ranches	No. of foxes
Hokkaido	12	633
Karafuto	24	712
Aomori	1	99
Total	37	1,444

Kinds of Foxes Kept (1924)

	Silver-black	Blue	Cross	Brilliant red	Common red	Total
Private ranches	633	300	206	9	306	1,444*
Gov't ranches	252	1,897	1,233	710	816	4,770
Total	875	2,197	1,439	719	1,122	6,214

* Includes one white.

SALT INDUSTRY

Salt produced in Japan proper is extracted almost entirely from the brine and refined by means of artificial heating, though in Formosa and Kwantung the natural heating system prevails. The districts bordering on the Inland Sea are the centre of production, which reached about 1,136 mil. catties in 1925-26. In the same period about 362 mil. were imported, the bulk from Taiwan, Kwantung and Tsingtao. Of some 13 mil. catties consumed in 1923 pickles, soy-brewing, etc. took about 9%, chemical industries 9%. With the restoration of Tsingtao to China the question of how to get regularly the supply of its cheap production has assumed a grave importance.

CORAL FISHERY

Pink, red and white corals are collected in the seas around Kyushu, the collection in 1925 being as follows (in ¥1,000):—

Kagoshima-ken	40	Nagasaki-ken	120
Kochi-ken	11	Total with others	235

Recently a good coral bed has been discovered in the seas near Ogasawara. The exports chiefly go to Italy.

JAPANESE FISHING ABROAD

Korean Seas.—These are the earliest field of exploitations by Japanese fishermen venturing from home, the progress that has been made in the Korean waters since the annexation being quite striking. At present more than 9,783 fishing craft manned by over 15,470 bold fishermen are engaged in utilizing the marine resources which the indolent and inexperienced natives left in neglect. The yearly catches amount to over ¥51,997,921 (Vide Chap. on Korea).

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Russian Territory.—Japanese fishermen are allowed by virtue of the Portsmouth Treaty of Peace to carry on fishing along the coasts of the Maritime provinces and Kamchatka for twelve years, the term being extended a few years more. At present there are about 20,379 Japanese fishermen in the territory who acquire about 252,591 "koku" of catches. The chief items are salmon, trout and herring. The cod and crab fishery is also promising. The fishing grounds include Kamchatka, the Sea of Okhotsk, Maritime Provinces and Karafuto. Of all the 800 grounds 247 were being exploited by the Japanese in 1925-26.

Of the 5 cos. engaged in fishing and canning business in this region, the Kamchatka Fishery and Yushutsu Shokuhin Cos. were amalgamated in 1921 with the Nichiro Gyogyo Co., the new concern commanding a capital of ¥17 millions (¥12,599,075 p.u.).

Canada.—Japanese fishing in the Skeener and Fraser rivers of Canada was started in 1888, the chief spoil being salmon. The enterprise has greatly developed since, and at present Japanese fishing-vessels licensed by the Canadian Government number over 200, their annual catches reaching several million yen in canned salmon alone.

California.—There are about 1,000 Japanese fishermen in California (Los Angeles, San Pedro, etc.) owning over 200 fishing vessels, mostly of the latest type. The catches are tunny, bonito, yellow-tail, saury-pike, sardine, etc., the bulk being taken by the local canning companies.

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CHAPTER XXXII

MINES AND MINING

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Authentic records show that mining industry in Japan was already fairly well developed by the 6th century. The demand for metals increased rapidly for coinage and armor, the casting of Buddhist images and the decoration of Buddhist and Shinto temples. The mining of precious metals, copper, iron, etc. became especially active in the 15th century. It is recorded that from about 1414 Japan began to export annually to China a considerable quantity of copper for minting purposes, while the gradual growth of trade with Holland resulted in the increased export of gold, silver and copper to Europe. About 1700 Japan supplied annually to China and Holland as much as 4,880,000 "kin" of copper, that is, almost three times the quantity consumed in this country, and 15,000 "kan" of gold and silver. Such activity points to the conclusion that the metal veins in the country must have been very rich and easily workable.

The knowledge which our miners possessed in those days was necessarily primitive as regards both extraction and melting, and with the exhaustion of easily workable veins the industry gradually suffered a decline. About the time of the Restoration of 1868 the output of the mines did not exceed 2 or 3 million yen. This decline may perhaps have been due, in no small degree, to governmental monopoly of all mining enterprises.

With the Restoration, however, and the extension of mining rights to private individuals on the one hand and the introduction of Western methods on the other, a complete revolution took place, opening up a new era for the industry. The progress made since that time may be seen from the statistics shown elsewhere, the output in Japan proper alone amounting to as much as ¥440-500 millions a year. When to this are added gold, iron, anthracite coal, plumbago, etc., produced in Chosen and and petroleum in Taiwan the annual output from Japanese dominions reaches ¥500-600 millions in normal years.

A concession is limited to not less than 50,000 "tsubo" (about 41 acres) for coal and 5,000 for other minerals, but in all cases the area must not exceed 1,000,000 "tsubo" (250,000 acres).

The right of prospecting is valid within the limit of 2 years from the date of registration. Japanese subjects and companies under Japanese law can acquire mining rights which are regarded as real rights and treated as immovable property. However they cannot be made object of right other than that of succession, transfer, collection of national taxes and of distraint. Right of permanent mining may constitute the object of mortgage. The Mining Mortgage Law promulgated in 1905 provides that holders of mining right may create a mining foundation with a view to its mortgage. A mining foundation consists of

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the whole or part of (1) mining right, (2) land and structures (3) superficies and right of land, (4) right of hiring things, (5) machines, tools etc.

After all Japan has nothing particularly to boast of as regards mineral resources, and indeed it is only in copper that Japan produces more than enough to supply her requirements. Her consumption of iron, coal, petroleum and some others is hardly met by what she produces, so that the shortage has to be imported from outside the country.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRATA

The strata existing in Japan may be classified as follows as to relative percentage:—

Sedimentary Rocks		Igneous Rocks	
Archæan	3.78	Old period	11.24
Palæozoic	10.24	Young period	20.62
Mesozoic	7.95	Total	32.16
Cainozoic	45.87	Grand total	100.00
Total	67.84		

METAL-VEINS AND STRATA

Metal-veins in Japan are generally found in eruptive rocks of the Tertiary formation while the strata exist in the crystalline schist and in Palæozoic formation, locally designated Chichibu system.

Of the metallic minerals in Japan copper is economically the most important, and after it come gold, silver, and iron. The last, however, is less than 1/10 of copper in value. Other minerals worked are, in the order of their economic value, lead, zinc, pyrite, manganese, antimony, tin, bismuth, quicksilver, chromite, tungsten, and molybdenite. Nickel, cobalt, iridium, osmium, etc., are also known to occur, though they have not been worked. Radium is also judged to exist.

NON-METALLIC DEPOSITS

Coal and petroleum are principal non-metallic deposits in Japan, especially coal. It is oftener found in the Tertiary system than in any other. Anthracite coal-fields are found in Mesozoic strata, but they are comparatively insignificant. The seams occur in the Tertiary formation and produce bituminous coal, as all the important measures in Kyushu and Hokkaido are.

MINERAL PRODUCTION

The latest statistics on principal mineral productions in Japan proper are as follows:—

	Gold		Silver		Copper		Lead	
Year	Quantity 1,000 momme	Value Yen 1,000	Quantity 1,000 momme	Value Yen 1,000	Quantity 1,000 kin	Value Yen 1,000	Quantity 1,000 kin	Value Yen 1,000
1922	2,007	10,013	32,811	5,637	88,605	36,785	5,399	703
1923	2,051	10,209	29,837	4,862	96,842	43,488	4,335	667
1924	2,021	10,577	29,380	5,700	105,093	48,541	4,902	969
1925	2,254	13,145	33,651	6,824	110,811	53,467	5,561	1,370
1926	2,416	—	36,496	—	104,271	—	—	—

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Year	Iron: Quantity m. ton	Iron: Value Yen 1,000	Iron pyrite: Quantity 1,000 kin	Iron pyrite: Value Yen 1,000	Antimony: Quantity 1,000 kin	Antimony: Value Yen 1,000	Manganese: Quantity 1,000 kin	Manganese: Value Yen 1,000
1922	38,713	2,496	43,068	2,295	—	—	1,184	126
1923	69,458	5,303	60,284	2,992	—	—	1,465	158
1924	65,245	—	38,788	3,030	—	—	2,022	218
1925	88,673	7,043	83,367	4,212	—	—	3,210	260
1926	82,984	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Year	Coal: Quantity 1,000 m. ton	Coal: Value Yen 1,000	Sulphur: Quantity 1,000 m. ton	Sulphur: Value Yen 1,000	Petroleum (gasoline): Quantity 1,000 koku	Petroleum (gasoline): Value Yen 1,000	Total value incl. others Yen 1,000
1922	27,702	250,916	35	1,423	131	5,576	352,778
1923	28,949	256,694	27	1,650	145	5,459	374,243
1924	30,110	241,614	46	2,050	1,508	—	351,311
1925	31,459	236,828	47	2,074	1,637	16,835	355,972
1926	29,262	—	46	—	1,450	—	—

Mineral Output in Recent Years

The output of various mineral products and its percentage in recent years are shown in the appended statistics compiled by the Mining Bureau:

	1914 Yen 1,000	1919 Yen 1,000	1924 Yen 1,000	1925 Yen 1,000
Metals:				
Gold	9,398	9,681	10,599	13,145
	%5.2	%1.2	%3.0	%3.7
Silver	5,370	11,131	5,700	6,824
	%2.9	%1.4	%1.4	%1.9
Copper	39,067	67,581	48,542	53,468
	%21.7	%8.7	%12.0	%15.0
Iron:				
Pig iron	2,742	38,810	4,163	4,050
	%1.5	%5.0	%1.0	%1.1
Steel	865	3,368	2,830	2,994
	%9.9	%14.1	%0.7	%0.8
Total	3,607	42,178	6,993	7,044
	%11.4	%19.1	%1.5	%1.9
Sulphur	2,052	2,425	2,667	2,074
	%1.1	%0.3	%0.7	%0.5
Coal	80,350	442,541	241,614	236,828
	%44.7	%57.4	%61.0	%66.3
Petroleum:				
Crude	9,430	42,562	19,444	16,836
	%5.2	%5.5	%4.9	%4.4
Gas	201	28,560	1,581	863
	%0.1	%0.4	%0.4	%0.2
Total	9,631	45,418	21,025	17,699
	%5.8	%6.4	%5.4	%5.0
Total including others	166,271	701,644	396,176	355,972
	%100.0	%100.0	%100.0	%100.0

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N.B.—For petroleum there was besides some amount of kerosene. It was 128,825 "koku" valued at ¥2,537,924 in 1923.

GOLD

The principal gold producing districts in Japan are at present confined to the northern corner of Formosa, the northern and southwestern sections of Kyushu, especially Kagoshima, and some northeastern parts of the Main Island, including the island of Sado. Lately Oita-ken has become the most noted centre of production, with an output in 1924 of nearly 820,181 "momme" representing ¥4,256,925 in value.

Kind of Ores.—Gold occurs chiefly in its native state, frequently mixed with pyrites, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, etc. In rare cases it occurs as tellurides. The principal constituent of the gangue is quartz, often with calcite or baryte. In many cases the ore is of a free-milling character, though sometimes clayey or retractory. Gold and silver are found mixed, the one or the other being predominant according to ores.

Deposits and Geology.—The greater parts of the veins worked in Japan are found in Tertiary rocks, especially in the sedimentary and eruptive rocks. The gold ores in Japan occur in the five modes of fissure-filling or veins, impregnations, and in the three modes of deposit, viz. metasomatic, contact-metamorphic and mechanical detrital. This explanation also applies practically to silver, to be mentioned below.

Demand and Supply of Gold.—The total amount of gold demanded at home was estimated formerly at 18 to 22 million yen in value consisting of 15-18 millions for specie reserve and 3-5 millions for medical and industrial purposes. Against this the total produced in Japan, Formosa and Korea was about ¥25 millions. Recently over 30 millions are yearly consumed for medical and industrial purposes alone, while, on the other hand, the output has declined to 20 millions due to suspension of work at many mines owing to the increased cost of production since the War. The deficit ¥10,000,000 has to be met by importing foreign gold or by other means.

Placer Gold

The placer gold in Japan mostly comes from the disintegration of quartz veins in volcanic rocks in the Palaeozoic, Mesozoic, and Tertiary formations. The locality most celebrated for it is or rather was Esashi in Hokkaido, the Klondyke of Japan. In 1899 there was collected 119,082 "momme" of gold according to the official returns and there a gold nugget weighing 198 "momme" was once picked up. The placer has subsequently lost much of its fame. The sources of the placer deposit of Esashi are quartz veins in the Palaeozoic formation. In Ishikari and Hidaka placer gold is often associated with platinum and iridosmium. Placer mining was at one time very active in Kagoshima.

SILVER

As in the case of gold, silver ores in Japan are found in the inner side of the northern and the southern area of Japan proper, owing to the fact that the neo-volcanic rocks from which the metal is chiefly derived, exist in highly developed condition

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in those particular regions. Just as in the case of gold, silver veins are mainly found in the eruptive and sedimentary rocks of the Tertiary formation. The ores exist in the form of argentite, itephanite, pyrergyrite, etc. but in Japan such minerals as galena, tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite, etc. yield larger supply of the metal. Silver mines now worked exist in the Main Island, Kyushu and Hokkaido, but are absent in Formosa and Shikoku.

COPPER

Next to coal, copper is the most important mineral production in Japan. The ores are found both on the outer and the inner side of the southern and the northern arc of Japan proper. The contact-metamorphic type is much in evidence in the southern arc, and the metasomatic type in the northern, while the vein type predominates in the inner arc, i.e. the region on the Japan Sea side. It is in the latter that greater part of the mines exist.

Kind of Ores.—Chalcopyrite and bornite are the pricipal copper ores, their gangues being chiefly quartz and calcite. The veins occur in the sedimentary and eruptive rocks of the Tertiary ages, large numbers of the principal mines being included in this group. Metasomatic deposits are represented by a complex sulphide called "kuroko," or black ore, consisting of intimate mixture of galena, zincblendes, and baryte. This is chiefly found in the Tertiary. The relative importance of the different kinds of ore as based on the production of 53 principal mines which supply about 87% of total output is as shown below:—Veins, 32 mines supplying 44.8%; beds, 11 mines, 20.9%; metasomatic deposits, 3 mines, 18%; contact-metamorphic deposits, 7 mines, 4%.

The war boom has left the copper mining industry of Japan in a crippled state owing to the cost of production remaining on a much higher level than in America, and Japan, which before the world's war ranked second to America as exporter of this metal, has lately begun to purchase it from that country, as shown in the following figures (in Eng. tons):—

Year	Production	Import	Export	Consumed	In stock
1921	52,552	12,881	9,025	75,680	8,240
1922	53,780	22,167	410	71,666	12,111
1923	59,935	6,548	476	70,594	85,894
1924	61,534	6,090	324	64,785	—
	(kwan)	(piul)	picul)		
1925	104,217	70,920	43,428	35,451*	—

* for the 1st half year only.

For the marked drop in production the close of minor mines is responsible, the leading mines operated by wealthy owners such as Hitachi by Kuhara, Ashio by Furukawa, Besshi by Sumitomo, Kosaka by Fujita, and Osarusawa and Ikuno by Mitsubishi keeping up their work practically uncurtailed. The first four mines now produce about 64% of the total output in Japan.

Manufactured Articles.—Another equally notable feature is an increased consumption of metal at home, due to the fact that the leading copper magnates have begun exporting it not as raw material but as finished articles, i.e. wire, plate, rods, electric machines, etc. all the five leading copper-mines running their own works for the purpose. What is interesting is that the

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Furukawa Firm arranged with the A.E.G., Germany, for the production of finished copper articles at its works near Ashio. It may be added that to rescue the copper industry from the menace of being swamped by the cheaper American production the Diet passed in the spring of 1921 a bill to raise the duty from ¥1.20 per catty to ¥.00.

IRON

Japan is poor in iron ores, and they consist of 1. magnetite, 2. hematite (micaceous and compact red iron), 3. limonite, 4. iron sand, the yield from these ores being estimated at roughly 5,-000,000 tons. Then there are in Korea and Formosa another 50,-000,000 tons: Manchuria has Anshantien and Penshihu mines with deposits estimated at about 80,000,000 tons, excluding ores of less than 25%. Lastly near Tsingtau, there is Kinling judged to hold 80,000,000 tons. Sand iron was very largely utilized in remote time for making swords and other kinds of cutlery and is found extensively in southern and north-eastern parts of the Main Island.

How much of all these different ores admit of economical working is still an open question. In 1921 only 87,000 tons represented the production of native ores, while the quantity imported from China and Korea and Formosa reached 765.000 tons, of which 70% came from China with which Japan is under special contract for the supply. The store in China is immense, those iron beds so far explored being estimated to contain no less than 7,000 million tons, though the enforcement of various obstructive measures unfavorable to foreign exploitation makes the supply of Chinese ores at best precarious.

Recent Development.—The enactment of a law for protecting the iron industry in 1918 resulted in increasing the number of iron works from 22 before the European War to over 300 in 1919. The output also rose in the same period from 24,000 m. tons of pig-iron and 250,000 m. tons of steel materials to 877,000 of pig-iron, 844,000 of steel and 625,000 of steel materials. The total investment at the end of 1921 amounted to ¥350,000,000 including ¥100 millions of the Government and semi-Government investment (Yawata Iron Works and South Manchuria Rly's Anshantien Works). In the same year the working capacity of the iron works amounted to 1,412,000 tons of pig iron (400,000 Govt. and 1,012,000 private), 1,083,000 tons steel (750,000 Govt. and 283,000 private), and roughly 1,450.000 tons of steel materials.

Output.—The actual output in 1921 was less than one half the capacity, i.e. 566,531 tons pig and 557,826 tons steel materials. The consumption in Japan proper is far in excess of the above figures, being estimated at 1,000,000 tons for pig and 1,200,000 for the other, which can easily be supplied at home if all the furnaces are allowed to work full time. This, however, is economically impossible in the presence of far cheaper American and Indian productions which are arriving freely in defiance of the tariff wall created to protect the home industry. In point of fact, Japan is seriously handicapped in this industry, both as regards relative poverty of iron ores and coal, next in the higher wages, as compared with China and India, and lastly in the imperfect technical development.

The statistics for the last few years ending 1925 (in French tons) is as follows:—

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Year	Production	Import	Export	Consumption
1920	314,858	994,901	8,075	1,301,684
1921	86,977	768,597	—	855,574
1922	39,744	908,337	—	948,081
1923	55,174	988,650	—	1,043,824
1924	65,269	17,752,201*	—	—
1925	64,640	18,395,157*	—	—

* in picul.

LEAD, BISMUTH, ZINC

The principal ores are in the form of galena associated with zincblende. The ores are distributed along the inner arc of Japan. Bismuth is negligible in output, and comes chiefly from Kamioka mine.

In geological formation and distribution zinc is practically identical with lead. As zincblende the ores are extensively distributed. Fukuoka is the centre of zinc. The output of zinc reached its apex of 64,989,177 "kin" valued at ¥27,215,753 in 1918 gradually to come down to 23,447,975 "kin" and ¥5,554,640 in 1924.

IRON SULPHIDE

The pyrite deposits, now so extensively used for manufacturing sulphuric acid, are extensively distributed, that is in the Main Island, Kyushu, and Shikoku.

TIN

Tin occurs in Japan as veins and deposits, the former generally in Palaeozoic and Mesozoic strata, and sometimes in granite. The deposits are found chiefly in Kyushu, and also in Tajima and Mino.

The tin industry is a new innovation, and is an enterprise of the Mitsubishi which started the refining business at its Ikuno mine in 1914. At the Firm's Osaka Smelting Works tin printing rolls are also produced.

ANTIMONY, MERCURY, ARSENIC, GRAPHITE

Occurring in the form of stibnite, antimony ores are found along the Mesozoic strata which extend from the Province of Yamato to Hyuga and Osumi in Kyushu via Tosa and Iyo in Shikoku. Encouraged by the extraordinary demand occasioned by the War, the output jumped up to over 18,000,000 "kin" in 1916, but it gradually declined. Mercury exists chiefly in Shikoku, where in Awa the Suigin mine supplies cinnabar along the plane of fault in the Mesozoic limestone. Arsenic is found in Kyushu, mostly in the form of arsenious oxide. Arsenopyrite, arsenious sulphide, and realgar are also found in Echigo and Hokkaido. Graphite was produced to the amount of 3,250,013 "kin" in 1919, to drop to 1,279,093 "kin" in 1924.

TUNGSTEN, MOLYBDENUM

Of these rare metals the former comes from Gifu, Yamanashi and a few other places. Several rich tungsten veins have been

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discovered in Korea. The other comes from Toyama, where the output of the ores was pushed up to 3,224 "kwan" during the world war.

SULPHUR

Japan being a volcanic country is naturally rich in sulphur deposits, they chiefly occurring as solfatara. Only high grade deposits alone are generally worked, i.e. those containing not less than 40%. Sulphur deposits are much in evidence at the northern corner of Formosa, the Japan Sea districts in the northern Japan, and the eastern part of Hokkaido.

PRINCIPAL METAL MINES

The leading metal mines producing not less than ¥1,000,000 worth a year all combined, including gold, silver, copper, etc. and the kind of ores, are given below (figures in unit of ¥1,000):—

Names of mines	1925 Gold	1925 Silver	1925 Copper	1925 Total incl. others	1924 Gold	1924 Silver	1924 Copper	1924 Total incl. others
Ashio	229	812	10,054	11,412	213	792	9,957	11,328
Besshi	725	555	12,854	15,423	390	421	8,014	10,468
Saganoseki .	3,252	1,120	6,505	10,877	2,627	871	6,045	9,564
Kosaka	613	736	6,281	7,644	392	642	6,752	7,796
Kamaishi ..	—	—	—	5,342	—	—	—	4,941
Ikuno	—	—	—	1,122	282	445	2,931	3,664
Osaruzawa ..	57	88	2,471	2,615	31	74	2,323	2,429
Kamioka ...	57	391	11	1,559	47	336	12	1,955
Ogoya	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,470	1,477
Kushikino ..	—	—	—	—	1,393	402	—	1,796

COAL

The coal found in Japan is bituminous and lignite, and is of Tertiary formation. The anthracite seams are rare and negligible. Of the Tertiary coal-fields those in Kyushu and Hokkaido are the most extensive and valuable. In Honshu there are no remarkable coal-fields except one extending over Iwaki and Hitachi which yields coal inferior to that of Kyushu and Hokkaido in quality as well as in quantity. The principal coal-fields in Kyushu are those of Chikuho (Chikuzen and Buzen), while in Hokkaido the coal-fields in the province of Ishikari are most important. The coal-fields now in operation aggregate 410 million "tsubo" in area in Japan proper besides 395 millions now closed down. According to the investigation made by the authorities concerned, the available quantity is distributed as follows (in 1,000 Fr. tons):—

	Amount	Rate
Kyushu	20,268	63.1
Hokkaido	5,191	17.2
Iwaki	3,042	10.1
Yamaguchi	1,610	5.3
Total incl. others.....	30,210	

As regards the industrial aspect of this mineral, the following figures quoted from the "Major Industries of Japan," issued

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by the "Oriental Economist" Tokyo, in January 1924 and the monthly return of the Finance Department may be useful:—

Investment

Year	No. of Cos.	Sub. cap. in Yen 1,000	P'd up capital
1921	330	411,385	276,251
1923	107	416,894	290,949
1924	97	400,642	399,156
1925	272	659,989	429,156

N.B.—Figures for 1922 are unknown owing to the earthquake disaster.

Output, Import, Export, etc.

The following figures show the statistics of output, import, export and consumption of coal for the whole country (in 1,000 Fr. tons):—

Year	Output	Import	Export	Consumption
1921	27,676	789	2,407	26,059
1922	29,481	1,187	1,704	28,964
1923	30,941	1,652	1,574	31,019
1924	32,312	1,978	1,711	32,578
1925	31,459	1,741	2,695	—

The perceptible decline is noticeable in output and for this the relatively higher price, about double that in America, is responsible, not to speak of the encroachment of the cheaper hydro-electricity. The high price is attributable to the distance of the principal coal-mines from industrial centres, heavy freight charges both on that account and defective facilities of loading and unloading, low efficiency of Japanese workers and lastly high wages. These discouraging factors are, it may be added, equally handicapping other industries in Japan. At any rate the freight of Hokkaido coal shipped at either Muroran or Otaru amounts to about 50% of the spot price in Tokyo.

In efficiency the daily extraction per worker at the Yubari mine is put at 0.64 tons against 0.8 in England for 1918 and 2.27 anthracite and 3.77 bituminous in America. This low efficiency is chiefly due to the poverty of the Japanese seams and the greater difficulty experienced in using mechanical contrivances.

Cost of Extraction.—All those disadvantages place the cost of extraction at a very high level. Before the War per ton cost of extraction at three colleries in the Joban districts, the nearest mining centre to Tokyo, averaged ¥3.15 but in the first half of 1922 the corresponding figures stood at ¥12.

Business Result of Colliery Cos.—Affected by such adverse circumstances, the colliery cos. are struggling hard to keep themselves afloat, and even the best paying Iriyama colliery that realized profit ranging from 74 to 117% between the 2nd half of 1917 and 1st half of 1920 and declared a dividend of 50 to 80% had to content itself in the 1st half of 1923 with profit of only 17.1% and a dividend of 10%.

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Output of the Chief Coal-Fields in Japan Proper

(Yen 1,000)

Coal-field	1924	1923	Worked by
Miike (Kyushu)	17,978	20,385	Mitsui Mining Co
Yubari (Hokkaido).....	10,014	9,774	Hokkaido Coal S.S.
Bibai („).....	6,155	6,277	Mitsubishi Mining Co.
Mitsui-Tagawa (Kyushu)	8,114	10,615	Mitsui Mining Co.
Onoura („)	11,337	11,362	Kajima Mining Co.
Futase („)	8,029	9,098	Dept. of Agr. & Fore.
Iriyama (Iwaki)	3,075	3,485	Iriyama Coal Min. Co.
Hokoku (Kyushu)	4,812	4,804	Meiji Mining & Co.
Matsushima (Nagasaki).	3,552	—	Matsushima Min. Co.
Nakatsuru (Fukuoka)...	3,097	—	Taisho Mining Co.
		6,244	Iwaki Coal Min. Co.
Uchigo (Iwaki)	7,035	4,838	Mitsubishi Co.
Namazuta (Kyushu)....	4,583	4,476	Mitsubishi Co.
Shinnyu („).....	4,803	3,840	K. Sumitomo.
Tadakuma („).....	3,719	4,148	Mitsui Mining Co.
Mitsui-Yamano („).....	3,931	4,107	Takatori & Co.
Kishima („).....	3,581	3,839	Dep't. of Navy.
Shimbara-Navy („).....	3,474	—	Mitsubishi & Co.
Ochi („).....	3,065	—	Hokkaido Colliery S.S. Co.
Shin-yubari (Hokkaido)	4,889		

The following statistics compiled by the Mining Bureau shows the details of the output of the chief coal mines for 3 years ending 1924:—

Year	Lump Yen 1,000	Dust Yen 1,000	Unscreened Yen 1,000	Peat Yen 1,000	Total incl. others Yen 1,000
1922	94,682	92,396	53,147	9,872	250,916
1923	95,940	96,265	52,195	11,371	256,694
1924	91,797	91,868	47,009	10,246	241,614

Analysis of coals from the principal coal-fields is shown below:—

Field	Name of coals	Water	Volatile matter	Coke	Ash	Sulphur	Caking quality	Specific gravity	Calorific power
Chikuho	Namazuta	1.66	42.50	52.68	3.16	0.81	Cakes and Swells	1.208	75.90
Miike	8 ft. seam	0.70	42.15	43.85	3.30	3.34	Cakes	1.273	—
Hizen	Takashima	0.98	39.08	53.52	6.53	0.65	Cakes	1.270	80.30
Ishikari	Yubari	1.46	42.89	57.11	4.54	0.30	Not	1.200	—
Jo-ban	Shiramizu	5.05	44.36	40.81	3.75	1.39	Caking	1,304	—

PETROLEUM

Petroleum veins are principally found in Tertiary terrains and, according to geologists, the oil-bearing veins extend from Formosa to Saghalien. In practice the districts bordering on the Japan Sea, especially Niigata-ken (Province of Echigo) and Akita-ken, are the oil-fields of Japan. Petroleum was known in Echigo from remote time, but it was from 1900 that the industry began to present a marked activity. The principal concessions in that district are Higashiyama, Nishiyama and Niitsu, while those in Akita are Kurokawa, Toyokawa and Michikawa, all of which date from 1913.

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In this important mining product also Japan, as in regard to coal and iron, is far from being self-supporting The consumption of petroleum in Japan by private users is estimated in the neighborhood of 2,600,000 "koku" (1 ton=6 koku) per annum. The total must reach some 5,000,000 "koku" if the consumption by the Navy is taken into account. Against this the home supply in 1921 amounted to 1,916,000, or about 60% of the private consumption. The shortage is covered with import from California, Java, Borneo and Mexico. The prospect of the industry is by no means reassuring; on the contrary, judging from the result of working in recent years the fear is entertained that the limit of economic working may have been reached, and that the hidden reservoirs are rapidly exhausting. This is indeed the conclusion to which the "Oriental Economist" has been driven in a careful survey of the situation given in the "Major Industries of Japan" already referred to, and on which this article is based.

Output.—During the ten years ending 1924 the annual yield of crude oil was returned at roughly 1,515,000 "koku". The adoption of the American rotary system in well-sinking in 1912 marked the turning point as to output but only for a while, as shown in the following figures in 1,000 "koku":—

1917	2,509	1922	1,789
1918	2,143	1923	1,576
1919	1,964	1924	1,599
1920	1,950	1925	1,651
1921	1,961	1926	1,600

Inversely to this steady decline of yield from 1917 the oil companies had to invest a larger capital, their paid-up capital growing from ¥68,328,000 in round numbers in 1921 to ¥108,959,264 in 1924.

Concessions and Prospecting Licenses.—The prospecting licenses granted are disproportionally larger than cases of actual exploitation. In 1915 the latter corresponded to 46.2% of the other, but in 1921 the ratio fell to 23.3%. On the other hand, this proportion is reversed as regards the leading oil-fields, the concessionaires being persuaded to sink new wells to make up for the declining yield of the old wells. For instance, the output at Kurokawa which reached 1,000,000 "koku" in 1915, the highest in the history of Japanese petroleum industry, has recently dropped to only 270,000 to 280,000, and in the meanwhile the number of wells had increased by about 100, while Niitsu that produced 950,000 "koku" in 1907 managed to get 550,000 in 1921 by tapping about 340 new wells.

Output of Refined Oil.—The position of the production of refined oil is indicated in the following figures in 1,000 cases:—

Year	Gasoline	Kerosene	Neutral Oil	Fuel Oil	Lubricating Oil	Total
1924	623	794	2,545	600	1,519	6,081
1925	864	793	2,483	589	1,400	6,199
1926 (estimate)	1,049	570	2,589	586	1,380	6,173

Supply and Demand.—Until about 1916 the home production of crude oil was approximately 2,600,000 koku, covering about 80 per cent. of the consumption. Since then the output gradually decreased against the fast growing demand till the volume of the home produce fell off to 1,600,000 koku in 1926, the relative ratio

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of supply to demand diminishing to only about 25 per cent. The following statistics will serve to show the situation of the demand and supply of various forms of refined oil in 1916 and 1926 (figures in koku):—

		Gasoline	Kerosene	Neutral	Fuel	Lubricating	Total
1916	Output	76,800	517,000	444,770	750,400	235,390	2,025,390
	Demand	90,870	982,400	444,760	788,600	320,000	2,626,630
1926	Output	223,600	119,000	523,500	117,400	276,000	1,259,500
	Demand	1,007,900	721,000	1,120,000	1,158,000	800,000	4,806,900

Foreign Oil in Japan.—The shortage of home supply has obliged Japan to import a large quantity of foreign oil from former times and the arrivals will probably grow on increasing in view of the declining yield from the existing wells unless new rich veins are discovered. At one time the Standard Oil Co. of America took part in competition with the native companies to exploit the oil-fields of Echigo, but since the discontinuation of this enterprise in 1907, the Standard has chiefly confined its operation to shipping refined oil, just as its foreign rivals, the Rising Sun, had been doing. The arrival of refined foreign oil during the eleven years ended 1903 averaged roughly 1,150,000 per annum. During the three years beginning 1922 the following arrivals in "koku" were recorded exclusive of the import by the Navy:—

Year	Gasoline	Kerosene	Lubricating	Fuel
1922	248,372	710,019	182,616	—
1923	269,521	661,388	183,729	92,986
1924	458,582	593,456	417,604	52,370

The import of foreign oil, both crude and refined, is steadily increasing year after year, the arrivals in the past two years being returned as follows (in 1,000 cases):—

	Crude	Gasoline	Kerosene	Lubricating	Total
1925	10,314	2,251	2,733	1,460	15,758
1926	11,789	2,924	2,567	1,799	19,079

The idea of refining the imported crude oil in Japan was once attempted by native and foreign business-men, and the Rising Sun even invested no small sum in erecting a necessary plant about 1909 in Kyushu, importing the oil from Borneo and Java. Probably in consequence of the adoption of a new tariff rate on crude oil about that time all these crude oil undertakings have fallen through.

The enterprise has recently been revived, encouraged by the low cost of the crude oil and the advance, in Japan, of the refined goods, and especially in consideration of the decline of the native output. The revived attempt became manifest about the fall of 1921 and several companies were floated with that special purpose, the supply of the oil to come from the South Seas, California, Mexico and Persia. It is a significant sign of the times that even the Japan Petroleum Co., which absorbed in 1921 its formidable rival, the Hoden, and now practically monopolises the oil industry of Japan, is said to have arranged for the import of crude oil. The most important crude oil project now started is that of the Asahi Petroleum Co. which by hiring the Rising Sun's unused plant has begun refining the crude oil obtained under contract with the Rising Sun from a South Seas island and also the Mexican oil.

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The Fuel Question

The growing demand of the Navy, shipping trade etc. for heavy oil aroused in Japan, as in some countries in the West, serious discussion of both the Government and general public on the question of fuel supply. The Navy gets the bulk of heavy oil imported from Borneo and California and undertakes the refining to the amount of 100,000 tons which will be increased to 200,000 in the near future. The Navy Fuel Dept. was created in 1921 to investigate the nature, preparation and utilization of fuel of all kinds. (See "Fuel Problem," Supplement.)

INVESTMENT IN MINING BUSINESS

The investment in mining business is steadily increasing, coal claiming the largest share followed by metals and petroleum. The progress during 1923 and 1924 may be seen from the following table, capital paid up being in ¥1,000:—

Kinds of business	1924 No. of Cos.	1924 Cap. subscribed	1924 Cap. p. u.	1923 No. of Cos.	1923 Cap. subscribed	1923 Cap. p. u.
Metal business.....	64	475,479	371,153	52	347,259	282,150
Coal „	97	400,642	269,015	107	416,894	290,949
Petroleum „	25	145,865	109,334	22	153,250	107,500
Non-metal „	20	13,651	10,503	25	23,860	18,153
Miscellaneous	160	28,415	14,540	144	28,602	11,713
Total	366	1,065,051	774,544	350	969,866	710,465

NUMBER OF MINE-WORKERS

Mine-workers and placer workers as classified by the mines they are working at are as follows:—

Mine-Workers

Year ended June	Metal	Coal	Oil-well	Total includ. others
1922	40,080	249,022	8,704	346,303
1923	41,971	278,771	7,485	332,636
1924	42,361	251,069	6,940	305,648

Total Number of Workers Employed (1,000)

Year ended June	Metal	Coal	Oil-wells	Total incl. others
1922	11,930	60,112	2,567	75,430
1923	12,577	60,063	2,247	75,879
1924	12,977	59,721	2,120	76,114

Placer-workers

December	Gold	Tin	Iron	Others	Total
1922	45	—	373	24	444
1923	39	—	181	29	249
1924	126	—	156	114	396

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Workers Employed at Metal Mines

December	Gold	Tin	Iron	Others	Total
1922	9,535	—	32,109	10,803	52,447
1923	2,709	—	9,376	4,929	17,014
1924	17,186	—	5,014	11,887	34,037

Accidents at Mines

December	No. of accidents	Casualties: Death	Severely injured	Slightly injured	Total injured
1920	193,490	1,099	5,843	197,191	203,034
1921	174,448	694	5,816	169,641	175,457
1922	164,147	585	6,277	158,756	165,033
1923	186,963	741	6,559	181,311	187,870
1924	175,080	903	7,311	168,391	175,702

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CHAPTER XXXIII

INDUSTRY

GENERAL REMARKS

Japan's industrial revolution after the Restoration, and the gradual displacement of household industry by the factory system, and handwork by machines were most marked after the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-5. The growth of national consciousness resulted in the creation of factories of manifold kinds and this activity was especially conspicuous in the spinning industry. By the time of the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5 the mechanical industry had made a great stride while the chemical industry appeared on the scene. The promotion of electric supply business was also a new feature of the times. It should be added that for this rapid development of our industry, the technical education encouraged both by the Government and general public played an important part. The European war had the effect of stimulating and carrying all industrial activities to a state of unprecedented prosperity, for not only were all manufactures sufficiently developed to meet the demand at home but could produce enough to ship a large quantity abroad. Especially noteworthy was the activity of shipbuilding, iron, steel, chemicals, ceramics, woollen fabrics, machines and various other industries supplying articles of daily use. Japan was no longer a mere imitator of the Western method in her industry but was now in the position to develop her own originality, thanks to the establishment of laboratories of the latest type and the further progress of technical education. The rapid growth of the manufacturing and other industries was not an unmixed good, for in their haste to meet foreign orders, even at exceptionally low rates, Japanese manufacturers not unfrequently did not scruple to ship abroad articles of inferior quality. To recover this impaired reputation and the foreign markets closed to their productions, Japanese manufacturers, under strong warning from the authorities, have started a movement to adopt measures intended to prevent the appearance of shoddy goods.

Deflation of Contraction:—As the only expedient for self-preservation, almost all the manufacturers have been obliged to restrict the output unduly expanded during the war boom. The first restriction was called for soon after the post-bellum reaction and was aimed at clearing the heavy stock left as a drag on the market with the restoration of peace. The restriction was temporarily suspended, in some fields of manufacturing industries at least, when the stock in the Tokyo-Yokohama districts was destroyed in the disaster of 1923. With the lapse of this temporary activity in the fall of 1924, the manufacturers had to meet the necessity of effecting drastic readjustment of their abnormal position that had been delayed by the earthquake disaster. The result was the second period and more thorough contraction that set in about that time and this heroic measure

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seems, it is satisfactory to see, to have been carried out for larger half of all the economic and industrial organizations in Japan, thereby giving hope for their recovery of normal condition sooner or later.

FACTORIES AND EMPLOYEES

The official statistics of factories employing over 5 operatives are as follows:—

	No. of factories			No. of Operatives		
	Run by motive power	Run by manual power	Total	Male	Female	Total
1921 ..	71,321	16,077	87,398	798,838	887,515	1,686,353
1922 ..	33,660	12,767	46,427	834,314	856,705	1,691,019
1923 ..	35,360	12,426	47,786	838,197	926,936	1,765,133
1924 ..	37,141	11,253	48,394	859,783	929,835	1,789,618

The sudden decline in the number of factories run by motive power in and after 1922 is the unfavorable reaction after the war boom. In the case of factories run by manual power, only those employing 5 operatives or over are included. Classified according to the nature of industry the figures for these factories, horse power, etc., in 1924 are as follows:—

	Factories run by motive power	Factories run by manual power	No. of Workers
Textile	14,306	2,977	935,093
Mechanical	6,112	884	236,619
Chemical	3,316	1,760	111,530
Comestibles	6,720	2,994	169,214
Miscellaneous	4,587	802	337,162
Govt. works	—	—	147,139
Total	35,041	9,417	1,936,794

Development of Motive Powers.—Figures of H.P. for 1924 are classified as follows according to the kind of engines used:—

	Horse power			Horse power
Steam	477,561	Motor		1,485,674
Steam turbine	760,311	Water wheel	Turbine.	595,062
Gas	55,030		Pelton's.	245,242
Oil	12,818		Japanese	7,445

(For other details concerning labor such as the question of working hours, relative ratio of male and female operatives, wages, etc. readers are referred to the Chapter on Labor and Social Problems).

1. SPINNING AND WEAVING

(1) SPINNING

(A) Cotton Spinning

According to the report of the Japan Spinners' Association formed by 64 companies which practically control over 90% of the total of this particular industry, the paid-up capital amounted to over ¥395 millions and reserves ¥223 millions, at the end of June, 1925, the number of factories over 242. As regards the number

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of working spindles, Japan ranks 7th on the list of leading spinning countries of the world.

The progress of the cotton spinning in Japan is indeed quite creditable, for in 30-40 years it has attained the position of foremost importance in her industrial scheme, the export of cotton yarns and fabrics amounting to 25-30% of the total value of Japan's export trade in recent years.

This development is all the more remarkable as Japan has to contend with adverse circumstances, being dependent upon foreign supply for raw materials and machinery. The drawback has been partially compensated by cheap female labor, nearness to the world's greatest market of cotton yarns, China and other Eastern countries, and peculiar skill in mixing up Indian, American and Chinese cotton. The domestic and Chinese demand for coarse yarns under No. 20 counts, for which unskilled female labor can fully be utilized, may also be mentioned in this connection.

Japanese Spinning Mills in China

The Japanese spinning enterprise in China is represented by 976,472 spindles in Shanghai, 237,344 in Tsingtao, 73,024 in Manchuria, 20,333 in Hankow; total 1,307,176, in 1925. There are besides 65,000 bought from a certain English mill and 125,000 Chinese spindles managed by Japanese under trust. The Japanese activity in this particular field in China therefore comes to nearly 1,500,000 which amounts to more than 40% of the total in operation in that country. What is remarkable about the spinning business is that almost all the cotton mills run by native or allen capitalists have so far belied their anticipation. The Japanese concerns are relatively best but even their shares stand far below par, that of the Nikka, for instance, being quoted below the paid-up sum, though it has declared dividend of 10% for some terms past. Considering the various advantages favoring that land, as cheapness of labor and raw material, saving of import duty, etc. this phenomenon is really enigmatical. The explanation offered is that it is probably due to the thievish and corruptible propensity of the Chinese, ignorance of laborers, high rate of interest, and excessive development of individualism at the expense of cooperative spirit.

Shanghai is the most important centre and contributes over two-thirds both of spindles and looms, of Chinese, Japanese and foreign mills. In consequence the export of Japanese cotton yarns and fabrics to Shanghai has declined, the decrease being more marked in coarser yarns than in finer grades.

Present Tendency

To meet the changing situation Japanese spinners have begun to direct their attention to the manufacture of (1) finer counts and of superior quality, (2) cotton stuffs of various descriptions, as sheetings, towels, blankets, hosiery, shirts, etc. The new policy requires higher technical skill than can be expected from the 2 shift system, day and night, still prevailing in most Japanese mills. No skilled labor can be developed under such uncongenial conditions.

The Quantitative and Qualitative Progress

A significant change has lately been noticed in the quality of

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the output, for yarns between No. 21 and No. 42 counts have materially increased with a corresponding decrease in coarser grades below No. 20 counts. Appended is the statistics for the three years ended 1923, figures representing bales:—

Year	Thick (up to No. 20)	Medium (up to No. 42)	Thin (above No. 42)	Per cent. Thick	Medium	Thin
1921	 1,336,866	434,832	39,653	73.8	24.0	2.2
1922	 1,613,633	564,546	50,068	72.4	25.3	2.3
1923	 1,316,702	401,001	41,727	74.8	22.8	2.4

Disposal of Cotton Yarns

The following table summarizes the relation between supply and demand (in bales):—

Year	Output	Imported	Exported	Consumed by Cos. for weaving purpose	Consumed at home
1920	1,816,976	5,121	304,925	473,958	1,043,219
1921	1,811,350	2,579	292,261	449,408	—
1922	2,228,246	3,122	394,062	534,588	—
1923	2,171,153	—	248,324	600,001	—
1924	2,072,818	—	264,427	612,594	1,195,797
1925	2,436,786	—	293,026	682,955	1,459,899
1926 (up to June).	1,314,514	—	124,545	372,269	820,174

Raw Materials Imported.—In the absence of raw cotton at home Japan must rely upon China, India, U.S.A., etc. for its supply. The American cotton is arriving in larger quantity, owing to the gradual improvement in the quality of yarns produced. The imports in the last two years are classified as follows according to countries and including cotton in the seed and ginned cotton (in ¥1,000):—

Year	U.S.A.	India	China	Africa	Straits Settlements	Others	Total
1923	177,550	236,852	39,220	19,541	820	12,186	513,172
1924	204,918	311,646	71,151	16,425	921	210	605,274
1925	360,167	477,027	49,975	35,710	434	40	923,355

Financial Aspects

The business aspect of the spinning companies has, taken on the whole, been far more favorable than that of any other lines of equal importance. Details are shown below:—

Working		Capital p. u. (Yen 1000)	Reserves (Yen 1000)	Per cent of profit	Dividend
1918	1st half.....	124,355	67,702	88.0	52.7
	2nd „	135,594	80,229	92.6	49.7
1920	1st „	247,080	124,248	92.1	48.4
	2nd „	273,235	156,970	33.8	26.5
1922	1st „	313,912	185,268	39.8	25.0
	2nd „	313,763	195,245	33.5	23.5
1924	1st „	329,561	200,722	23.9	16.2
	2nd „	344,620	206,390	25.9	16.3
1925	1st „	204,814	150,753	40.9	22.3
	2nd „	207,833	154,733	37.3	21.6

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Average Working Spindles Per Day

Year	Rings	Mules	Looms	Throwing spindles
1914	2,365,000	49,405	24,224	320,800
1921	4,116,000	44,510	54,994	533,384
1922	4,472,000	45,500	60,765	602,032
1923	4,422,000	14,370	64,460	510,081
1924	5,101,000	25,150	68,579	685,995
1925	5,266,000	26,040	71,702	723,824

Thrown yarns produced in 1924 amounted to over ¥39.7 millions.

(B) Silk and Hempen Spinning

Silk spinning is generally a subsidiary business of leading cotton mills as Kanegafuchi, Fuji, Nagoya, etc. The official statistics give the output of spun silk in 1923 at 993,628 "kan" valued at about ¥45 millions, similar figure for 1924 being returned as 1,115,424 "kan" valued at a little over ¥40 millions.

Hempen spinning and weaving business is conducted by the Teikoku Seima which absorbed the Nippon Seima in 1927. According to the official statistics the position of this industry for 1924 is represented by these figures:—

No. of mills 14; average working spindles per day 64,697; hemp consumed about 3,500,000 "kan" and output of yarns 2,068,-016 "kan" valued at ¥21,502,689. Besides, there were 23,908 weaving families employing 36,620 looms, the total output for 1924 being valued at about ¥34,599,000.

(C) The Rayon Indutry

Started in 1918, the development of the industry has since been remarkable. The situation of the industry is indicated by the following figures:—

	1925	1926
Output	3,200,000	5,600,000
Import	716,611	3,302,000
Consumption	4,200,000	7,600,000

Until 1926 the two oldest mills of Japan, Teikoku Jinken and Asahi Kenshoku, supplied about 90% of the total production, but since then six new mills have been created, viz., Toyo Jinken, Mie Jinken, Kawagoye Jinken, Nihon Rayon, Tokyo Rayon, and Kurashiki Cotton Spinning Co. These eight mills are capable to turn out, it is estimated, some 437,000 lbs. a day, or about 16,000,-000 a year. From this it may be concluded that there is the possibility of the market being over-supplied, for in spite of the ¥94 duty imposed per 100 lbs. the arrival of foreign goods may not decline owing to their lower quotation. Of the foreign arrivals the Italian goods formed in 1926 about 30% and the English 20%.

(2) TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Japan's textile industry is more than self-sufficient both in cotton and silk piece goods so that no small quantity of these textiles is shipped to foreign markets. The productions are however defective in one important respect. In other words they

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lack cosmopolitan quality as regards width and length. Those intended for home market measure only 1 ft. in width and 28-30 in length and are therefore not fit for foreign market. Fabrics that are wider are restricted to calico shirtings, sheetings, "Kaiki," etc., that are either of recent origin or are intended for export. A movement is now on foot to remove this defect. The official statistics are as follows:—

Statistics on Textile Industry

Year	Factories	Looms: Motor driven	Looms: Hand looms	Operatives (average per day)	Output
1922	269,357	334,817	377,800	698,360	1,381,074,496
1923	267,375	427,143	367,292	700,349	1,428,083,500
1924	249,860	260,222	348,206	669,355	1,531,870,041

The output of fabrics is classified as follows (¥1,000):—

Year	Silk fabrics	Silk and cotton mixed fabrics	Cotton fabrics	Hemren fabrics	Miscellaneous
1922	421,551	104,091	639,028	29,913	29,104
1923	405,151	91,817	694,319	28,384	26,704
1924	425,724	91,534	746,241	34,599	29,961

Note:—Data on woolen textiles are given elsewhere.

(A) Cotton Fabrics

The apex of prosperity was reached in 1919, when the output amounted in value to over ¥1,034,000,000. Experiencing adverse turn subsequently many small shops for manufacturing stuffs for home consumption have been closed. The number of factories, operatives, etc. in the last few years is as follows:—

Year	No. of factories	Run by motive power	Daily average No. operatives	Value of output Yen 1,000,000
1920	4,556	3,202	137,381	693
1921	110,720	6,149	338,764	639
1923	111,215	6,764	335,432	694
1924	100,810	6,433	318,178	746

Note:—Factories employing under 5 operatives are excluded.

Staple Products (in 1,000)

Wide

Year	White cloth (yards)	Striped stuff (pieces)	Flannel (yards)	Crape (yards)	Total value incl. others
1923	1,164,118	83,148	221,185	78,576	¥419,669
1924	1,117,381	111,410	168,475	73,536	499,484

Narrow

	(Rolls)	(Rolls)		(Rolls)	
1923	138,052	53,789	—	3,848	¥274,650
1924	93,467	41,663	—	2,762	246,757

(B) Silk Fabrics

Of the silk piece goods for export "habutaye" is the most important item, occupying two-thirds of the total value of ship-

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ment. The other silk goods exported are "kaiki," "chirimen" (crape), "kohaku", pongees, etc. A considerable amount of "kaiki" was shipped abroad formerly, but the deterioration of the quality has seriously affected the export. Ordinary pongees are now extensively produced in Gifu with yarns imported from China. The Fuji pongee, which forms the bulk of the export pongees, is of recent origin for which the credit goes to the Fuji Gassed Yarn Mill. Made of spun silk, there are two varieties, heavy and light, the former resembling the Chinese pongee and the latter "habutaye," and though less lustrous is stronger. It is largely used for silk shirts. Other kinds of silk fabrics are mostly for domestic market, and generally produced by women by hand-machines. For costly fabrics as satin, silk crape, brocade, Nishijin (Kyoto), Kiryu, Ashikaga, etc. are noted. Kiryu in particular has made rapid growth as the manufacturing center of foreign-going articles. The Drapers' Guild there takes charge of orders placed.

Official data on silk, and silk and cotton fabrics are as follows:—

Year	Establishments employing power looms	No. employing hand looms	Daily average No. operative
1924	9,954	106,171	244,629

Staple Exports (in 1,000)

Year	Habutaye Yen	Kabeori & Crapes (yards)	Satin (yards)	Pongee (yards)	Taffeta & Poplin (yards)
1923	38,305	5,019	6,680	2,017	469
1924	57,368	8,399	8,330	—	454
1925	36,883	10,716	7,934	20,142	505
1926	36,250	26,500	7,500	19,000	—

Note:—The greatest customers for "habutaye" are the U.S.A., England and France, those for satin, the U.S.A., China and India. About half of export crape goes to Australia and Canada while the bulk of pongee silk is taken up by the U.S.A.

(C) Woolen Goods

With a history extending more than a generation, for the first woolen cloth mill, the Gov. Senju Woolen Factory, was created in 1876, this is the most backward of all textile industries, owing to absence of all essential factors for the building up of the industry, i.e. absence of raw materials, machinery, and skilled labor. It was by turning out plain stuffs for soldiers and sailors' uniform and for similar purposes that the Government mill and the Goto mill, est. 1878, the only private enterprise in this line for long time, could keep running. The abnormal prosperity which this industry enjoyed during the war boom, for the Japanese woolen mills were even enabled to export no small quantity of cloth, serges, etc. to Russia and other markets which were cut off from supply of European goods, abruptly stopped with the cessation of the war. The Japanese mills have since been experiencing with growing intensity the pressure of foreign fabrics, principally English, which continued to arrive in large quantities, as the 25% specific duty as fixed in 1908 practically amounted to only 5 or 6 ad valorem considering the fact that the market price of the article had been trebled since the great war. In these circumstances Japanese mills have little hope, they plead, to produce thinner and finer quality. In view of this the tariff

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was afterward increased to 57.50-90.00 per 100 kin (subject to the 100% luxury ad valorem duty for the time being temporarily since August '22).

Leading Companies and Their Business Result

The leading companies of comparatively older origin in this particular line are:—

Nippon Keori (Hyogo-ken), Tokyo Keori, Tokyo Muslin, Toyo Muslin (Tokyo), Osaka Keori, Muslin Boseki (Osaka), Jomo Muslin (Gumma-ken).

The rate of profit of 6 leading cos. for 1925 was as follows:—

Name of Cos.	Cap. p. u. (Yen 1,000)	Rate of Profit (percent.)
Nippon Keori	25,671	3.27
Tokyo Keori	16,000	0.84
Toyo Muslin	11,025	1.40
Muslin Boseki	16,250	1.58
Mammo Keori	1,950	—
Tokyo Muslin	19,232	—

(D) Muslin-de-Laine

This industry is more favorably placed than that of heavier woolen stuffs chiefly because the Japanese mills in this line are less pressed by European rivals than in the case of the other, the goods are intended for wider circles of consumers and because they generally combine other lines, as manufacture of calico, cashmere, cotton yarns, etc. This light stuff as manufactured in France, Germany, etc. was originally intended for Far Eastern markets, but just as European cotton yarns of coarser grade were practically supplanted in time by the production of the countries which at first depended upon foreign supply, muslin-de-laine also met a similar fate at least as regards Japan. It was in 1905 that Japanese muslin-de-laine first appeared on the export list, 97,000 yards in all, as against the import that was returned in the same year at 11,363,000 yards.

The relation has subsequently been reversed, and while the foreign fabrics disappeared from the customs returns after 1917 the figures of export maintained a respectable level. What is noteworthy is that there is no small number of hand-weavers, especially in the neighborhood of Nagoya, whose work admits of great elasticity according to the condition of the market.

Data on Woolen Fabrics

Year	No. factories employing power looms	No. factories employing hand looms	Daily average No. of operatives	Muslin in Yen 1,000	Flannel in Yen 1,000
1923	227	531	47,114	90,418	2,991
1924	344	457	52,762	91,884	5,182

Year	Serges (in Yen 1,000)	Blankets (in Yen 1,000)	Striped woolen cloths (in Yen 1,000)	Miscellaneous (in Yen 1,000)	Total incl. others (in Yen 1,000)
1923	6,714	8,605	7,489	9,114	180,484
1924	11,025	9,551	8,070	24,835	202,390

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Import of Raw Materials (in 1,000)

Year	Tops		Wool	
	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen
1922	5,922	15,745	50,593	39,621
1923	8,451	23,819	48,331	56,193
1924	8,089	26,281	44,635	61,760
1925	8,593	33,891	52,609	87,182

Staple Items of Exports and Imports (in 1,000)

	Export				Import			
	Cloths & serges		Blankets		Cloths & serges		Blankets incl. travelling rugs	
	S. yard	Yen	S. yard	Yen	S. yard	Yen	S. yard	Yen
1923 ..	155	562	2	424	11,911	23,520	477	1,086
1924 ..	134	383	1	147	17,708	35,518	501	1,198
1925 ..	190	502	1	183	14,423	38,494	133	774

Statistics on Muslin (in 1,000)

Year	Output Yard	Import		Export	
		Yard	Yen	Yard	Yen
1921	72,408	—	—	480	653
1922	89,300	—	—	795	748
1923	136,712	—	—	797	783
1924	139,279	—	—	1,659	1,592
1925	—	—	—	2,650	2,739

II. ELECTRIC AND GAS INDUSTRIES

A. ELECTRIC INDUSTRY

General Remarks

The first private electric Co. Japan ever had was the Tokyo Electric Light Co. that began to operate in 1887 and of course the power was generated by coal burning. It was not till 1891 that hydro-electric enterprise began to exist. Interesting to note, the successful canal work for leading the water of Lake Biwa to Kyoto, and completed in 1890, suggested this novel electric business. As might be expected, coal-burning current was at first far in excess of the volume of water-power, but with the growing rise of the price of coal, especially from about the close of the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-5, the attention of the enterprising public was more powerfully drawn to the advantage of white coal. The scope of work, however, was still very much limited owing to imperfect experience of our electric engineers and other causes. The success realized in 1907 by the Tokyo Electric Co. in transmitting from Yamanashi prefecture to Tokyo, 50 miles, 55,000 volts was a turning point in the history of electric engineering in Japan. In 1914 the Inawashiro Hydro-electric Co., subsequently merged in the Tokyo Electric Light Co., completed the far more ambitious work of transmitting 115,000 volts of super high pressure current from Inawashiro to Tokyo, 150 miles, and our engineers now sufficiently demonstrated their capability to undertake hydro-electric work of any magnitude.

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Latest Development

In the amount of capital invested and in the rapid expansion of work the hydro-electric industry easily stands first among all the industrial enterprises of Japan. What specially marks it is the growing tendency shown lately of concentration of different companies under the control of a few big establishments. The Tokyo Electric Light Co. has absorbed several cos. and now it commands the total subscribed capital of about ¥300 millions, the largest corporation of all in Japan. The Toho Electric Power Co. of Nagoya has in a similar manner grown to a big concern of about ¥140 millions, while its sister co., the Daido Denryoku of Osaka (cap. ¥113 mil.) succeeded in March 1922 in transmitting 70,000 volts to Osaka from its plant at the river Kiso and also contemplates supplying Tokyo, a distance of over 300 miles. The lighting stage has been passed and the power stage has followed.

As may be judged from the natural features of the land the districts forming the broadest section in Central Japan contain the most important heads for electric generation. The river system of Kiso exploited by Daido Elc. Co., of Kurobe by Nippon Elc. Power Co., and some other heads, all in the Alpine tableland, supply to Tokyo-Yokohama, Kyoto-Osaka-Kobe, and Nagoya districts, high pressure of about 154,000 volts. As regards the volume of water power available, the river Shinano stands first with 721,575 h.p. as average capacity per annum. Details are shown in the subjoined table.

Available Water-Power

The final researches conducted by the Government and concluded in 1923 estimate that the total volume of water power that can be developed from 2822 heads existing in Japan proper is 6,415,000 h.p. in drought, maximum of 14,093,000 h.p., at normal level and the yearly average 11,933,000 h.p. The electric undertakings in operation at the end of 1924 numbered 4,472, including both Government and private, and representing 1,470,000 k.w. for water power, 760,000 for fire-burning, total 2,230,000 k.w. There were besides 1,270,000 k.w. water and fire combined remaining uncompleted, so that Japan possesses theoretically immense reserve power awaiting exploitation.

Rivers and the Average Potential Amount of H.P.s per annum

The following table gives the names of principal rivers in the Eastern and Western zones with their average yearly amount of H.P.s, the rivers being divided for convenience into those emptying into the Japan Sea and those into the Pacific Ocean:

Japan Sea Group

Names of Rivers	Average Amount of h.p.s	Names of Rivers	Average Amount of h.p.s
Akano	536,243	Joganji	92,856
Hime	145,287	Mogami	213,785
Kurobe	311,220	Shinano	721,575
Kuzuryu	120,656	Sho	292,268
Jintsu	416,341	Tetori	80,464

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Pacific Ocean Group

Names of Rivers	Average Amount of h.p.s.	Names of Rivers	Average Amount of h.p.s.
Abukuma	111,507	Kitakami	114,574
Fuji	288,872	Oh-i	151,546
Kino	72,187	Tenryu	594,062
Kiso	686,115	Tone	158,460

Dry Season.—The dry season comes twice a year in Japan for a short period both in winter and summer, when the available power of a Japanese river decreases about 40 per cent. from the normal. The average decrease of all rivers at any time is, however, estimated at 20 per cent. in Japan. The shortage during the dry season is met by auxiliary steam plants.

Largest Load Centres

The three largest load centres in Japan are Kei-Hin (around Tokyo and Yokohama), Chukyo (around Nagoya) and Kei-Han (around Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe).

The territory around the three centres may also be divided into two zones.

1. Eastern zone with centre in Kei-Hin district (Tokyo and Yokohama).
2. Western zone with centre in Chukyo district (Nagoya) and Kei-Han district (Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe).

These two zones are geographically separated by the Japanese Alps and the River Tenryu.

Large Transmission

The existing large transmission lines under operation are listed below:—

Name of Company and Transmission Line	Distance in Miles
Eastern Zone:	
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	
Inawashiro Line	140
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	
Joetsu Line	130
Kei-Hin Electric Power Co.	
Kohshu Line	125
Average Eastern Zone.....	132
Western Zone:	
Daido Electric Power Co. (sister co. of the Toho Co.)	
Suhara-Osaka Line	150
Nippon Elec. Power Co.	
Sasatsu and Osaka Line.....	190
Average Western Zone.....	170

Generation and Frequency

According to the investigation made by the Toho Electric Power Co., Ltd. the amount of power generated at different frequencies at the end of June of each year is as follows:—

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Year	Kw. at 50 Cycles	Kw. at 60 Cycles	Kw. at Misc. Frequencies	Total
1913	117,000	137,000	60,000	314,000
1915	160,000	234,000	80,000	474,000
1917	290,000	297,000	104,000	691,000
1919	387,000	429,000	38,000	899,000
1921	504,000	708,000	194,000	1,316,000

Since June, 1921, the installation of the 60-cycle machines has surpassed that of 50 cycles, and it may be said that at present the ratio of 50- to 60-cycle power plants is 2 to 3.

Electric Machines and Apparatuses

Japan is now self-supporting in telegraphic and telephone apparatuses, electric fans, and similar minor articles; has so far advanced in technical skill that generators of the size of 20,000 kilo-volt ampere, motors of several thousand h.p., motors for steel-rolling, weaving, etc. are turned out at such big works as Shibaura Works, Mitsubishi's Kobe Shipyard, Kawakita Works, Kuhara's Hidachi Eng. Works, etc. As in the case of dynamos described above, Japan is still obliged to import high-grade electric machines of foreign-make. An interesting sign of the times is the alliance recently effected between Japanese works and foreign makers, i.e. the Shibaura Works and the G. E.; the Tokyo Denki and the Westinghouse; Furukawa Firm and Siemens-Schuckert; and the Nippon Dento and the W. E. This alliance has proved highly beneficial to both parties.

Figures for the last two years available are as follows in ¥1,000:—

Year	Electric Machines, etc.	Bulbs, etc.	Wires & cords	Total
1923	82,721	15,722	90,803	189,246
1924	88,765	18,030	87,736	194,531

Supply of Power

With the steady demand for power for diverse chemical industries hydro-electric enterprises have made a striking progress. In 1915 the power supplied for all different purposes totalled over 486,000 h.p., to increase about four and a half times in ten years, i.e. to 1,823,000 in 1924.

Motors as classified by use are as follows for 1925:—

	No.	H. P.
Weaving and dyeing.....	42,844	318,233
Iron foundry and Mechanical ind....	31,985	390,923
Chemical industry	16,981	320,332
Comestibles and beverages.....	74,539	193,541
Mining and refinery.....	6,662	273,384
Others	70,745	326,822
Total	243,756	1,823,235

Compared with the figures for 1915 the total h.p. has gained as much as 1,333,000.

Electric Light

Lamps installed were reported at the end of 1924 as 24,447,632 in Japan proper representing 404,210,635 c.p. These correspond to 218 lamps per 100 households, and to 42 with 681 c.p. per 100

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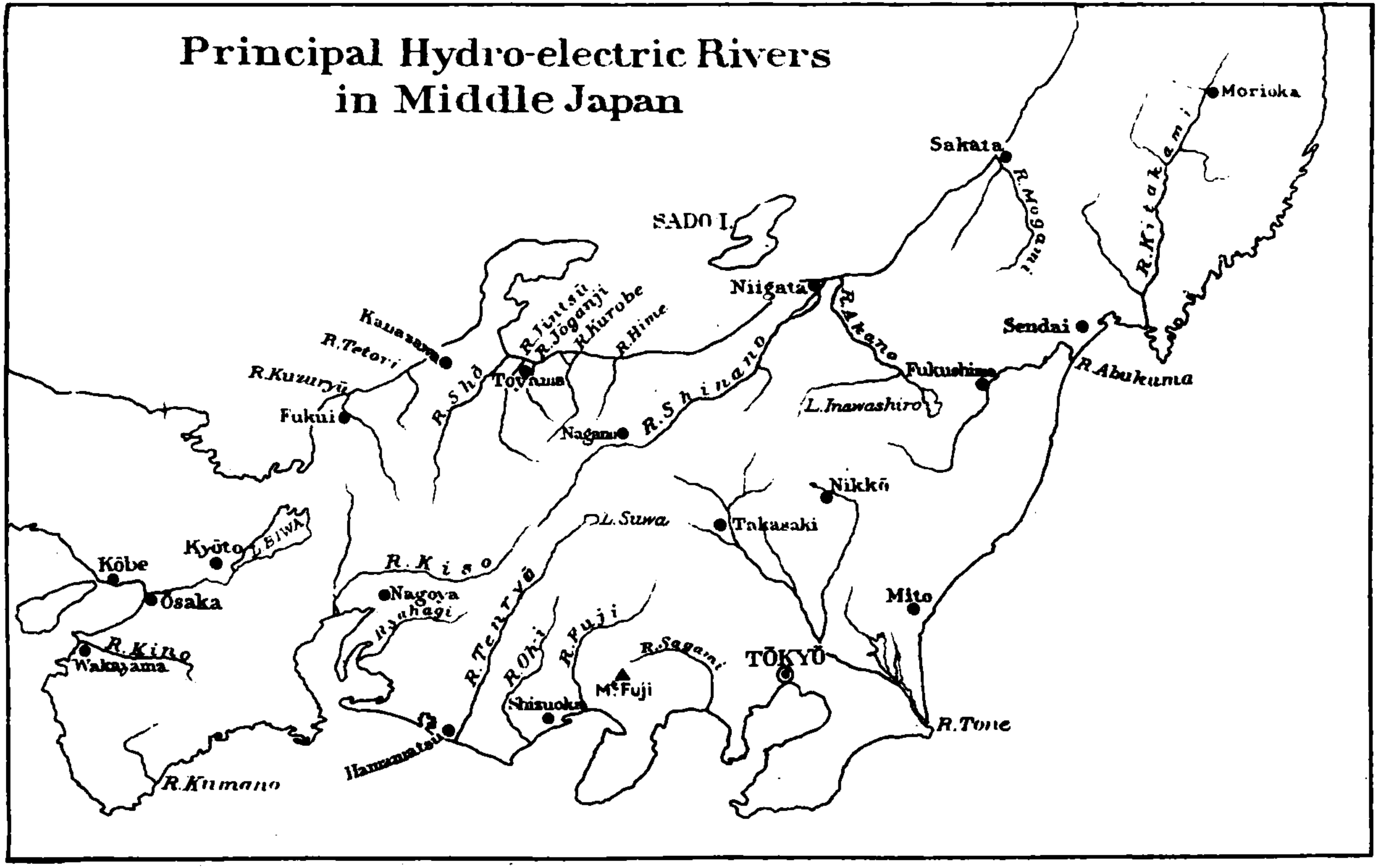
Principal Hydro-electric Rivers in Middle Japan



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people. The average c.p. was 17 against 10 in 1915. Of the total lighting installations as existing at the end of 1924 those on metre system numbered 5,270,000, or about 22%. The six premier cities of Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe, Yokohama and Nagoya claimed 4,786,000 lamps representing 104,910,000 c.p., or about 20% and 26% of the total for the whole country.

Financial Aspects

As alluded before the electric industry occupies as regards the total capital invested the foremost place among all the industrial enterprises of Japan. With the marked development effected recently in the scope of work this particular economic activity has in fact become financially one of international importance. Indeed it has succeeded in inducing American and British capitalists to lend their spare hoardings, as shown in the Chapter on Finance. The following figures will show main financial features:—

Year	Gross cap. Yen 1,000	P. u. capital Yen 1,000	Con'dated capital Yen 1,000	Debentures & loans Yen 1,000	Profit Yen 1,000	Ratio to p. u. cap.
1915	594,705	488,587	600,222	107,557	37,896	7.7%
1919	1,065,886	762,124	859,300	172,726	88,116	11 %
1924	2,615,582	2,012,205	2,466,586	760,327	217,249	11 %

The investment classified by kind of business makes the following table in unit of ¥1,000:—

Kind	Gross cap.	P. u. cap.	Con'dated cap.	Debentures & loans
Electric supply	¥1,061,453	¥ 772,246	¥1,017,095	¥416,322
Electric R'ly.	185,465	120,222	138,682	39,817
Two combined	1,368,664	1,119,737	1,310,809	304,188

Rating

Rating for lighting and supply of power has on the whole made perceptible increase in recent years, as shown below:—

Year	10 c. p.	16 c. p.	1 kwt. hour
1924	75.6 sen	91.1 sen	21.2 sen
1925	75.2 „	90.3 „	20.7 „
1919	65.4 sen	81.0	
1920	78.0 „	90.0	

Supply of Power

	Daytime 1 h. p.	1 k. w.
1924	¥9.00	7.3 sen
1925	9.12	7.5 „

Electro-Chemical Industry

In the pre-war days this particular industry was confined to the production of galvanized copper, calcium carbide, nitrogen-fertilizers, etc., but at present the sphere of work comprises other fields, i.e. iron and steel foundry, and manufactures of alloy, cement, bleaching powder, potasium chlorate, etc. The high water mark was attained in 1918 when the output represented ¥166 millions, but it has dropped subsequently. The total output in 1924 amounted to ¥111,946,000 of which the bulk consisted of only two items, i.e. copper and gold-silver amounting to

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¥63,877,000 while calcium carbide, nitrogen and ammonium sulphate were valued at ¥26,841,000.

Business Result of Electro-Chemical Industry

Year	Subscribed Capital (Yen 1,000)	Cap. p. u. (Yen 1,000)	Reserve (Yen 1,000)
1923	16,500	11,767	1,905
1924	16,500	11,899	1,842
1925	17,500	16,350	1,466

B. GAS INDUSTRY

The gradual encroachment of electricity upon the gas industry, especially for lighting purposes, has begun seriously to affect the prosperity of this business. Then an advance of price of material and wages far in excess over the advanced rate of charges on consumers seriously hampers the development of the business. Its monopolistic nature involving strict control of the supervising authorities, any proposal to raise the rates creates loud agitation of demagogues and interested parties. Under such circumstances some provincial companies have even dissolved themselves. At present the by-products such as coal-tar, coke and hartshorn are more important, for it is to them that this industry owes its decent existence. The relative proportion of gas for different purposes is shown below:—

Year ended	No. of lamps	Heating installations	Motor inst'tions	Motive h. p.
Mar. 1921	1,239,331	956,401	1,184	11,455
„ 1922	1,224,776	1,009,847	966	9,938
„ 1923	1,163,641	1,194,330	867	9,415
„ 1924	401,995	396,037	599	7,058
„ 1925	479,131	1,235,060	568	9,095

The situation of the industry is as follows:—

Year ended	No. of works	P. u. capital Yen 1,000	Production 1,000 c. ft.	By-products: Coke English ton	By-products: Coal-tar koku
Mar. 1921.....	77	170,310	10,401,694	496,713	163,195
„ 1922.....	75	276,272	10,822,831	470,699	174,919
„ 1923.....	76	416,156	12,263,347	493,260	192,268
„ 1924.....	77	449,686	12,464,330	437,769	197,620
„ 1925.....	79	114,506	13,401,000	420,264	203,540

The following figures will explain the business position of the gas industry in Japan:—

Balance Sheet

Year	Profit (Yen 1,000)	Ratio to p. u. cap.	Dividend (Yen 1,000)	Per cent.
1921	4,352	13.7	3,039	9.6
1922	4,395	14.6	2,840	9.4
1923	9,193	27.9	2,680	8.1
1924	4,390	12.8	3,182	9.4
1925	7,944	13.6	5,342	9.2

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III. MECHANICAL INDUSTRY

A brief survey of the situation of some of the important mechanical industries in Japan will be given in this section, the information being based on the latest edition of the Kogyo Nenkan (Industrial Year Book) published by the Kosei-kai, Tokyo.

Motors

Water-wheels.—The Dengyo-sha, Hidachi Works, and Okumura Electric Co. are principal makers in this line, the machines now turned out by them being of high-grade quality and developing tens of thousand kilowatts. The growing activity of water-power exploitation at home and in neighboring countries gives a good promise for the future of this particular mechanical industry.

Steam Turbines.—For turbines of various types of excellent make the Mitsubishi and Kawasaki Shipyards, Osaka Iron Works, etc. are noted. The Navy arsenals are no less active in this work so that the home manufacture is now sufficient to meet the requirements of warships. The native makers can now turn out turbines of over 10,000 kilowatt capacity for use other than marine.

Diesel Engines.—In petroleum semi-Diesel engines, especially those of 30 to 100 H.P. capacity made by the Niigata and Ikegai Iron Works are of wide repute as motors equipped to fishing vessels and have largely contributed to the recent development of the fishing industry. It is significant to note that the Niigata Iron Works has secured the patent right of Millies Vicker Co. of England and the Kobe Steel Works that of Sulzer Co. of Switzerland, and are manufacturing turbines of over 600 H.P. of these special types.

Smaller size petroleum engines for agricultural purpose are in great demand recently, the Kubota Iron Works and Tobata Company being leading manufacturers in the line.

In air engines Japan has practically attained a stage of self-supply, and the Army arsenals and the Mitsubishi Internal Combustion Engines Works are now turning out engines of Salmson, Ispano-Suiza and Nevia type of excellent make and efficiency.

Electric Apparatuses, Machines, etc.

The leading concerns with paid-up capital of over one million yen in this industry are the Shibaura Engineering Works, Hidachi Works, Mitsubishi Electric, Okumura Electric, Fuji Electric, Kawakita Electric, Yasukawa Electric, etc. The number of workers employed by them reaches 12,000. The average annual output of those and other smaller establishments for the past four years is as follows (in ¥1,000):—

Dynamos and electric dynamos	10,000
Motors	17,000
Transformers	28,000
Other electric apparatuses & supplies	120,000

In the manufacture of electro-meters, indicators, other electrical supplies and telegraphic machines the home industry has already reached the stage of self-sufficiency. The Shibaura

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Engineering Works and Tokyo Electric Co. are well known for their meters of the American General Electric Co. and the Ashida Works those of the American Sangamo Electric Co. The Yokokawa, Tokyo Keiki, Kyoritsu Denki, Nippon Denki, Kuwano Denki, Nisshin Denki and Shikishima Denki Cos. are leading makers of indicators, while telegraphic and wireless apparatuses are turned out at the Oki Denki, Kyoeki Denki, Annaka Denki, Nippon Musen, Tokyo Musen and Yoshimura Cos. The bulk of telephonic apparatuses is also supplied by home manufactures, only a small portion being imported. Leading factories in the line are the Nippon Denki, Oki Denki, Kyoritsu Denki, Kyoeki Denki, Kawakita Denki and To-A Denki Cos. Before the Japan-China war of 1894 the production hardly exceeded 1,000 a year, whereas the annual output at present exceeds 100,000.

Batteries.—The investment in the business aggregates about ¥9 millions (¥7½ millions of storage batteries and ¥1½ millions of dry batteries). The Nippon and Yuasa Battery Cos. are specialized in storage batteries and turn out about 80 per cent. of the production, their manufactures going to China, India and Australia. The production of dry batteries is centred about Tokyo and amounts to ¥3½ millions a year, of which some 10 per cent. is exported to China, South Seas, etc.

Electric Wires and Cables.—The annual production is valued at 70 million yen or so and the factories identified with the business are Furukawa Electric, Sumitomo Electric, Fujikura Electric Wire, etc.

Spinning & Weaving Machines.—Noted makers are the Toyoda, Harada and Enshu Shokuki Cos., the first-named being especially known as the only factory capable to turn out the whole range of the spinning machinery. Its working capacity is about 60,000 spindles a year. After all foreign-made machinery is still predominant in Japan, about 5 million spindles in operation being of foreign origin.

Bridge Materials.—These are made by the Ishikawajima Dockyards, Kisha Seizo Kaisha, Kawasaki Dockyards (Hyogo), Yokokawa Works (Tokyo & Osaka), Osaka Iron Works, Mitsubishi Dockyards (Kobe), Uraga Dockyards, etc., and their annual production is estimated at 200,000 tons.

Locomotives & Rolling Stocks.—The industry in the line has made strides and the number of factories has considerably increased. The Japan made locomotives are now extensively used on the Government railways and in Chinese railways and are by no means second to foreign ones. The oldest and foremost in the line is the Kisha Seizo Kaisha of Osaka, followed by Japan Car Mfg. Co., Kawasaki Dockyards, Hidachi Works, Mitsubishi Dockyards, and others, their total capacity reaching 450 cars (about 40,000 tons) a year. The Hidachi Works, Mitsubishi and Kawasaki Dockyards have recently started manufacture of electric locomotives, and several 1,200 H.P. locomotives made by the Hidachi Works are employed on the State lines. In passenger and freight car building the Government railways works, the Kisha Seizo Kaisha and Japan Car Mfg. Co. stand high, their combined manufacturing capacity reaching 2,500 passenger cars and 10,000 freight cars each of 1 tons capacity in a year. For motors and brakes for electric cars there are the Government Rly's O-1 factory, Shibaura Engineering Works, Hidachi Works, Mitsubishi Electric Eng. Co., Kawasaki Dockyards, etc. The

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Mitsubishi Electric Co. and Japan Air Brake Co. are manufacing air brakes of American type, while the Sumitomo and Kobe Steel Works supply automatic couplers of excellent make.

Motor Cars & Cycles.—The Ishikawajima Dockyards, Kaishinsha, Hakuyosha and Tokyo Gas Denki Kogyo Co., stand in good repute for producing passenger and freight cars, while as makers of motor cycles the Katsu Factory, Risshosha and others are well known.

Optical Instruments.—The Nihon Kogaku Industrial Co. is credited for excellent optical implements, surveying machines and other scientific implements.

Mechanical and Engineering Productions in 1924

(¥1,000)

Ships	74,323	Electric apparatuses ..	74,152
Cars, etc.	57,013	Metres, gauges, etc.....	3,179
Pumps, cranes, etc.....	9,328	Clocks, watches, etc....	6,323
Machine-tools, finishing machines, etc.	13,534	Arms, etc.	14,967

Dynamos.—The following figures show the output of principal productions in this line at such leading works as the Nagasaki and Kobe Dockyards of the Mitsubishi Firm, the Kawasaki Shipyard at Kobe, the Kobe Iron Works, etc. (in ¥1,000):—

	1924	1923	1922
Boilers, steam turbines.....	1,329	1,475	2,127
Steam engines	14,922	15,388	29,471
Pumps	7,146	6,117	13,145
Electro-motors	13,534	14,203	32,712
Gear-wheels	1,330	1,746	—

Import of Dynamos, etc. (¥1,000)

	1926	1925	1924	1923
Boilers, economizers	5,736	6,357	6,118	3,630
Steam turbines	2,562	1,452	2,298	499
Steam engines	32	60	32	140
Oil and gas heating engines....	4,398	5,732	5,572	2,732
Water-wheels	2,209	773	1,463	2,038
Total	14,937	14,374	15,483	10,082

Mechanical Industry in Customs Returns

Exports

Machines and parts, steamers and marine engineering-machines, transportation machines, railway rolling stocks, watches, scientific instruments:—

1923.....	¥17,903,978	1925.....	¥29,655,821
1924.....	18,759,984	1926.....	25,184,675

Miscellaneous metallic products:—

1921.....	¥15,966,400	1923.....	¥17,027,314
1922.....	22,292,312	1924.....	18,273,046

Principal items of exports are as follows:—

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	1924	1925
Clocks	¥1,765,682	¥1,724,606
Musical instruments and parts.	594,070	510,279
Bicycles and parts	684,123	571,958
Ships and machinery	389,414	2,039,607
Electric machines	2,099,076	2,131,669
Telephone	251,135	353,693
Spinning and weaving machines	2,623,673	3,453,815
Miscellaneous articles, parts and fittings	82,307,437	86,469,131

Imports

Machines and parts:—

1923.....¥102,241,306	1925.....¥88,996,489
1924..... 128,522,756	1926..... 90,470,234

Steamers and marine engineering machines, railway rolling stocks, transportation machines:—

1923.....¥40,162,372	1925.....¥26,313,435
1924..... 46,016,246	1926..... 30,447,170

Scientific instruments and guns:—

1923.....¥12,794,718	1925.....¥31,757,663
1924..... 26,067,286	1926..... 20,930,903

Principal items of imports are as follows:—

	1926	1925
Gas, Oil, Hot air Engines	¥4,398,354	¥5,731,855
Water turbine and Pelton wheels	2,209	772,718
Boiler and fittings	4,875	5,839,270
Air and Gas compressors	1,970,851	1,759,933
Cranes	808,600	583,911
Electric generators and motors	10,690,293	11,981,351
Metal working and wood working machinery	3,042,575	5,744,645
Spinning machinery	96,026	7,707,043
Paper making machinery	699,343	800,772
Sewing machinery	3,620,102	3,733,015
Railway cars and parts	1,553,252	3,686,185
Automobiles and parts	5,324,535	4,630,009
Watches and parts	10,079,019	9,577,472
Bicycles	2,782,211	2,803,090
„ parts	3,141,919	3,413,875
Locomotives and tenders	3,889,393	1,396,150
Scientific instruments	20,930,903	31,757,663

Capital, Factories and Operatives

The figures for 1924 showing the financial aspect of companies devoted to this industry and works employing 50 operatives or more are as follows:—

	No.	Cap. p. u. (Yen 1,000)	Reserve (Yen 1,000)
Joint stock	553	398,488	118,510
Partnership, Ltd. and unltd	455	11,751	434
Total	1,008	410,239	118,944
Electric machines and tools	186	122,775	17,348
Vessels and Rolling stocks	211	173,917	87,019

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	No.	Cap. p. u. (Yen 1,000)	Reserve (Yen 1,000)
Manufacturing and finishing machines	248	31,604	3,693
Machines and tools for technical use	111	30,812	3,341
Total	756	359,108	111,901

In 1924 the operatives numbered 236,619 of which 163,059 were in private and 73,560 in Government works, the male workers claiming 225,148 or 95 per cent.

Working Result in Recent Years

According to the investigations of the Oriental Economist, the average working result of 7 leading companies engaged in mechanical industry is as follows:—

Working Year		Annual rate of profit per cent.	Dividend per cent.
1921	1st term	0	0.50
	2nd „	1.16	0.79
1922	1st „	1.44	0.83
	2nd „	0	0.82
1923	1st „	1.59	0.88
	2nd „	1.68	0.54
1924	1st „	1.55	0.68
	2nd „	1.21	0.63
1925	1st „	1.04	0.85
	2nd „	1.01	0.85

(For details on the shipbuilding industry refer to the Chapt. Shipping and Shipbuilding.)

IV. CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

GENERAL SITUATION OF NEWLY STARTED CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

The bio-chemical industry has made a fairly good progress after the European war. Of over 800 brands of new medicines now on the market about 350 are of foreign origin and the rest Japanese manufacture.

Soda-ash

It was through the self-sacrificing efforts of the Asahi Glass Co., the largest in this line in Japan and run by the Mitsubishi Firm, that Japan was first able to produce soda-ash when its supply was cut short by the world war. The Co. is now able to produce about 7,000 Eng. tons a year. From the commencement till April 1922 the experiment cost, it is said, about ¥3½ millions.

The native article had to face the formidable competition of Brunner Mond's production and also the African Magahdi natural ash. The latter was quoted early in 1923 at ¥3.20, and the other slightly lower. The pre-war quotation of the English production was ¥3.50, and this is a rate which the Asahi can hardly offer to its customers. The Co. therefore petitioned the authorities in 1922 to raise the tariff from 35 sen per 100 lb. to ¥1.16, but the other glass-manufacturers opposed, so that the matter is still

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left in suspense. It should be added that the Asahi has the advantage, if advantage it is, of using its own ash at its glass-works.

The primary drawback in the soda industry of Japan is the absence of cheap industrial salt. To make Japan's soda industry self-sufficient, something like 100,000 tons of soda must be produced per annum, this requiring 200,000 tons of cheap material. Whence to procure the supply is the question.

Caustic Soda

The production of caustic soda in Japan increased every year from 1920 to 1925, the output in 1925 reaching 55,600,000 pounds. A change came over the situation in 1926 when the output decreased about 4,000,000 pounds. There are two reasons for this. One is the smaller demand for bleaching powder, the by-product of caustic soda. The other is the marked increase of soda imports.

To produce caustic soda, imported soda must be refined and manufactured. To produce 100 pounds of caustic soda about 160 pounds of soda ash are needed. Therefore, the market price of ash must be cheap, otherwise the caustic soda business would not pay. The market price of ash till several years ago was cheap in Japan, as a result of a severe competition between Brunner Mond & Company and a certain natural soda ash company in Africa. Later, the British company took over the assets and liabilities of the other concern and thus competition in Japan ceased. The market price began to rise gradually. The smaller demand for bleaching powder was caused by contraction in paper milling circles.

Caustic soda imported into Japan during 1926 totaled 80,400,000 pounds, a record high. This is a gain of 31,000,000 pounds over 1925 and double the total of 1924. With the increase of imports the home market price is falling. The prevailing market price is about ¥8 per 100 pounds, a drop of 20 per cent. from last year's peak. Forecast are pessimistic on the future development of caustic soda market, due to the continued rapid increase of stocks and the congestion of goods. Japanese soda merchants are placed in a dilemma by the heavy imports of soda and the waning demand for bleaching powder. If this condition lasts a year longer, several companies may fail.

Last year's production totaled 51,762,064 pounds, imports 80,462,666 pounds, exports 93,599 pounds and the balance at the year-end 132,130,731 pounds. Production, export and imports for the last six years follow:

(In 1,000 lb.)

	Production	Import	Export
1921	21,419,856	2,899,199	1,804,719
1922	38,102,993	46,504,120	331,063
1923	42,746,378	44,099,868	364,000
1924	47,212,962	34,542,400	153,198
1925	55,591,401	49,230,909	480,401
1926	51,762,064	80,462,666	93,599

The balance of the supply amount was 132,130,731 pounds

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for 1926, 104,342,000 pounds for 1925, 81,602,164 pounds for 1924, 86,482,246 pounds for 1923, 84,276,060 pounds for 1922 and 22,514,336 pounds for 1921.

The maximum working capacity of all the existing plants is estimated at lb. 58 millions against the home consumption that is fast increasing since 1923, the figure for 1925 reaching lb. 106 millions against lb. 20 millions of 1920. The same disadvantages as in the case of soda-ash, absence of cheap salt, etc. and also high cost of electricity, stand in the way of the development of the industry, whose prospect is also dismal. What makes the position of the caustic soda industry especially hard is the cut-throat competition among the 14 cos. and the dumping of the market. The Dai-Nippon Fertilizer Co., Asahi Glass Co., Hokkaido Soda Co. and others are noted in this industry.

Bleaching-powder.—The output in 1925 was 83,906,000 lb. of which 78,271,000 was consumed at home and 5,632,000 was exported.

CERAMICS

Porcelain and Pottery.—In the production of foreign style crockery for export Aichi-ken, where Seto, the most flourishing centre of this industry in Japan, is situated, ranks first. Its total output, domestic and foreign consumption combined, amounts to ¥32 millions, or about 50% of the total for the whole country which in 1924 amounted to over ¥68,533,000. The leading establishments are the Nippon Toki, Nagoya Seito, Matsumura Koshitsu Toki (Hard Porcelain), etc. Other centres are Gifu-ken which supplies 12% of the total value; then follow Kyoto noted for decorative wares and Arita (or Imari in Saga-ken), Banko (Miye-ken) and Kutani (Ishikawa-ken), etc.

Bricks, Tiles, Clay-pipes and Shippo (Enamel ware).—These are self-sufficient as to supply, and Shippo has a leading centre in Aichi (vide Chap. Arts and Craft). The Shinagawa White Brick Co. and Kanamachi Brick Co. are leading factories in this line.

Production (in ¥1,000)

Year	Porcelain & pottery	Shippo	Fire proof & ordinary brick	Tiles	Clay pipes
1922	60,492	577	18,206	49,761	4,582
1923	64,741	492	18,202	50,674	5,589
1924	68,533	467	14,635	52,205	4,926

Glass and Glass Ware

The glass industry has escaped with comparatively small damage from the post-war slump. The output of glass and glass ware increased from about 7 million yen in the pre-war years to ¥64,360,000 in 1919 and 56,221,000 in 1920, though lately it declined to ¥40,947,000 in 1923 and ¥52,539,000 in 1924. The manufacture of plate glass has taken a long stride, and the Asahi Glass Works has recently started the manufacture of thick plate glass for railway cars, etc., and almost exclusively controls the sheet glass industry, while the Nichi-Bei (American-Japanese) Plate Glass Co. recently created also manufacture plate glass for windows, looking glasses, etc. The export of glass and glass

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wares reached ¥12,734,024 in 1926 including window glass ¥42,868, bottles ¥4,197,621, glasses ¥2,316,450, beads ¥2,086,274, looking glasses ¥2,310,810, etc.

Cement

At one time the industry suffered from overproduction but has recovered buoyancy of late owing to the activity of the building industry, hydro-electric and reconstruction work and the scarcity of stock in hand. An extraordinarily brisk business favors the commodity in the midst of general depression. Indeed cement and beer are the only profitable industries in Japan at present. At the quotation of ¥6 to ¥7½ per cask net on the home market the manufacturers enjoy a margin of ¥1 to 2. On the other hand, owing to the competition of the German and English Portland cement in India and the South Seas, the Japanese exporters find the F. O. B. quotation reduced to ¥4½ or 5, and the foreign market practically closed for them. Production in 1925 and 1926 were 14,552,000 and 18,405,000 barrels respectively.

SUGAR

Japan has at present two centres of sugar production, Okinawa or the Luchu archipelago in Japan proper, and Formosa. In the former there are 11 mills with the total capacity of 3,550 Eng. tons while Formosa has 67 mills with the capacity of 53,111 tons in 24 hours. The sugar industry of the homeland is inseparably connected with that in the other, which will be described in the chapter on Formosa, not only on account of the supply of crude sugar from the southern island, but because of the fact that the refining business as conducted in the homeland is practically undertaken by the sugar cos. which possess their own mills and plantations in the island. Before the European war there were only five refineries in the homeland with the dissolving capacity of about 890 tons in 24 hours, but since then the figures have been increased to over 1,810 tons. The production of sugar has suddenly increased from about 1907, the yearly output in recent years amounting to about 9 million piculs. At the same time, the consumption is also increasing with the growth of population, approximately 12 million piculs being consumed annually. The deficiency of the home production is supplemented by the imports from Java, the Philippines, and Cuba.

Sugar business was bad during the first half of 1926, but activity featured the latter half. The slump during the first term was due to the unfavorable price of sugar abroad and overstocks at home. Reanimation came during the latter half, affected by the forecast of a small sugar crop. The overseas market was the first to revive, and the sugar crop in Formosa, it was predicted, would be short by more than 1,000,000 piculs. The market price hardened. Centrifugal, which had remained at ¥13. for many months, began to rise after August. It rose to ¥14.90 for spot in Tokyo and ¥16 for futures in Osaka toward the latter part of December.

Refined sugar was not active, even during the latter half. A production restriction was adopted in March. The price rose from ¥22 at the beginning of the year to ¥24 but crumbled to ¥23 toward the year-end.

Sugar production in Formosa for 1925-1926 totaled 8,113,000

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piculs, a record high amount since the occupation of Formosa by Japan. The consumption at home increased about 1,000,000 piculs over the preceding year. This was ascribed to lower prices. Exports were maintained well, at 3,000,000 piculs, creating a record. The sugar mills had to export their surplus stocks, due to the production restriction. The Formosan sugar crop increased, but, due to the cheap prices, mills could realize no satisfactory results. In consequence, some substantially decreased their dividends.

Demand and supply of sugar in Japan for 1924, 1925 and 1926 in 2,000 piculs were as follows:—

Supply

	1926	1925	1924
Brought forward	455	181	168
Production	1,525	1,606	1,693
Imports	7,564	6,352	5,092
Imports from Formosa.....	7,488	7,238	7,234
Total	17,032	15,377	14,187

Demand

Exports	3,063	2,450	1,909
Exports to Japan's territories.	228	213	259
Consumption	12,681	12,259	11,838
Total	15,972	14,922	14,006
Carried forward	1,069	455	181

Raw Materials.—The supply of crude sugar being insufficient in Japan proper the refineries use the raw material from either Formosa or Java. The recent figures on the refining business are given below:—

Refined Sugar (Japan Proper)

(in 1,000 "kin")

Year	Production	Home consumption	Export
1920	337,503	625,733	100,544
1921	513,256	955,695	79,305
1922	637,995	1,213,397	141,413
1923	584,315	1,152,114	105,757
1924	679,464	1,212,846	188,170
1925	—	—	238,805

Amount of Material Used

Year	(1000 kin)	Year	(1000 kin)
1921.....*1,829,872		1923.....	624,558
1922.....	678,518	1924.....	724,239

* Formosa excluded.

The question of supply of raw materials has grown more and more serious not only because of the smaller average yield per acre of the Formosan plantation than that of Java but of the fact that the tendency is gaining force in Formosa for the sugar farms to be converted into more profitable rice paddies. The sugar percentage of the Formosan cane, too, has so far been below that of Java. To meet this insufficiency, Japanese refiners have start-

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ed both the southward and northward expansion, i.e. establishment of sugar mills in Java, Sumatra and other South Seas islands on the one hand and of the beet-root cultivation in Hokkaido, Korea and South Manchuria.

Beet-Root.—It should be remembered that the beet-root sugar industry is no novel affair in Japan, for it was first attempted in Hokkaido by the Colonial Government in 1879 and by a private co. in 1888. Both attempts failed and were wound up, the failure principally attributed to the ill-chosen position of the farms, i.e. in the districts subject to comparatively heavy rain in the harvesting season. The subsequent inquiries and experiments having proved that the districts of Kitami and Tokachi are free from this disadvantage, the two beet-root cos. that were established after the Armistice have marked out their farms there. So far the results have been fairly satisfactory. There are four beet-root cos., with the total subscribed capital of ¥32½ millions, of which ¥13½ millions is paid up, and with the working capacity of 2,300 tons, besides 600 tons of refined sugar.

The Tariff Question.—It would be hard for Japanese sugar refiners to compete with the imported commodity were it not for the enforcement of the protective duty of ¥2.50-4.65 per 100 kin on the latter. At one time the home refiners were able to import crude sugar free by way of rebate when it was refined in Japan, but this measure having been strongly opposed by the Formosan sugar factories, the imported crude sugar is now subject to a slight duty.

Sugar Companies (Japan Proper)

		Capital subscribed (Yen 1,000)	Capital paid up (Yen 1,000) 1926
(1)	Dai-Nippon (with 5 mills at Tokyo, Osaka, Fukuoka, Formosa and Korea)	27,250	20,062
(2)	Taiwan (with 2 mills at Kobe, and 1 at Fukuoka)	63,000	38,100
(3)	Meiji (with 2 mills at Kawasaki and Tobata)	37,500	24,300
(4)	Teikoku (Kobe mill).....	18,000	11,250
(5)	Niitaka (Osaka mill).....	28,000	10,750
(6)	Ensuiko (Osaka mill).....	25,000	18,125
(7)	Toyo	36,250	22,030
(8)	Taisho (2 mills at Tokyo and Nagoya)	7,000	5,000

The combined total of the paid up capital, profit, the rate of profit and dividend of the eight leading concerns for 1926 are as follows (in ¥1,000):—

	1st half	2nd half
Paid up capital.....	144,317	183,679
Profit	9,983	11,414
Rate of profit.....	12.2%	12.4%
Rate of divldend.....	12.4%	8.8%

ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS

A pioneer artificial fertilizer Co. with a modest capital of ¥250,000 was created in 1888 for the manufacture of super-phosphate. By the end of 1925 the industry had attained the development as shown in the following table as regards leading com-

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panies (in 1,000 kwan):—

Year	No. of Cos.	Superphosphate Production	Superphosphate Sales Amount	Mixed Production	Mixed Sales Amount
1925	12	168,692	201,048	49,949	61,352

The actual production and especially the volume of consumption of superphosphate are considerably below the full capacity. The average consumption per year recorded 478,185 tons from 1917 to '19, when Japan was most expansive from the wartime profit, while the annual output from 1917 to 21 stood at 510,370 tons, and even this represented about one half of the full capacity. In Jan. 1928 three large companies merged.

Raw Material.—Before Japan could get supply of phosphate ores from Rasa and Angaur islands in the South Seas they came exclusively from Oceania, Christmas, Egypt, Florida, etc. The import, Rasa and Angaur included, totalled about 300,000 tons a year from 1917 to 1921, and of the figure Rasa and Angaur contributed one half. The percentage is 34% for Rasa and 33 for Angaur.

MATCHES

On the strength of relative cheapness Japanese matches once gained in importance in export trade, but of late the advance of the price of raw materials and higher wages at home caused a setback especially as regards exports. Of about 100 factories at present existing the Toyo Match Co. is the biggest, contributing about ½ of the total output which amounted to 298 million doz. in 1924. The Nippon Match Co. and two other plants were purchased and absorbed by a Swedish concern (Diamond Co.) in 1924.

Year	Production 1,000 doz.	Value Yen 1,000	Exports 1,000 gross	Value Yen 1,000
1921	507,681	34,315	23,159	16,239
1922	336,326	18,951	20,837	15,563
1923	290,361	14,811	15,250	10,650
1924	297,444	15,794	13,437	9,213
1925	—	—	12,860	8,733

In 1920 the industry suffered from oversupply chiefly due to the dwindled domestic consumption and slackened export to China, India and other places and of competition offered by foreign matches on the American market.

DYE-STUFFS

Under Government encouragement many companies and private establishments either old or new, such as the Japan Dyestuff Co., Osaka Chemic Co., etc., were created soon after the outbreak of the Great War and began to produce dyestuffs either exclusively or as subsidiary work. By 1918 they were in position to export Japan-made dyes, as sulphuric black, methyl violet, congo red, etc., mostly to China. Meanwhile foreign dyes reappeared on the market, about ¥24 millions both in 1918 and 1919, to increase to ¥34,441,700 in 1920 and 32,082,500 in 1921, apart from the 488,793 kil. of the German indemnity dyes that arrived in May 1921. Though the ad valorem duty was raised to 35% in 1920 these foreign productions almost strangled the infant industry.

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As a measure to protect the home industry the import duty on basic, direct, acid, mordant, acid mordant, sulphuretted and building dyes and dyes soluble in oil was increased in 1926 to ¥78.00—188.00 per 100 kin; meanwhile measures was taken to restrict the imports of over 40 specified dye-stuffs such as congo red, sulphur black, rhodamine B extra croceine scarlet, mordant yellow, etc. At present the Japanese industry can meet the home consumption as regards aniline salt and sulphur black dyes, amounting to 1 million and 5 million kin respectively, besides supplying about one half of the consumption of aniline and alizaline dyes amounting to 3,500,000 kin annually. The Japan Dye-stuff Co. and Miike Dye-stuff Factory have recently successfully effected the experimental manufacture of artificial indigo, which Japan consumes to the extent of 1,500,000 kin annually.

The Japan Dye-stuff Co. (Cap. ¥8,000,000 fully p.u.), Mitsui Mining Co., Teikoku Senryo and Yura Senryo are manufacturing the black sulphate goods which went abroad to about ¥6 millions in 1921. Guaranteed 8% dividend by the Government for 10 years ending 1925 the Dye-stuff Co. had got from the Treasury by the end of 1922 already ¥8¼ mil., but the prospect of its business remains unimproved. The business is evidently a case of white elephant.

BREWERIES

The brewing industry in Japan comprises "saké," beer and soy, for wine is still insignificant and as yet enjoying the benefit of nontaxation. The two indigenous industries of "saké" and soy are still primitive in process, and various new methods, several of them patented, have so far failed, especially as regards soy.

Saké.—For "sake," the national liquor brewed from rice, "Five villages of Nada (Hyogo-ken) situated about midway between Osaka and Kobe, are the most noted centre of production in Japan. What is interesting is that the fame of "Nada saké" is generally attributed not to any improved process of brewing but to the peculiar quality of water in certain wells existing in the five villages. The general opinion is that the bacilli found in the water possess the virtue of imparting a peculiarly agreeable flavor to the liquor. One defect of the "saké" industry is that it is difficult to keep its quality unimpaired beyond a few months, and to brew it all through the seasons, winter being now the principal time for brewing it. With the object of removing such defects Government started in 1904 an experimental laboratory at Oji, a suburb of Tokyo, with the object of brewing the liquor all the year round. A further development made was more remarkable as it consists in manufacturing "saké" by synthetic process by dispensing with rice altogether. It was discovered by Dr. U. Suzuki, Gov. Physical and Chemical Institute. The process, though saving 5 million "koku" heretofore required, still remains as experimental success, its practical adoption being feared to have dislocating effect on the existing industrial and financial scheme. "Shochu," a Japanese alcohol made from rice, and also a small quantity of alcohol are produced. Leading centres are Nada, Fukuoka, Hiroshima, Kyoto and Aichi.

Recent statistics are as below:—

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Output at leading centres, Sept. 1925

1,000 "koku"—Hyogo, 781; Fukuoka, 276; Hiroshima, 259; Kyoto, 294; Okayama, 167.

Total output (assessed) in Japan proper, Sept. 1925

Output, 5,147,964 · Tax, ¥170,917,450 Breweries, 9,862

Beer.—Beer-brewing was first started early in the Meiji era by an Englishman in Yokohama, and this was followed by a Japanese brewery in 1873 at Kofu. The business was also introduced about 1876 to Hokkaido under the tutelage of German experts and with the supply of foreign materials. However, it was not till 1893 that the industry had reached the stage of self-sufficiency and to produce enough to send the goods to the neighboring markets. The following figures will explain the situation of the industry.

Output, Consumption, Export, etc. in "koku"

Year	Output	Consumption	Export	Import
1920	550,089	531,419	60,715	negligible
1921	656,174	601,695	53,970	„
1922	764,393	732,028	33,137	„
1923	805,905	768,173	23,752	„
1924	874,573	892,291	22,181	„

The output in 1924 is distributed as follows:—

Dai Nippon 613,930 "koku," Kirin 167,459, Nihon Beer and Mineral Water 44,982, Teikoku 74,734, Nichi-Ei 13,367. The marked decline of export is explained by the competition of the German and British brands in India and the South Seas. The Beer Law as amended in 1908 allows use of rice, maize or sugar, to produce beer of mild taste and free from turpidity, and that the Rebate Law on Liquors is now applicable on export beer. At present the raw materials are supplied at home, though hops and corks have to be imported.

Soy.—For soy the prefecture of Chiba, which is contiguous to Tokyo municipality, heads all other places on the list as to output. Parched wheat mixed with salt and beans is a principal ingredient. The process is still far from scientific, requiring about 12 months before the liquid is ready for sale. It is also costly, as it does not much admit labor-saving appliances. To obviate these disadvantages have been tried several patented processes, but most of them have failed. In 1917 the leading soy manufactures of Chiba-ken combined and formed the Noda Soy Co., capital ¥7,000,000 p. u. with capacity of about 250,000 "koku" i.e. about 60 per cent. of the total output of the Prefecture. The commodity is recently exported to European countries and China to the extent of ¥1 million annually. The number of factories is about 12,000 throughout the country.

Statistics

Year ended March	Sake 1,000 koku	Beer 1,000 koku	Soy 1,000 koku
1922	65	764	3,268
1923	56	806	3,471
1924	59	875	3,661
1925	—	—	3,519

FLOUR

The productive capacity of the 33 machine mills is some-

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thing like 33,900 barrels in 24 hours as in Nov. 1925. The two largest are Nippon Flour, 16,050 brls. a day and Nisshin Flour, 10,950. In 1924 Japanese flour was shipped abroad to the extent of 187,736 piculs as against import amounting to 144,754; and in 1925 the figures were 1,148,808 and 75,986 respectively.

The supply of wheat at home is not enough to meet the demand of the mills, the annual output in Japan averaging 5.6 million "koku" (6 "koku"=1 ton) of which something like 2 mil. are used for soy brewing and other purposes. The deficit must be made good with the foreign produce, from Manchuria, Australia and America.

PAPER

From olden times Japan has been manufacturing tough paper from fibres of certain shrubs, "mitsumata," "kozo," etc. The manufacture of the European style paper in this country dates from 1872 when a modest mill was established in Tokyo. At present there are several large mills of which the Oji, Fuji, Mitsubishi, Takasago, Nakagawa, etc. are principal cos. Besides supplying the domestic demand a small quantity of the product is exported to China, Straits Settlements, U.S.A. and a few other countries. Certain kinds and superior quality paper are imported from Sweden, Germany, U.S.A., etc. The plants having been newly installed or enlarged in scope for manufacturing cardboards, printing and packing papers, remarkable increase in the output has been realized. The total amount of paper produced in 1924 by the mills forming the Paper League which supplies over 90% of the total output, was 940,691,000 lbs. of which those kinds exceeding lb. 10 millions were as follows in unit of 1,000:—

Printing	630,349	Wrapping	39,348
Straw board	226,535	Others	39,619
Renshi	4,841	Total	940,691

The following figures (in 1,000) will show the latest position of the foreign-style paper industry:—

		Production	Value
1923	lb.	872,822,085	103,628,320
1924		940,691,222	95,688,995

The following table shows the amount produced by companies attached to the Japan paper mfg. federation (1,000 lb.):—

Year	Superior printing	Ordinary printing	Newsprint	Torinoko	Wrapper	Sundries
1923	100,916	108,444	329,576	50,796	39,028	57,974
1924	139,524	118,108	357,936	61,545	31,965	70,860

Japanese Papers.—As a rule native-style papers are dependent on household industry, a factory on a modern scale being an exception. Tosa, Kochi, Gifu, and Shizuoka are the three important centres of production. The output for the whole country is shown below (in 1,000):—

	Hanshi		Mino		Total incl. others (value) Yen
Year	Prod. (shime)	Value Yen	Prod. (shime)	Value Yen	
1922	3,927	14,688	499	7,048	54,486
1923	3,465	12,186	552	5,663	50,448
1924	4,329	13,166	553	5,637	53,487

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Financial Position.—The figures for the Oji (nominal capital ¥65,916,650) and the Fuji (n. cap. ¥77,700,000) will serve to show the position of the industry:—

	Oji			
	1st half 1925	2nd half 1925	1st half 1924	2nd half 1924
Paid-up capital (¥1,000).....	41,886	41,886	37,675	37,720
Profit („).....	5,471	6,818	3,986	4,372
Ratio of profit (%).....	2.61	3.02	2.12	2.32
Dividend (%)	1.50	2.00	1.50	1.50

	Fuji			
	1st half 1925	2nd half 1925	1st half 1924	2nd half 1924
Paid-up capital (¥1,000).....	49,537	49,537	18,775	49,537
Profit („).....	5,013	5,042	3,854	4,692
Ratio of profit (%).....	2.02	2.02	4.11	1.89
Dividend (%)	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50

Pulp.—The output of pulp, which in recent years has increased to over 540,000 tons a year, as in 1924, is sufficient to meet the demand at home, though with a decreased supply of wood in more convenient districts the manufacturers have been obliged to set up mills further and further north. The leading producers are Karafuto Sangyo, Karafuto Kogyo, Nippon Kagaku Shiryo, Fuji Pulp, Chosen Paper Mfg. Co., etc. The first three have factories at Karafuto while Fuji and Chosen Paper Mills have their own in Hokkaido and Chosen respectively.

Fancy Work.—Paper fancy work is the latest innovation and dates from about 1911 when the Nippon Shiki Seizojo (Japan Paper Ware Co.), in Tokyo, started the work. Exports of card boxes, packing paper, label, napkins and other paper wares amounted to ¥2,937,795 in 1925, besides fans worth ¥753,317 mostly going to the U. S. A. and Canada.

Hats and Clothing.—The gloomy prospect of the native paper industry has begun to brighten with the discovery of a new method of utilizing the mulberry-bark paper for preparing threads of strings used for weaving hats and clothing. The "Toyo Panama hat" has gradually gained in popularity on the foreign market, its production once reaching between ¥4 and 5 millions, though declined later to about one half.

CELLULOID

With the resumption of work by the European manufacturers after the restoration of peace the output that reached 3,822,000 "kin" in 1920 relapsed to 2,438,000 "kin" and the export also declined, till its amount has fallen to insignificance. In August 1919, leading manufacturers combined to form the Dai-Nippon Celluloid Co. with a capital of ¥12,500,000 to tide over the difficulty. Japan commanding the supply of camphor is at least advantageously placed in this particular branch of industry.

Year	Production (Yen 1,000)	Export of manufactures (Yen 1,000)	
		Toys	Miscellaneous
1921	3,494	1,078	490
1922	9,737	1,680	203
1923	12,870	1,670	355
1924	13,928	2,718	585
1925	—	4,265	510

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LEATHER

Comparative inactivity of stock-farming in Japan makes it impossible for the country to be self-dependent in the supply of hides and leathers, especially in view of the growing demand for leather goods. Imports from China and Australia, etc. make up the deficit, exclusive of that from Korea. The increase of tariff in 1911 from ¥5.60 per 100 "kin" to ¥15.20 and the removal of 5% ad valorem duty from ox-hides have given a great stimulus to the leather industry. However, in view of the absence of raw materials at home and the imperfect technical knowledge, especially as regards the thin article, the prospect of the industry is rather gloomy. The art has not yet advanced beyond producing sole and box leather.

Year	Of cows and calves Yen 1,000	Of horses Yen 1,000	Others Yen 1,000	Total Yen 1,000	Export Yen 1,000
1921	18,890	895	1,767	21,553	1,824
1922	14,890	1,079	3,095	19,064	890
1923	13,860	1,030	2,284	17,174	605
1924	14,690	1,051	1,256	16,997	659
1925	—	—	—	—	1,300

ISINGLASS

Japanese isinglass ("kanten") has been exported to Europe and America of late years as a product peculiar to Japan, the article being used there chiefly for making jam. The production is as follows:—

Year ended March	Quantity 1,000 kan	Value Yen 1,000	Year ended March	Quantity 1,000 kan	Value Yen 1,000
1922.....	267	2,269	1924.....	385	5,507
1923.....	359	4,450	1925.....	351	5,142

RUBBER

The manufacture of rubber goods is one of the new industries established quite recently as a result of the protective tariff. The first rubber works was built in 1886. There are now over 50 firms that turn out tyres, tubes, pipes, etc., their combined output in 1923 and 1924 being ¥47,082,522 and ¥51,946,322 respectively. The Tokyo, Yokohama and Nippon Rubber Cos., are leading establishments exclusive of those run by foreigners.

Japanese Rubber Plantation in Malaysia.—Japanese rubber plantation in the Malay Peninsula has made a marked progress. At one time the vested interest reached about ¥50,000,000 for 248 plantations covering over 200,000 acres, with output estimated at 4 million pounds or more. Sale to British planters lately is said to have much curtailed the scope of the Japanese rubber enterprises. Besides a number of rubber cos. several wealthy capitalists as Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Furukawa, Fujita, Morimura, etc. are interested in this business.

LACQUER AND WARES

For the decreased export recently were chiefly responsible the use of inferior Chinese lacquer and the imperfect preparation of the body, making the ware unfit for drier climates as in

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America and Europe. The demand for lacquer, however, has largely increased lately at home and abroad. At present about two-thirds of the juice consumed come from China, but being tapped from wild trees, and crudely refined, it is much inferior to the home article. Bowls of all sizes and shapes for serving food, trays for holding them, caskets, boxes, etc. are some of the utensils and furniture which are made by our lacquermen. As centres of this industry there are Wajima and Yamashiro-Yamanaka in Ishikawa, both reputed for producing very durable wares; Takamatsu in Sanuki and Murakami in Echigo for vessels designed with "piled up" lacquers: the three north-eastern districts of Aizu, Nambu and Tsugaru for kitchen and decorative wares which are both antique in design and make. Shizuoka contributes 60% of the total exports at present but the fact Shizuoka makers have too much directed their efforts to producing cheap and showy wares catering to foreign customers considerably lowered the tone and quality of their production. Other places to be mentioned in this connection are Yokohama, Nagoya, Kuroe (Wakayama-ken), Takaoka (Toyama-ken), etc. The juice has wider application than it had formerly, being used, for instance, for varnishing railway and other cars, coating the bottom of warships, etc. Production of the juice and lacquered wares is as follows:—

Year	Juice Kan	Wares Yen 1,000	Year	Juice Kan	Wares Yen 1,000
1921.....	147,530	23,918	1923.....	116,484	27,755
1922.....	152,398	24,995	1924.....	128,243	30,097

OILS, FATS AND WAXES

With abundant supply of raw materials, fish oil at home and bean oil from Manchuria, Japan is well prepared for the progress of the hardened oil industry. 80% of the total production once found a foreign market to be used for soap making in place of beef tallow. The dwindled demand for this material with gradual recovery of the tallow industry abroad operated unfavorably to the hardened oil market of Japan. Two or three leading concerns in this line have been dissolved or suspended operations. Fish and whale oils, vegetable oils and waxes have also greatly suffered of late both in output and export. Their recent movement may be seen from the following table compiled from the official reports:—

Fish Oil and Whale Oil

Year	Sardine oil 1,000 kan	Sardine oil Yen 1,000	Herring oil 1,000 kan	Herring oil Yen 1,000	Whale oil 1,000 kan	Whale oil Yen 1,000	Others Yen 1,000	Total Yen 1,000
1922	1,294	462	924	268	415	265	166	1,392
1923	2,356	765	940	408	516	264	236	2,009
1924	3,216	1,821	1,069	543	590	480	278	3,584

Vegetable Oils (in ¥1,000)

Year	Rape seed	Sesame	Yemola	Cotton seed	Bean	Peanut	Total incl. others
1922	11,692	1,800	1,232	745	6,245	324	31,241
1923	12,350	2,472	2,164	1,321	9,460	246	39,520
1924	13,166	2,189	1,900	1,429	10,045	194	40,592

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Vegetable Wax

Year	Production: Crude	Production: Refined
1922	2,986	3,003
1923	3,071	3,019
1924	3,616	3,676

Oil and Fats in Trade Returns (in ¥1,000)

Year	Exports: Bean	Rape	Whale	Camphor	Imports: Volatile	Bean	Beef tallow
1923	677	419	1,341	330	2,878	132	4,119
1924	1,398	781	3,177	1,167	4,310	29	6,993
1925	2,878	1,547 .	4,127	394	2,848	5	5,942

SOAP

The leading soap factories are Marumiya and Kwa-o Soap Works in Tokyo and the Harumoto, Nitto, Tonoi Hagiwara Soap Works, etc. in Osaka. The recent data are as follows (in ¥1,000):—

Year	Toilet	Industrial	Laundry & others
1922	14,327	550	8,691
1923	13,916	2,718	3,259
1924	17,982	3,093	7,677

Soap generally goes to China, Manchuria and South Seas, the latter being a promising market for our production.

Exports

Year	Toilet (1,000 doz.)	Toilet (Yen 1,000)	Laundry (1,000 kin)	Laundry (Yen 1,000)
1922	1,653	1,741	4,080	1,607
1923	1,518	1,578	4,214	1,284
1924	1,794	1,907	5,506	1,758
1925	1,678	1,954	1,980	623

PEPPERMINT

Peppermint has its centre of production in Kanagawa-ken supplying 46%, followed by Hyogo-ken and Hokkaido. The production suddenly decreased in 1918 due to the encroachment of higher price of rice and other crops on the peppermint area, but since then the former level has been recovered. The amount of peppermint produced and exported is as follows, in ¥1,000:—

Year	Crude	Menthol Crystal	Oil	Exports: Peppermint oil
1922	2,779	467	87	758
1923	3,948	3,388	2,147	977
1924	8,410	7,440	1,977	2,421
1925	—	—	—	5,309

V. THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

A certain banking institution estimates that Japan spent during 1925 about ¥600,000,000 for newly completed buildings, of

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which Tokyo and five other large cities and suburbs accounted for ¥501,386,000.

The combined floor space of the new buildings completed during that year in the six premier cities of Tokyo, Osaka, Yokohama, Kyoto, Kobe and Nagoya was 3,297,221 tsubo (tsubo= about 4 sq. yds.) This is subdivided as follows:—residences, 1,647,268 tsubo; business offices and shops 1,089,532 tsubo; manufacturing plants 479,713 tsubo, and other structures 80,718 tsubo.

Cost per tsubo is tabulated below:—

	Wooden frame	Stone	Steel frame
Residences	¥150	¥300	¥500
Offices	180-200	250-300	350
Ind. plants	100-120	200	180
Others	180-200	250-300	350

The total invested in new construction is estimated as follows for the six premier cities and suburbs:—

Houses	¥238,200,000
Offices	52,190,000
Ind. plants	196,503,000
Others	14,493,000
	501,386,000

The relative amount by the cities on new buildings is shown below:—

Cost of Buildings by Cities (in ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Kyoto	Osaka
Homes	79,530	28,847	64,219
Offices	75,400	9,910	78,391
Plants	15,560	2,768	22,750
Others	4,274	2,128	3,380
Total	174,764	43,653	168,740

	Kobe	Yokohama	Nagoya
Homes	29,074	14,313	22,199
Offices	5,018	9,801	17,913
Plants	4,315	3,816	2,961
Others	453	823	3,501
Total	38,860	28,753	46,574

It is significant to note that though exempt from a disaster as that befell Tokyo in 1923 Osaka comes a good second, while Yokohama that was victimized on the same occasion spent much less than Kyoto, Kobe or Nagoya. In all the foregoing figures extensions were estimated to cost as much as new building, remodelling 90% and thorough overhauling 60% of new building.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES

CANNED ARTICLES

Japan's canning industry, especially that of fish, is now an established line of international fame. Tinned salmon to England and tinned crabs to America are important items of export. The centre of the packing industry is Hiroshima-ken and Hokkaido. The salmon come from Russian Siberia and tinned crabs from Karafuto, Hokkaido and the Kurlles, and the bulk is handled by the Nichiro Gogyo Co.

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Production (¥1,000)

Year	Beef	Fish and shellfish	Fruits	Vegetables	Total incl. others
1922	2,568	6,931	1,483	3,544	18,090
1923	3,234	9,163	1,213	3,356	21,761
1924	3,951	9,258	1,226	4,523	23,188

Condensed Milk

An import duty of ¥8.30—13.40 per 100 "kin" is imposed upon foreign manufactures while the home product is exempted from income tax for the first three years, besides receiving rebate on the sugar consumption tax paid. Foreign competition and over-production have retarded the development, as may be surmised from the following table (in 1,000):—

	Production		Imports	
Year	kin	Yen	kin	Yen
1922	11,875	5,110	7,504	4,932
1923	14,083	6,025	9,543	6,000
1924	16,219	6,869	9,557	5,750
1925	—	—	6,872	3,971

Exports amounted to 6,199 dozens (¥31,445) in 1924 and 28,686 dozens (¥98,315) in 1925.

TOYS

Toy manufacture in Japan is passing from household to factory industry. Its centres are Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka and Aichi. Each has some specialty; Tokyo produces mainly celluloid, tin and rubber toys with some quantities of wooden and cloth toys. Osaka is noted chiefly for cloth toys, paper novelties and celluloid, Kyoto for its exquisite porcelain toys and earthenware, etc. In the making of dolls Kyoto stands first in art, Tokyo and Osaka coming next. In wooden toys, inlaid wood and other artistic objects Hakone, the famous summer resort near Tokyo, has long been noted for excellent workmanship, but these articles now come from various other districts with increased demand both at home and abroad.

Exports chiefly consist of porcelain and celluloid toys as well as cotton and paper novelties for Christmas and Easter season. The demand for leather and inlaid wood works has been on an increase. The bulk of tin toys goes to England, Canada, China, India and Siberia. There are also bamboo wares shipped abroad. The statistics for the recent years follow:—

Production (in ¥1,000)

Year	Celluloid	Metallic	Rubber	Wood	Paper	Total incl. others
1923	456	94	2,263	156	386	7,146
1924	1,208	507	3,384	210	64	8,198

Exports (in ¥1,000)

Year	Celluloid	Rubber	Wood	Others	Total
1923	1,670	1,129	511	3,830	7,140
1924	2,718	1,704	580	3,298	8,300
1925	4,265	1,789	749	4,255	11,058

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WATCHES AND CLOCKS

Manufacturing of clocks, both standing and hanging, dates back to about 1882, and in 1920 clock works numbered 34, mostly in Aichi Prefecture though on insignificant scale. Watch making as at present carried on is represented by the Selkosha run by Messrs. K. Hattori & Co. in Tokyo, the product for 1924 being 329,784 watches and 725,595 clocks.

STRAW, CHIP AND HEMP BRAIDS

The use of straw braids for the manufacture of toys and other articles has been known from ancient times in the neighborhood of Tokyo, but it was in the early days of Meiji that, at the suggestion of some foreigners, the hat-manufacturing business with straw began to be undertaken at Omori, near Tokyo. Soon the industry spread to various parts of the country, especially to Okayama and Kagawa, which are now the principal centres of the industry, the two places supplying the bulk of the goods.

The manufacture of chip braid was first introduced into Japan in Omori and other places near Tokyo which had lost the business of straw braid. The industry has lately removed to Yamaguchi, Okayama, Kagawa and other prefectures. The wood of the "populus temula" is best suited for this kind of braid.

Hemp braid industry was first started in Yokohama after the Russo-Japanese war, and in point of value hemp braid now occupies a good position on the list of exports.

Production (in ¥1,000)

Year	Straw	Chip	Straw & Chip mixed	Hemp	Total
1922	4,025	165	13	2,359	6,561
1923	4,299	220	29	5,297	9,845
1924	3,967	196	48	4,404	8,676

Exports (in ¥1,000)

Year	Straw	Chip	Mixed	Total incl. other
1922	4,459	125	6,708	11,294
1923	3,666	148	6,166	9,981
1924	3,570	13	5,588	9,171
1925	4,459	21	7,815	12,297

HOSIERY

The principal centre of this industry is Osaka where over ¥50 millions worth of goods were turned out during the war boom, or about 50 per cent. of the total in Japan. There are three large companies in Osaka, i.e. Japan Hosiery, Marumatsu & Co. and the Japan Spinning & Weaving Co. Cotton goods occupied 80% of the total value. Japanese hosiery goods find good market in China, India, South Seas and Africa.

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Production (¥1,000)

Year	Shirts & drawers	Stockings and socks	Gloves	Total incl. others
1922	19,021	3,414	1,565	32,229
1923	24,559	3,645	1,282	33,302
1924	21,190	6,531	1,605	40,816

Staple Exports (¥1,000)

Year	Shirts & drawers	Socks & stockings	Gloves	Total incl. others
1923	18,721	1,968	396	21,105
1924	19,874	1,663	428	22,021
1925	27,948	2,486	446	30,979

MATS

It was after 1886 when a loom for mat-weaving with patterns shown equally on both sides was invented that a real progress began in export business. One grave drawback in this industry is the tedious labor required in preparing the warp which consists of rushes interlaced with yarns.

The weaving of fancy matting is generally a side line of farmers. Even in Okayama Prefecutre that boasts the greater half of the total output, there are only a few factories doing business on any large scale. For coloring the rushes natural dyes alone were formerly used, but now artificial dyes are common and the printing of design began to prevail from about 1921. Nearly two-thirds of the output of printed mats come from Okayama, Hiroshima, and Fukuoka.

The Government Mat Conditioning House exists in Kobe to enforce inspection on mats intended for export, the inspection being carried out on weight, texture, raw material used, edging, dyeing, etc.

BRUSHES

Hair-brushes, nail-brushes and tooth-brushes are produced principally in Osaka and vicinity. The total output in 1924 was ¥8,160,855. Export to U. S. A. and Great Britain has declined much due to the slump and encroachment of German and French goods and also to the embargo on Japanese shaving brushes in England, Australia and India. Raw materials with exception of some kind of woods used for inferior sockets, come from abroad, bristles from China and Europe, bones for sockets from America and Australia, and hard wood from Siam. For tooth-brushes, foreign raw materials alone are used.

BUTTONS

The output of buttons was ¥2,858,142 in 1924, of which shell buttons amounted to ¥1,997,866. Buttons exported during 1924 reached ¥8,959,158, then dropped to ¥8,664,585 in 1925, ¥8,511,000 in 1926, the bulk being represented by shell buttons. England, India, and the U. S. A. are principal customers. The manufacturing centre is Osaka which turns out about 50 per cent.

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MINOR MANUFACTURES

Enamelled Hard Wares

Year	Production	Year	Export
1921	₹ 30,269,998	1922	₹4,194,229
1922	141,836,499	1923	4,537,756
1923	56,390,153	1924	5,621,669
1924	54,691,792	1925	6,908,056

Wood Manufactures

(including cabinet works, boxes, barrels, etc.)

Year	Production	Year	Export
1921	₹126,645,959	1922	₹3,103,018
1922	165,657,736	1923	3,628,011
1923	165,958,600	1924	3,702,204
1924	171,160,966	1925	4,354,499

(Also vide Chap. on Forestry)

Bamboo Wares

Year	Production	Year	Export
1921	₹ 12,397,636	1922	₹1,485,359
1922	12,319,522	1923	1,397,855
1923	13,484,987	1924	1,543,845
1924	14,600,644	1925	1,835,215

The bulk of the exports is baskets, trunks and bags.

Fans and Folding Fans

Year	Production	Year	Export
1921	₹5,025,945	1922	₹963,739
1922	4,573,043	1923	974,877
1923	4,744,984	1924	746,174
1924	1,986,529	1925	753,317

Leather Goods

(including boots, bags, portmanteaus, etc.

For belt and hose, vide Chap. Leather Industry)

Year	Production	Year	Export
1921	₹24,842,445	1922	₹601,096
1922	26,064,402	1923	579,344
1923	23,664,119	1924	482,676
1924	25,807,053	1925	801,780

Toilet Articles

Year	Production	Year	Export
1921	₹17,656,817	1922	₹1,647,361
1922	21,152,222	1923	1,577,103
1923	13,496,400	1924	1,927,049
1924	23,426,900	1925	2,240,561

Exports include toilet cream, perfumed water, hair oil, tooth and toilet powders.

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Wicker Works

Year	Production	Year	Export
1921.....	¥5,043,199	1922.....	¥567,346
1922.....	5,315,286	1923.....	449,557
1923.....	4,835,737	1924.....	379,900
1924.....	4,507,422	1925.....	393,509

Insulated Electric Wire

			Export	
Year	Production	Year	Picul	Yen
1921.....¥	6,690,978	1922....	81,823	7,816,210
1922.....	7,141,031	1923....	22,654	1,609,408
1923.....	7,249,572	1924....	20,274	1,372,821
1924.....	8,657,645	1925....	25,637	1,774,464

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CHAPTER XXXIV

TRADE

RECENT TRADE SITUATION

The financial depression of 1920 had a far-reaching baneful effect on the business realm and any signs of recovery and activity sighted in the latter part of 1923 were suddenly nipped in the bud by the disastrous quake of September 1923 in the Kanto district. It is true the disaster brought in its trail a sudden growth of demand for materials of immediate need, but as soon as this was filled the so-called "rehabilitation boom" disappeared. Meanwhile the excessive speculative imports made under the temporary exemption arrangement of import duties on articles for reconstruction and rehabilitation use and the steady drop of the foreign exchange rates from the beginning of the year had a tightening effect on the money situation. This unfavorable trend continued till the following year, so that compared with the same period of the previous year the financial situation in the first half of 1924 was even worse. For all the strenuous efforts made by both official circles and the public to speed up the post-disaster adjustment and rehabilitation program, the work of economic rehabilitation failed to achieve any marked progress so that the business results of various industrial concerns for the period presented an inferior showing to the corresponding figures of the ante-disaster years.

The upward tendency of prices of commodities that obtained since the pre-disaster period gradually abated on account of the general economic and business inactivity, and after November '24 almost all items gradually fell in prices; silk goods and cotton manufactures, for instance, dropping by 13 and 8 per cent. respectively as compared with the highest mark reached in November. The single exception was rice and other cereals which on the contrary rose by 8 per cent. The downward tendency was accelerated by the fall of money rates, increasing supply of idle funds and the consequent easy money situation, decrease in the cost of production, and other factors which with the chronic business depression combined to push down the level of prices.

The Trade Situation in 1926

The business situation in 1926 practically remained stationary. The only thing worth mentioning was a sharp recovery of the Yen value, which was reflected on foreign trade and caused greater excess of imports than in the preceding year. Prices of commodities continued their downward courses, trade activity slackened and business profits diminished. The general depression was further intensified by the national bereavement towards the close of the year.

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The improvement in the exchange situation contributed in no small degree to the decline of the prices of domestic commodities, which continuing the downward movement of the previous year kept on falling steadily, and, as a general rule, new low records were registered month after month. The index number of wholesale prices in Tokyo was about 12 per cent. lower in December than in January, while the decrease in 1925 was 9.5 per cent., the total decline in these two years being over 20 per cent. Some commodities, notably raw silk and cotton yarns, depreciated in value, not only on account of the improvement in the exchange situation, but also as a result of depression in foreign markets. Raw silk quotations fell from ¥2,000 a bale at the end of 1925 to ¥1,470 on the last day of 1926, the corresponding movement in cotton yarns being from ¥288 to ¥194 a bale.

The easy money and active exports, that had marked the latter half of the preceding year, invited optimistic views in certain quarters as to the future tradal situation and gave more or less animation to the stock market in the early part of the year. The sharp rise in the value of Yen, however, precipitated a downward movement in the prices of silk, cotton yarn and other commodities, while, at the same time, repayment of banking loans was not always carried out in a satisfactory manner. Meanwhile there appeared a large offer of import bills on the market and repeated issues of bonds and debentures, and caused a slight stringency on the money market. Towards the end of June, some activity was witnessed on the stock market in anticipation of a possible increase of exports and easier money in the latter half year period, but the usual favorable turn of foreign trade did not take place until August. The downward movement of prices continued unchecked, and the tendency permeated all lines of trade and industry. The demand for funds was not forthcoming in any large volume and market rates fell even below the Bank of Japan's official rate. Early in October the Bank of Japan lowered its discount rates by 0.2 sen, the rate for commercial papers falling to 1.8 sen per diem. The suit was followed by some Tokyo and Osaka banks. Money situation relaxed to a still greater extent and the discount rate for ordinary commercial papers, ranging from 1.9 to 2.3 sen in September, declined to 1.8 sen in October. The official estimate of the year's rice crop was poorer than in the preceding year, and a decrease was also recorded in the harvest of wheat and barley, and, contrary to expectation, the prices of these crops and cocoons fell below the 1925 level. This affecting the purchasing power of the rural community business was bad throughout the realm, especially owing to the grave national loss on December 25th. The demand for money for the usual year-end requirements was, therefore, smaller than in other years, and discount rates in Tokyo ruled 0.1 sen lower for commercial papers and interests for over-night call money 0.2 sen to 0.3 sen lower than in the same period of 1925.

Signs of improvements were not entirely wanting in certain quarters. Money was easy and security prices maintained high levels. Share transactions and bank clearings showed an expansion, and the total capitalization of new business enterprises increased slightly above the level of the preceding year. Nevertheless, the improvement in the economic conditions was more

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apparent than real, depression pervading all departments of trade and industry with a severity felt more keenly than in 1925.

As regards the manufacturing industries they are still in the grip of the after-effect of the 1920 depression and the quake disaster of 1923. There is discernible, however, a faint light which may lead us to hope that our business circles are gradually and slowly finding their way to recovery from the temporary abnormal condition of which they have been the victims recently.

Commercial Arbitration Act

As a measure to facilitate a smooth settlement of disputes concerning commercial dealings by means other than ordinary legal proceedings the government enacted the commercial arbitration law in 1926. The measure, modelled somewhat after the American institution of interstate commercial commission, was enforced on November 1st, '26, its application being limited to Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Kanagawa, Hyogo and Aichi prefectures, the seats of six premier cities, i.e., Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagoya.

FORMATION OF COMPANIES

It is interesting to note that before 1873 Japan had no company in the modern sense of the word. Some commercial establishments that had previously existed, as the Mitsui-gumi, pioneer of the present Mitsui Gomei Kaisha, were a sort of family establishment. In the year mentioned the First National Bank, now simply the First Bank, was created as a regular joint stock concern after the Western model. Then followed, though rather tardily, creation of companies devoted to shipping, railways, insurance, and so on.

In 1894, when the war with China broke out, the total investment in various enterprises still stood at the modest sum of about ¥249,762,000 paid up, of which banking represented ¥101,409,000, followed by transport business ¥82,650,000, industries ¥44,580,000, trade ¥20,014,000 and agriculture ¥1,188,000. After the close of the next war of 1904-5, to be precise by 1907, the total investment had risen to ¥1,114,227,000, consisting of ¥444,204,000 for banking, ¥150,891,000 transport, ¥381,815,000 industries, ¥125,282,000 trade and ¥12,035,000 agriculture. The latest expansion is shown later. Another striking feature as shown lately is the tendency to increase capital and the amalgamation of smaller concerns. Formerly a company with capital in eight figures was an exception but of late many have enlarged their capital to over a hundred million yen.

Companies Classified

Commercial companies are divided into the following four kinds:—

(1) Ordinary partnership (gomei-kaisha).—Has two or more partners, each unlimitedly liable for the debts of the firm.

(2) Limited partnership (goshi-kaisha).—Is made up of one or more partners with limited liability.

(3) Joint-stock company (kabushiki-kaisha).—Resembles that in England, formed by not less than seven persons.

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(4) Joint-stock limited company (kabushiki-gomei-kaisha). —A limited partnership in which part of the capital is represented by transferable shares.

Foreign companies may be recognized by Japanese law and allowed to do business in Japan, subject to the same registration as is required for Japanese companies.

New Investment Capacity, estimated at ¥200 Millions

Data for estimating the yearly investment in economic enterprises are still defective in Japan, writes the "Oriental Economist" in "The Company Review" published in Nov. 1926, but the following figures quoted from one of its articles may be serviceable as an approximate estimate on this question. In the table the figures showing loans, debentures and reserves are addition over the preceding year, while those for stocks are payment for the year. (In million yen):

Year	Internal loans	Local loans	Total	Payment of stocks & net debenture increase	Additional reserves	Grand total
1921	473	86	559	786	296	1,642
1922	170	90	265	655	30	950
1923	203	122	325	627	400	1,353
1924	155	134	289	751	400	1,441
1925	243	68	311	850	400	1,562

N.B.—The "Reserves" covers joint stock and limited partnership cos. and the additions in 1924 and '25 are presumed to be equal to that in '23. The minor concerns of partnership organization had total paid-up capital of ¥957,000,000 at end of 1920, to advance to ¥1,355 millions three years later, an average increase of ¥130 millions. Adding this sum to the grand total mentioned in the table the investment for 1924 and '25 comes to roughly ¥157 and 170 millions respectively. There are besides investments by individual traders and so forth. Altogether, therefore, Japan's yearly investment may not fall below ¥200 millions, or at the rate of ¥300 per capita of annual increase of population which is about 700,000. It is interesting to compare this to the corresponding figure for England, generally put at ¥10,000 per capita.

BUSINESS PROMOTION IN 1926

According to the investigation of the Bank of Japan the new promotion contributed ¥757,775,900 and expansion ¥518,167,350 in '26. These are classified as follows according to business (in ¥1,000):—

	New Promotion		Expansion	
	No. of Cos.	Inc'd Cap.	No. of Cos.	Inc'd Cap.
Banking	2	1,500	30	39,469
Trust and money credit....	25	46,990	5	23,670
Warehousing	18	11,450	1	50
Insurance	—	—	—	—
Railway and tramways.....	28	65,960	30	136,100
Marine transportation	9	4,300	4	12,100
Mining	20	38,090	2	1,950

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	New Promotion		Expansion	
	No. of Cos.	Inc'd Cap.	No. of Cos.	Inc'd Cap.
Electricity	28	229,650	15	72,229
Gas	1	1,000	5	58,125
Spinning	3	5,300	1	1,100
Weaving	12	12,920	7	22,496
Chemical industry	23	50,485	5	39,600
Machines and tools	21	9,155	5	13,700
Shipping and dockyards	—	—	—	—
Metallic industry	8	16,450	1	500
Brewery	23	6,723	4	14,650
Provision	26	8,190	1	4,004
Silk reeling	15	10,670	1	2,500
Marine products	15	6,493	3	5,700
Agr. and forestry	16	13,450	2	1,700
Commercial and others	266	108,665	20	16,196
Total incl. others	692	757,776	159	518,167
Compared with 1925	‡93	*161,101	*22	*269,253

N.B.—(*) increase, (‡) decrease.

GENERAL STATISTICS ON ECONOMIC CORPORATIONS

Companies Classified by Organization

(end of 1924)

Cos. classified by amount of paid up capital	Joint stock companies		Limited partnerships		Unlimited partnerships		Total	
	No.	Cap. Yen 1,000	No.	Cap. Yen 1,000	No.	Cap. Yen 1,000	No.	Cap. Yen 1,000
Under Yen 50,000	4,057	55,513	8,798	88,930	3,487	46,199	16,366	216,794
,, Yen 100,000	2,770	93,879	984	55,379	774	43,525	4,535	254,663
,, Yen 500,000	6,399	635,971	725	108,995	708	144,213	7,839	1,342,848
,, Yen 1,000,000	1,912	559,458	74	41,004	68	36,672	2,059	1,097,466
,, Yen 5,000,000	2,034	2,026,105	47	75,532	70	115,150	2,154	3,469,696
Over Yen 5,000,000	582	5,879,810	11	337,000	21	531,500	614	9,759,370

Number and capital of economic corporations as classified by nature of enterprises are returned by the Department of Commerce and Industry as follows at the end of the year, amount of capital being in ¥1,000:—

		1924	1923	1922
Agriculture	No.	709	666	685
	Authorized cap.	172,576	152,111	192,818
Fishery	No.	236	227	304
	Authorized cap.	82,269	84,900	87,436
Mining	No.	366	350	456
	Authorized cap.	1,064,051	969,866	1,087,083
Trade	No.	16,528	12,852	12,375
	Authorized cap.	7,229,805	6,075,492	5,390,250
Transportation	No.	2,482	15,646	14,431
	Authorized cap.	1,537,506	6,828,558	6,370,421
Industries	No.	13,251	2,349	1,962
	Authorized cap.	6,054,629	1,456,857	1,119,498
Total	No.	33,567	32,090	30,213
	Authorized cap.	16,140,836	15,567,786	14,247,509

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Business Results in Recent Years

The only available data on this head are supplied by the "Oriental Economist" (Tokyo), which, however, modestly disclaims any pretension to strict accuracy chiefly on account of many of the Cos. showing reluctance to supply information, so that the following covers only about 150, viz. about 1/71 of the economic corporations existing in Japan. In the following table the figures are for the 2nd half of each year, money being in ¥1,000.

	P. u. cap. Yen 1,000	Reserves Yen 1,000	Profit Yen 1,000	Ratio to cap. 10 per cent.
Spinning mills.				
1922	171,170	177,149	40,097	4.69
1923	175,770	190,086	43,229	3,67
1924	200,348	232,475	69,939	6.75
1925	207,833	154,733	38,769	3.73
Woolen textiles.				
1922	75,000	29,966	12,093	3.22
1923	93,817	33,592	17,752	3.28
1924	101,923	26,762	9,230	2.77
1925	41,671	13,460	3,173	1.53
Paper mills.				
1922	75,975	20,181	7,454	1.96
1923	81,129	21,237	8,132	1.99
1924	101,407	17,383	9,914	1.96
1925	114,974	25,464	13,066	2.27
Flour mills.				
1922	10,810	6,087	748	1.38
1923	11,346	5,937	1,248	1.85
1924	14,710	6,007	1,875	2.55
1925	17,032	6,100	1,868	2.19
Coal.				
1922	57,858	9,309	1,781	0.62
1923	57,855	9,764	2,144	0.74
1924	57,875	10,081	2,254	0.61
1925	68,016	11,554	2,980	3.89
Gas.				
1922	60,271	5,210	4,395	1.46
1923	65,973	5,779	9,193	2.79
1924	67,581	6,416	4,390	1.28
1925	58,608	5,872	3,994	1.36
Chemical industries.				
1922	7,800	1,004	259	0.66
1923	7,800	1,082	621	1.59
1924	7,800	1,747	401	1.03
1925	16,350	1,466	1,261	1.54
Electric power and light.				
1922	515,910	26,560	36,318	1.41
1923	615,780	34,583	90,299	1.82
1924	698,053	41,220	40,816	1.17
1925	573,986	28,607	36,293	1.26
Shipbuilding.				
1922	92,320	63,830	7,020	1.52
1923	92,550	47,698	16,527	1.05
1924	75,160	43,921	3,940	1.00
1925	97,692	45,655	4,931	1.01

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Exchanges.	P. u. cap. Yen 1,000	Reserves Yen 1,000	Profit Yen 1,000	Ratio to cap. 10 per cent.
1922	78,000	9,366	5,982	1.53
1923	81,875	10,221	8,048	1.14
1924	81,875	8,409	4,274	1.02
1925	75,000	7,411	5,113	1.36
Sugar.				
1922	141,575	37,134	6,312	0.89
1923	140,954	42,229	36,937	3.06
1924	144,617	53,918	18,805	2.60
1925	144,617	52,260	13,369	1.85

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Though Japan had before 1868 commercial organization that served as Chambers of Commerce, it was not till 1890 that the regular regulations were enacted. At present, with the exception of eight prefectures of Miyazaki, Oita, Fukushima, Ehime, and others, one or more Chambers of Commerce exist in thirty seven other prefectures and Hokkaido. By amendment of the Chambers of Commerce Law passed in the 1908-9 session of the Diet the Chamber of Commerce is forbidden compulsorily to collect subscription from the members. The data for the recent years are as follows:—

Year	Number	Members	Annual expenses
1920	62	1,846	1,367,189
1921	64	2,014	1,723,005
1922	65	1,978	1,818,526
1923	65	1,937	2,434,648
1924	70	2,065	2,653,973

EXCHANGES

Exchanges in Japan are of three kinds, i.e., stock, rice and merchandise. There are nine exchanges devoted to dealing in securities, either exclusively or in combination with other commodities. The exchanges are all of limited liability system though those modelled on the Western plan of association are recognized by law. They are therefore more on the continental plan than those in England or America and are subject to strict control of the supervising authorities who are authorized to interfere at their own discretion when they judge that the exchange abuses its privilege and acts in an irregular way. From the nature of their organization exchanges have to stand security, within the limit of their authorized capital, for the fulfilment of all the contracts duly booked by them. Whenever, therefore, a registered broker, who has to deposit ¥50,000 with the stock exchange in Tokyo, is guilty of default for bargains duly entered in his name, the exchange has to make good any loss entailed.

The Exchange Law

The revision of the Exchange Law put in force in 1922 is intended to reform exchanges on the model of the New York exchanges, to change the present joint stock company system into a membership system, to make brokers members of the Exchanges jointly and severally responsible for transactions on the market, etc.

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Time Transactions.—Transactions in time bargains as recognized on the floor under the revised law are of two kinds, viz., short (next day) and long time delivery. In the former the contract is to be fulfilled within a week including the day of contract, while the latter is divided into 3 terms of 20 days each. Then the limit is 3 months for rice and wheat, 5 months for bean cakes, 6 months for silk yarns, and 12 months for raw cotton, cotton yarns and cotton cloth.

Stock, Rice and Merchandise Exchanges

Year	No.	Capital p. u. Yen 1,000	No. of brokers	Deposits by brokers Yen 1,000	Receipts Yen 1,000	Expenses Yen 1,000	Dividend Yen 1,000
1921...	42	81,365	1,086	32,815	22,406	8,126	11,962
1922...	33	89,867	1,380	29,308	27,633	13,267	11,505
1923...	33	90,075	1,265	—	20,690	8,817	10,945
1924...	32	90,145	1,246	—	18,405	7,271	8,954

Volume of Staple Commodities Transacted

Year	Stock Yen 1,000	Rice 1,000 koku	Cotton yarn 1,000 bales	Silk 1,000 koku
1921	73,053	306,404	11,097	13,835
1922	52,256	360,378	8,053	31,414
1923	84,154	344,096	6,478	15,234
1924	75,645	294,771	5,183	18,917
1925	125,349	227,007	8,783	22,152

Note.—In the total "Stocks" represents the two exchanges of Tokyo and Osaka, while cotton yarns show transactions also on the two exchanges of Tokyo and Osaka. The Yokohama silk exchange is the only one in this particular line.

Volume of Shares Transacted at Various Places (in 1,000)

Year	Tokyo	Osaka	Nagoya	Kobe	Kyoto	Total incl others
1923	30,091	29,372	6,162	6,213	4,238	83,757
1924	25,240	26,382	7,550	5,222	3,118	75,645
1925	39,515	12,701	3,727	2,256	3,568	64,075
1926	48,417	—	—	—	—	—

Volume of Rice Transacted on Rice Exchanges

Year	Amount 1,000 koku	Of which Tokyo 1,000 koku	Of which Osaka 1,000 koku	Average quotation per koku Yen
1921	316,003	70,478	73,873	31.31
1922	478,842	81,995	71,609	32.11
1923	435,644	55,064	86,016	30.71
1924	294,771	53,981	88,229	36.60
1925	227,007	47,235	75,102	—
1926	188,479	43,750	—	37.44

Proportion of Marginal and Actual Transactions.—According to recent returns the proportion of actual delivery in rice ranged, among the 34 rice exchanges in Japan, between the highest of 86 per 100 at Niigata and 72 at Sakata and the lowest of none at all at Himeji and Nagahama. At 29 places the delivery was less than 1%. The proportion is not so striking on the stock exchanges. At Tokyo the delivery was 35-40 per 100 under contract, about 30 at Osaka, but only 2 at Wakayama.

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Tokyo Stock Exchange

Inaugurated in 1878, this is in Japan the oldest and largest establishment of the kind, with paid up capital of ¥45,000,000. It is a joint stock concern and bound by law to guarantee the good faith of all parties concerned in transactions.

Brokers.—A person desirous to become a broker must deposit a cash security of ¥50,000. There is no legal provision limiting the number of brokers, but usage fixes it at 30 or thereabout.

Quotations of Leading Stocks at Tokyo and Osāka (1926)

Shares (time delivery)	Paid up per share	Highest	Lowest	Rate of divd. 10 Percen 2nd half 1926	2nd half 1925
At Tkyo:	¥	¥	¥		
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	50	85	73	—	0.80
do. (new)	12.5	37	28	—	0.80
Kanegafuchi Cotton Sp. Co..	50	283	246	3.50	3.80
do. (new)	12.5	161	137	3.50	3.80
Tokyo Woolen Cloth Co.....	50	46	23	0.60	0.60
Toyo Muslin Co.	50	52	26	—	1.00
Nippon Sugar Mfg. Co.....	50	118	98	1.40	1.60
do. (new)	37.5	93	74	1.40	1.60
Toyo Sugar Mfg. Co.	50	69	56	—	1.20
Dai Nippon Art. Fertilizer..	50	62	36	—	0.80
Nitto Seihyo (Cold Storage)	50	85	68	1.40	1.20
Nisshin Flour Milling Co....	50	115	79	1.00	2.00
Hokkaido Colliery & S.S. Co.	50	54	42	—	0.80
Asano Cement Co.	50	131	93	—	1.50
do. (new)	20	82	44	—	1.50
Tokyo Electric Light Co. ..	50	67	53	0.90	1.10
Tokyo Gas Co.	50	74	58	—	0.90
Oji Paper Mill Co.	50	109	96	1.50	2.00
Imperial Hemp Mfg. Co. ...	50	49	21	—	0.80
Fuji Gassed Yarn Co.	50	83	63	1.00	1.20
Nippon Petroleum Co.....	50	102	62	—	1.20
Tokyo Stock Exchange	50	219	168	1.40	1.40
do. (new)	25	188	133	1.40	1.40
Dai Nippon Beer Brewery Co.	50	213	199	—	3.00
do. (new)	25	161	135	—	3.00
South Manchuria Railway Co.	100	—	—	—	—
do. (new)	50	—	—	—	—
Nippon Paint Mfg. Co.....	50	—	—	—	—
At Osaka:					
Osaka Shosen Kaisha	50	59	50	—	0.70
Hanshin Electric Railway Co.	50	106	99	—	1.30
Ujigawa Hydro-Electric Co.	50	65	59	—	1.00
Godo Spinning Co.	50	146	114	2.00	2.00
Toyo Cotton Spinning Co. ..	50	182	163	2.50	2.50
Dojima Rice Exchange	50	129	100	2.00	2.40
Osaka Stock Exchange	50	137	103	0.80	0.65
Osaka Sampin Exchange ..	50	125	79	1.60	1.30
Kuhara Mining Co.	50	111	59	—	0.70
Osaka Iron Works	50	46	72	0.80	0.80
Sembi Estate Co.	20	45	40	1.20	1.50

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Share Market in 1926

The share market in the year under review was marked by sharp fiuctuations. The sudden advance of the Tokyo Exchanges New at the close of the previous year was followed at the beginning of the year by a general activity of the market. This firm tone was slightly broken by the death of the Premier Count Kato at the end of January. The delivery on February 5 amounted to 610,000 shares, a record attained since 1920. Encouraged by this optimistic outlook the tendency was decidedly bullish. In the middle of the month, however, a reaction came on in view of imminent political changes, bad prospect of foreign trade and sudden rise of exchange rates. Bearish operations marked March and the middle of April, especially as the adverse trend of foreign trade became manifest combined with unfavorable external conditions such as slump of cotton yarns. The Tokyo Exchanges New dropped by ¥10. The market remained on the whole featureless till about the middle of June, when, stimulated by the report of rise of U.S. steel stocks, Nagoya operators began buying the Tokyo Exchanges, and this affected the Tokyo market. The Exchanges soared over ¥180 followed by brisk dealings in other shares. July and August also witnessed rise in some shares. In the middle of September, when export usually gains, the report that there was an enormous excess import of ¥3,700,000 threw the market into a scene of general slump. About this time the new Financial Minister Mr. Kataoka announced to adopt a positive policy, and the central bank was persuaded at the beginning of October to reduce the rate of interest in view of the dull money situation. This enlivened the Tokyo Exchanges and other shares, but as the leading banks in Tokyo hesitated to follow the example of the central bank the market soon relapsed. In November the decreased output of sugar in Europe, Cuba and other centres led to active buying of sugar shares, thereby imparting strong tendency to the market. About this time bullish operation by Kansai speculators pushed up the Kuhara Minings, which, however, suffered a setback in December and fell by ¥30-40. The other conditions such as the 3% decrease of divldend by Kanegafuchi Spinning Co., the critical illness of the Emperor Taisho, etc. brought about a reactionary depression towards the close of the year.

Monthly Movement of Quotations for Forward Delivery in 1926 (in yen)

		Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Aug.	Sept.	Dec.
Tokyo Exchange								
Old	High.	188.4	199.1	185.7	205.9	200.8	200.4	204.0
	Low.	168.2	187.6	175.0	190.0	191.0	170.9	190.1
New	High.	145.9	171.9	167.8	187.9	183.7	182.6	185.5
	Low.	132.6	157.9	156.1	172.1	176.0	157.4	175.8
Kanegafuchi								
Old	High.	285.0	267.1	261.8	274.0	268.6	265.8	256.9
	Low.	270.1	260.1	249.8	264.7	260.8	249.5	246.7
New	High.	156.5	153.1	148.4	160.9	158.4	156.5	148.6
	Low.	145.4	142.7	140.0	153.1	152.1	138.6	136.6

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		Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Aug.	Sept.	Dec.
Dai Nippon Beer	High.	210.0	208.6	213.2	208.8	205.0	204.9	206.0
	Low.	202.5	199.6	205.8	204.7	200.9	199.1	200.4
Nippon Sugar	High.	108.9	10.6	102.9	104.9	104.3	105.0	117.6
	Low.	105.0	108.2	99.5	102.5	102.0	102.3	110.3
Asano Cement	High.	125.5	123.5	119.3	132.9	129.0	127.5	108.0
	Low.	113.5	114.6	110.5	123.8	122.7	98.5	99.3
Kuhara	High.	82.3	74.5	65.7	72.1	70.5	71.0	114.4
	Low.	74.8	70.9	61.7	65.5	66.5	64.7	58.5

WAREHOUSING

The progress made in warehousing recently is indicated by the following comparative figures showing the average volume of goods stored in 100 principal warehouses in Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe and other provincial centres: 1919—¥642,745,000; 1920—¥1,034,813,000; 1922—¥402,693,000; 1923—¥438,471,000. A few months after the economic debacle of March 1920, i.e., by July, the value of goods warehoused advanced to the enormous sum of ¥1,285 millions. The steady arrivals of speculative purchases contracted from abroad before the Armistice and the sudden fall of demand at home and elsewhere combined to bring about this congestion. Principal goods warehoused are compared as follows in (¥1,000):—

Items	1926 (Dec.)	1925 (Dec.)	1924 (Dec.)
Rice	16,615	7,166	13,486
Rice (imported)	20,503	28,713	26,624
Flour	10,799	443	722
Sugar (crude)	1,758	4,664	5,153
Sugar (refined)	11,931	14,943	7,929
Silk fabrics	796	918	629
Cotton goods	27,526	33,473	19,699
Woolen fabrics	19,709	40,202	33,707
American cotton	7,004	14,414	6,034
Indian cotton	8,514	12,089	5,432
Silk yarn	72,824	64,062	62,255
Cotton yarn	4,348	7,127	5,695
Woolen yarn	5,486	20,921	16,948
Wool	18,782	26,591	27,054
Hemp and hemp goods.	1,821	3,119	625
Leather & leather goods	1,590	1,324	1,153
Foreign paper	27,096	15,697	17,550
Art. fertilizers	2,430	797	1,135
Iron materials	5,910	7,765	29,429
Hard ware	8,581	8,783	20,525
Drugs and dyes	14,293	25,729	21,075
Total incl. others..	475,948	507,069	500,514

MERCANTILE AGENCIES

The Tokyo Koshinjo (Mercantile Agency)—est. 1896

Established under the promotion of the twenty-six leading banks in Tokyo and Yokohama, including the Bank of Japan, its members are divided into promoters and special and ordinary members. They pay annual subscriptions ranging in amount

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from ¥200 or more to ¥25, besides paying a fee of 50 sen for each report submitted in answer to an inquiry. The promoters and special and 1st class ordinary members are entitled to make any number of inquiries and borrow, free of charge, one copy of "The Merchants' and Industrials' Credit Book" (a rating book), which is published by the Agency twice a year, while the others are allowed to forward inquiries within certain fixed numbers, which differ according to classes. The Agency issues a daily report written both in Japanese and English, which is sent free to its members, and which contains news of such occurrences in business circles as help them in the conduct of their business. The report also contains business statistics and other important matters relating to commerce and industry in general. Hand in hand with the sister institution of Osaka, it carries on an extensive business, and at present its business scope covers the whole of the country, with good correspondents in Europe, America, China and Korea. There is a foreign department established in its head office, to take charge of matters relating to foreign members. Officers: Mng.-Dir. S. Sato; Manager C. Nakajima. Head Office: 43, Sakamoto-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Osaka Mercantile Agency (est. 1901)

Officers:—Mng.-Dir. Motoyoshi Makino; Manager, Naomi Abe.
Head Office:—Kitahama Sanchome, Osaka.

GUILDS OF STAPLE COMMODITIES

The first legislative measure for encouraging the combination and harmonious working of those engaged in industry and trade was enacted in 1884. This was expanded in scope by the issue in 1897 of the Law relating to the Staple Export Guilds, and in 1900 of the Law relating to the Staple Production Guilds. At the end of Mar. 1913 the guilds existing throughout Japan numbered 916 with the volume of production or sale totalling ¥1,437,923,237 for 646 guilds reported. The number of guilds increased to 1,417 and 1,473 in 1923 and 1924 respectively with a corresponding increase in the members and amounts of production. The principal production guilds as classified according to the kind of commodities handled were as follows at the end of the year 1924; Raw silk, 354; Rice, 70; Artificial fertilizer, 30; Paper, 39; Porcelain, 23; Medicine, 24; Dyeing and Weaving, 159; Timber, 47; Soy and "miso," 42; Metal manufactures, 29; Matting, 25; Total including others, 1,473.

COMMERCIAL MUSEUMS

Of the commercial museums existing in Japan those that are worthy of mention are the Government Com. Museum, the Tokyo Industrial Association's Com. Museum and the Osaka Com. Museum.

The Govt. Commercial Museum

Founded in 1896, the Museum, besides placing on view commercial samples both domestic and foreign, undertakes inquiries on commercial matters and acts as intermediary between Japan-

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ese and foreign merchants or manufacturers. The Museum is provided with tens of thousands of samples, both of domestic and foreign origin, which are loaned to the provincial museums or fairs. Sometimes they are taken round the country and placed on view on occasion of local fairs and shows. The Museum undertakes intermedialy service in the interest of international commerce and industry, and correspondence sent to foreign merchants, manufacturers or to their confreres in Japan constitutes an important branch of its work which also includes replies to foreigners' inquiries as to standing, etc. of Japanese merchants, manufacturers and firms. The Museum is free of access. Location: 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

PRICES OF COMMODITIES

According to the returns of the Oriental Economist the average index figure of the wholesale prices in Tokyo for 1925 fell from 228 in Jan. to 208 in Dec., taking the average for Jan., 1913, as 100.

Index Figures in Recent Years Compared

Year	Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Oct.	Dec.
1922	208	203	200	203	192	189
1923	190	200	197	194	199	203
1924	205	207	202	208	220	229
1925	228	219	212	213	214	208

Wholesale Quotations of Staple Commodities

(Average in Dec.)

	1925	1924
Kyushu Coal (per 10,000 "kin," 1st class)..	¥18.00	¥120.00
Petroleum (per case)	7.50	8.80
Muslin (per yard)	17.75	22.80
Cotton (2nd class)	76	92
Sugar (Refined) B. H. per 100 "kin"	23.00	27.50
Wheat	9.90	24.60
Flour (one bag)	4.70	5.50
Iron (per 1 ton)	51.00	55.00
Cement (per 380 lb.)	6.00	6.80
Crytomeria timber	16.20	19.20
Rice (staple per 1 "koku")	36.70	39.80

MOVEMENT OF STAPLE COMMODITIES IN 1926

Rice

On the whole the rice market showed comparatively small fluctuation during the year under review. This is accounted for by the fairly abundant crop in 1925 and the operation of the Rice Law enforced in 1922 for adjusting the relation between supply and demand. In the latter half of January the quotation for spot rice began to be higher and the next month saw it reach ¥39.36. After a reaction in March it remained on lower levels, to fall further to ¥36.45 in April. From June an upward movement was resumed and the price rose as high as ¥40.90, the

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maximum for the year. Early in August the market remained stationary, but fell off with the favorable outlook for the year's crops. This continued in the next month, the market being deluged with sacrifice rices, so that the spot price went down to ¥34.75, the lowest recorded for the year. In October the first estimate by the authorities put the year's crop at 59,500,000 koku, and the quotation rose to ¥37 level. The second estimate made in the middle of November reported a decrease, and the price was pushed up to ¥37.94, but soon to drop again to ¥35 level. Gradually falling, it at last went down to ¥34.85, for which was responsible the general depression of business and the active shipment of new yield from the producing districts.

Movement of Quotation on the Tokyo Exchange

(Standard quality in yen per "koku" or about 4.96 bushels)

1925		Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Dec.
Current month	High.	40.03	39.98	41.61	46.10	44.50	37.31
	Low.	38.38	38.07	40.00	43.68	43.09	34.92
Forward.....	High.	40.99	40.66	42.49	44.89	40.49	37.51
	Low.	39.21	38.42	40.42	41.64	38.09	35.70
1926							
Current month	High.	37.16	38.00	37.84	41.17	37.89	35.61
	Low.	36.40	36.65	36.39	39.90	36.21	33.91
Forward.....	High.	38.68	38.51	38.38	40.90	36.50	36.02
	Low.	37.81	37.31	36.72	39.54	34.75	34.85

To review the situation of supply and demand at the end of the year, the actual yield for 1926 as made public by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry was put at 55,590,000 koku, falling far short of the estimate. It was 1,200,000 koku less than the second estimate and 2,040,000 koku or 3.6% below the average for the past five years. Thus the decreased yield for the year under review has necessitated the import of foreign rice to the largest amount in recent years, as may be seen from the table given below (in 1,000 koku). The Government policy to keep the quotation of this staple foodstuff in the neighborhood of ¥40 per koku was realized in 1926.

	Actual yield	Remainder of previous year	Import	Total	Consumption
1922	60,693	7,305	5,513	73,511	66,723
1923	55,444	6,789	8,760	70,993	65,784
1924	57,170	5,210	10,170	72,550	67,032
1925	59,710	5,518	8,991	74,219	68,227
1926	55,591	5,967	12,700	74,258	69,025

Cotton Yarns

Increasing depression marked the cotton yarn trade all through 1926. The situation was worse than in the previous year which was well-nigh lean. After all the low quotations of yarns were due to the continued inactivity in the cotton market, which had been adversely affected by a similar condition in U.S.A. where the increased plantation areas and enormous growth of estimated crops for the year caused the depreciation of cotton.

As shown below ¥283.90 quoted at the opening of the market

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in January proved the highest during the year, while the lowest quotation in November, ¥173.10 has turned out the bottom price recorded since 1921. Owing to the temporary activity of textile industry, the market improved a little from March on showing a reactionary advance of ¥34-5 over the lowest in March, ¥227. But the rise in the home market led to the inactivity of export, and what with the growing overstock of cotton cloth and the gradual fall of American cotton, a reaction set in in August when both short and long deliveries dropped below ¥100. The situation of the textile industry grew worse than the cotton yarn market, and in weaving centres operations were even suspended to tide over the difficulties. The recent movement of the forward delivery on the Osaka Sampin Exchange (in yen per bale) is as follows:—

1925:	Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Nov.	Dec.
Highest	360.00	334.40	301.00	326.30	319.00	294.70	283.00
Lowest	339.40	325.90	276.20	308.40	307.90	271.10	262.00
1926:							
Highest	283.90	260.90	245.00	261.00	238.50	189.90	194.00
Lowest	268.00	255.00	227.10	243.60	201.90	173.10	175.50

Raw Silk

In the last season (June 1925—May '26) the export of raw silk remarkably gained both in volume and value, and naturally the arrivals at Yokohama and Kobe also showed a growth, the supply being abundant due to increased yield of cocoons for the season. Domestic sales too swelled with the favorable situation of export, and had it not been for the collapse of quotations in the latter half of the period under review the arrivals at the two markets would have been larger.

Arrivals (bales)	1923–24	1924–25	1925–26
Yokohama	461,358	575,579	633,979
Kobe	76,173	96,663	111,561
Total	537,531	672,242	745,540

The total arrivals show an increase of 73,300 bales or 10% over the preceding period. On the other hand the export gained 63,780 bales or 16% in volume and ¥149,000,000 or 20% in value. This favorable condition may be explained by the increased domestic supply and the normal state of quotations in the first half of the period, as well as the fall of Japan-American exchange rates and business activity in the United States.

Export	1923—24	1924–25	1925–26
Volume (bales)	274,536	391,652	455,437
Value (¥1,000)	560,585	732,437	881,571
Value per bale (¥).....	2,042	1,870	1,940

The larger export in 1925-26, however, is partly because the average price per bale was ¥70 more than the previous period, and from the fact that the rise in the prices of material was far remarkable than the increase of export, the profit on the part of the silk reelers was not proportionate to the seemingly favorable condition of the trade. Especially the downward tendency

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of quotations that began about January 1926 dealt a considerably heavy blow to the reelers. The movement of prices for the best quality at Yokohama is given below (in yen per 100 kin):—

	1925 June	Aug.	Oct.	Dec.	1926 Feb.	Apr.	May
High.	2,020	2,050	2,120	2,010	1,030	1,650	1,590
Low.	1,910	1,950	2,060	1,940	1,830	1,470	1,470

The quantities of silk shipped by principal silk firms are as follows (in bales):—

	For U.S.A.		For Europe		Total	
Shippers	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925
Mitsui Bussan	59,760	94,453	530	1,126	60,294	95,579
Hara & Co.	20,583	36,368	610	1,194	21,193	37,561
Nippon Kiito Kaisha....	38,475	58,269	239	606	38,696	58,875
Japan Cotton Trading Co.	20,541	41,400	120	625	20,661	42,025
Gosho Corporation	14,990	22,885	10	260	15,000	23,145
Matsubun Shoten	—	64,261	—	—	—	64,261
Nichibei Kiito Kaisha ..	11,570	17,115	—	—	11,570	17,115
Sieber Hegner Co.	—	9,969	—	4,771	—	14,740

The total amount shipped by Japanese firms in 1925 was 361,324 bales and 224,307 bales in 1926 against 69,434 bales and 35,923 bales exported by foreign firms. The silk-reelers who exported over 10,000 boxes (about 6,000 bales) during the period are: Yamajugumi, Gunze Seishi Kaisha, Ogushigumi, Yodasha, Ishikawagumi.

Flour

The flour millers had a hard time all through the year under review. The quotations which had been steadily falling since December the previous year made a further drop towards the end of February. This was due to the improvement of exchange rates with Europe, continued depreciation of foreign wheat and consequent deluge in the domestic market of imported wheat. The situation was made worse by the increased import combined with the keen competition among the home millers. For the oversupply of flour was partly responsible the excessive home output in recent years. Thus the total productive capacity increased from 21,000 barrels in 1921 to 36,300 in 1925, while the consumption grew from 27,250 bags to 33,588 bags during the same period. At the end of September a cartel was proposed, but only three concerns in Kanto joined it, which had to be dissolved soon after. As a result the quotation for "Lily" brand November delivery fell to ¥4.20 level in Osaka.

About this time negotiations were commenced for the fusion of the two largest milling companies of Japan, Nisshin and Nippon, which supplied 80% of the total output of the country, but from various considerations the scheme has failed realization.

Monthly Movement of Flour (Bamboo brand, in Yen per bag)

1925	Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Dec.
Highest	5.45	5.30	4.75	5.51	4.70	4.63
Lowest	5.25	4.40	4.60	4.47	4.63	4.50
1926						
Highest	4.62	4.41	4.30	4.47	4.04	4.07
Lowest	4.60	4.89	4.15	4.22	3.99	3.91

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Copper

The home output of copper in recent years attained the highest mark in 1917, but since then it has gradually fallen off, dwindling to 60,000 tons level in the last few years. This may be attributed to the curtailment of operation by home producers in view of the fall of the quotations to one-third of those in 1916-17. In 1922 the Government raised the import duty on ingots and slabs from ¥1.20 to ¥7.00 per 100 "kin" to shelter the home manufacture, at the same time allowing a drawback of ¥5.80 on the export. Further in Sept. 1925 the drawback was revised so as to cover the whole import duty. This measure is calculated to stimulate export.

The recent output, import, export, etc. is given below (in tons):—

Year	Output	Import	Export	Consumption	Stock
1913	65,974	381	42,346	23,009	1,000
1917	122,384	14,081	71,032	63,221	2,727
1921	62,552	12,891	9,023	75,680	8,240
1922	59,432	6,038	360	70,594	6,717
1924	61,534	6,090	324	64,785	9,142
1925 (1st half)	31,089	1,218	148	35,451	5,778

With the situation as above stated, the quotations in the last few years show but small fluctuation on the whole. In the latter half of 1926 the quotations showed a downward tendency as may be seen in the following table. This is accounted for by the gradual fall in the foreign market due to the growth of world's output gaining over the increased consumption.

T copper per 100 kin	Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Aug.	Sept.	Dec.
Highest ...	¥59.6	57.5	60.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	54.00
Lowest	58.0	56.5	55.0	55.0	55.8	55.7	54.00

T copper per 100 kin	1917	1920	1923	1924	1925	1926
Highest	¥83.0	78.0	65.0	61.0	65.5	60.0
Lowest	71.0	46.0	55.0	56.5	53.0	54.0

Iron

The fact that Japan is not self-supporting in the supply of both pig iron and steel, leaves her market always threatened by Indian pig iron and European steel. In the year under review the import price of the former was about ¥2 lower than in the preceding year, and that of the latter made a sharp fall of ¥20 so that the home producers were placed in a very difficult position. As a counter-measure against the dumping of European goods, the government effected a revision of the Iron Industry Encouragement Law, providing for ¥3-6 per ton subsidy to pig iron and raising the duty on ordinary steel from 15% ad valorem to ¥18.62.

On the whole the quotations of iron continued downward from autumn in 1925. This was because business at home was still depressed while ruling prices were low in the European market, this tendency being intensified by the rise of exchange rates. In the latter half of 1926, however, the trade made a favorable turn, due to the improvement of supply and demand

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relation and the formation of steel trust in Europe. In the following table of supply and demand the output for 1926 is an estimate while the import gives the volume up to October, and although the other figures are unavailable the percentage of output to demand for the year is estimated at about 80.

Supply and Demand of Steel (French ton)

	Output	Import	Export	Demand	percent. of output to demand
1922	662,092	1,100,838	82,168	1,680,762	40
1923	819,694	799,177	97,506	1,521,365	54
1924	906,280	1,154,402	88,800	1,971,882	46
1925	1,102,883	532,891	98,218	1,537,556	72
1926	1,323,000	870,029	—	—	—

Movement of some kinds of iron are given below:—

	Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Dec.
Pig-iron (Kamaishi No. 3, in yen per ton)						
1925	54.00	53.00	51.00	51.00	52.00	51.00
1926	51.00	51.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	51.00
Steel bar (4 "bu" spare, in yen per 10 "kan")						
1924	5.50	5.60	5.00	4.80	4.60	4.35
1925	4.40	4.40	4.35	4.35	4.40	4.30
Tin plate (4 ft. × 8 ft. × 1 "bu," in yen per 1 case containing 224 sheets=170 pounds)						
1924	25.50	29.50	30.00	28.00	30.50	31.50
1925	33.00	29.50	29.50	28.00	28.80	27.50

Coal

The coal trade had been in a depressed state since 1921, and the market was barely kept from falling off by the restriction of output at various centres. In 1926 signs of improvement began to be sighted for the first time, the quotations turning to an upward course at the beginning of the year. Even in the summer, the usual dull season, the market continued to be firm and kept up a favorable tone towards the end of the year. The prices in December recorded an average rise of from ¥0.50 to 1.00 as compared with the figures in the spring. The movement of some standard goods is as follows (in yen per ton):—

	Chikuho (arrivals at Wakamatsu)		Hokkaido (f. o. b. Muroran)	
1923	1st class lump	dust	lump	dust
Spring	13.00	9.50	12.00	10.20
December	13.30	10.00	13.50	11.10

	Joban anthracite (at pithead)	
	1st class lump	dust
Spring	10.80	6.00
December	19.00	7.00

The favorable turn may chiefly be attributed to the stricter limitation of shipment carried out throughout the country since January 1926 as well as the growth of home demand.

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Below is given the situation of supply and demand in the year as compared with 1925 (in 1,000 tons):—

Jan.—Sept.	Shipment	Import	Stock at end of Sept.	Export	Estimated Consumption
1925	18,818	1,261	2,593	1,951	17,444
1926	19,248	1,402	1,683	1,942	19,535
Inc. (dec.*)..	429	140	909*	9*	2,090

In spite of the increased import of 140,000 tons and some decrease in export, the home demand swelled by over 2,000,000 tons during the period in 1926. Judging from the general depression of business, the favorable condition of demand cannot be accounted for by any large increase of industrial consumption, but was more largely due to large demand from minor manufacturers and for domestic purposes as a result of elevated standards of living.

Sugar

In the first half of the year under review the quotations continued low with only small fluctuation. For this was responsible the unfavorable condition prevailing in foreign countries as well as the over-supply in the domestic market. Early in the year the home producers adopted restriction policy both for centrifugals and refined sugar, respectively to 7,950,000 and 5,500,000 piculs. But the measure proved futile, the actual production of centrifugals for the season reaching 8,110,000 piculs. The excessive supply in the home market thus continued till about October, at the end of which the stock in Tokyo, Osaka and three other centres amounted to 1,930,000 bags as compared with 868,000 for the same date in the previous year. Meanwhile the consumption from January to September 1926 recorded 9,679,000 piculs, or larger by 900,000 piculs or about 1¢ over the corresponding figures for the year before, while the yield of Formosan sugar for the year was expected to decrease. About this time a similar situation arose in the foreign markets and both Cuban and Javanese goods fetched the highest quotations since December 1924. This stimulating the domestic trade the market made a turn for the better as may be seen in the movement quotations given below (in yen per picul):—

1926 Centrifugals	Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Nov.	Dec.
High	17.80	17.60	18.65	18.05	18.20	19.45	19.70
Low	17.10	17.35	17.25	17.95	18.00	18.75	19.30
Refined (yp)							
High	22.60	24.00	24.40	23.75	23.50	25.10	24.90
Low	22.20	23.30	24.20	23.65	23.30	24.40	24.30

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CHAPTER XXXV

FOREIGN TRADE

INTRODUCTORY

The publication of Japan's customs reports in statistical form dates from 1868. In those days Japan was an agricultural country and her manufacturing industry was little more than a fireside industry intended to meet only the domestic demands. Consequently, farm produce such as rice, vegetable, leaf tobacco and tea, and sericultural and marine products, and minerals such as coal and copper made all the staple exports of the country, while for the supply of wheat flour, sugar, leather, medicines, dyes, paints, drapery, hardware, clocks, arms, and other manufactured articles the country had to draw from abroad. Such being the case, for the succeeding fourteen years (1868-1881), imports exceeded exports every year, except in two of them, so that the balance of trade continued unfavorable.

In the meantime, however, the awakening of the nation and the encouragement of industry by the authorities joined in causing manufacturing enterprises of a new type to spring up in different parts of the country. The establishment of cotton-mills, among the rest, marked a turn of the tide. The period from 1882 to 1895 saw the import of cotton yarns and stuff gradually falling off and the export of those of coarser description increasing. Raw silk woven into "habutae" and also matches, china, lacquer-ware and other industrial products, and coal and copper began to make their way to foreign markets, but as the imports remained relatively stationary the balance was in favor of exports during this period of fourteen years (two years excepted, when imports were in excess).

The tradal movement again took an adverse turn after the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95, for the success which attended our arms relaxed the spirit of self-restraint that had been so conspicuous during the war; it now gave way and was followed by a wave of extravagance. This visibly affected the balance of trade in 1896, and so another period of excess imports set in and lasted till 1914, the year of the outbreak of the European War.

Meanwhile, in 1899, the enforcement of the revised commercial treaty raised the tariff to two or threefold what it was before, and consequently, the prices of commodities in Japan. This condition of affairs after all served to encourage the importation of foreign goods. On the other hand, the protection afforded by the high tariff wall stimulated the rise of new manufacturing enterprises, which, with the aid of useful machinery introduced from Europe and America, progressed with long strides. In manufacturing, however, Japan, as she is still today, was seriously handicapped, for raw materials are scarce in the country, and they have to be imported, especially fibres, rubber, skin and bone, pulp, ores and other metal materials. The two years of the Russo-Japanese war, 1904-5, occasioned enormous purchase of military supplies. All these facts help to account fo

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the fact that for nineteen years (excepting two of them) from 1896 to 1914 the customs reports recorded adverse results almost without a break.

The European War had, on the whole, a beneficial effect on the industrial development of Japan, for England, France, Italy, America and Germany, drawn into the vortex of the catastrophe, could no longer play a predominant part in the manufacturing industry of the world. The consequence was that Japan was left the only producer to supply the shortage of goods in Far Eastern market, even to fill orders from the Allies. Then to encourage production at home and its shipment to foreign markets, the authorities did their best to extend banking facilities. In these circumstances, during the four years from 1915 to '18, a favorable balance of trade was realised to the extent of over ¥1,400,000,000 ($700,000,000), which, however, is only one-eighteenth of that of America, whose excess exports during the period from July, 1915 to June, 1919 totalled $12,800,000,000.

With the restoration of peace Japan's trade relapsed into its ante-bellum condition, imports continuing to exceed exports every year, this one-sided trade being aggravated by the calamity of 1923.

Trade Situation in 1926

The volume of foreign trade in 1926 amounted to ¥2,044,721,000 exports and ¥2,377,476,000 imports, or a total of ¥4,422,197,000, with a balance of ¥332,755,000 in favor of imports. Compared with the previous year's result exports and imports show decreases of ¥260,868,000 (11.3%) and ¥195,181,000 (7.6%) respectively, or a falling-off of ¥456,049,000 (9.3%) in both exports and imports. Adding to the above figure for Jaapn proper the figures for Formosa (exports ¥49,318,000 and imports ¥62,197,000) and Korea (exports ¥24,774,000 and imports ¥123,929,000), the total for the year aggregates ¥4,682,415,000, viz., ¥2,118,813,000 exports and ¥2,563,602,000 imports, leaving the adverse balance of ¥444,789,000. Thus compared with corresponding returns for 1925, exports are less by ¥259,081,000 (10.9%), imports by ¥170,931,000 (6.2%), and the total by ¥430,012,000 (8.4%). The adverse balance shows an increase of ¥88,150,000.

On closer examination it is seen that during the year only 12 principal export goods increased while 28 items dropped. To be particular, silk fabrics gained by 16 million yen, vegetable fats and oils by 5 million yen, canned goods and hats by 2 million yen each, while on the other hand, raw silk fell by 145 millions, cotton yarns by 52, piece goods by 16, waste and floss silk by 14. Then rice and paddy declined by 7 millions, hosiery, iron and rubber tyres by 4 millions each, glass and glass manufactures by 3 millions, tea, coal and porcelains by 2 millions each. Thus the heavy drop in raw silk, cotton yarns and piece goods and waste and floss silk, over 200 millions, accounts for the marked falling-off in the export volume for the year.

On the import side, 22 out of the 36 important items gained over the previous year, the rest all recording more or less decreases. Of the former, timber was greater by 27 million yen, followed by 23 millions of iron, 22 millions of wheat, 16 millions of oil cakes and 11 millions of ammonium of sulphate. Of the

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latter, raw cotton was less by 197 million yen, followed by 69 millions of rice and paddy, 35 millions of wool, 28 millions of woolen cloth, 23 millions of woolen yarns, 9 millions of beans and 4 millions of pulp for paper manufacture. The smaller arrival of raw cotton, rice, wool and woolen yarns, totalling about 180 millions, accounts for this marked decline of imports.

As stated above, the total exports for the period under review amounted to 2,110 million yen and the total imports to 2,560 million yen, or an adverse balance of 440 million yen. The proximate cause is traceable to decrease in the importation of cotton and rice and in the exportation of raw silk, cotton yarns and piece goods, and this result was, in turn, due to the recovery of the Yen value, the fall in the price of silver, the spread of civil war in China and the collapse of the Mukden notes. Although a slight reaction took place in May and June, our exchange rate on the whole continued the upward movement started in the previous year. Thus the Yokohama Specie Bank's T.T. rate on New York rose from $43½ to 48¾, an appreciation of over 12 percent during the year. Silver had developed a weak tendency by the end of the preceding year, the decline being accelerated by the publication of the Indian currency reform scheme in August. This fall of silver quotations largely affected purchasing power in silver using countries, and this, combined with the continued disturbances in China and the slump in the raw cotton market, killed the demand for cotton yarns in those countries, resulting in the decrease of export of cotton goods. For the decline of imports the slow recovery of financial situation in this country was mainly responsible.

	1926	Comparison with 1925
Exports:		
Raw silk	735,152	—146,588
Silk fabrics	133,060	+16,076
Cotton fabrics	416,270	—16,594
Cotton yarns	70,717	—52,401
Sugar	34,027	+1,772
Waste silk & floss silk	16,304	—14,732
Porcelain & earthenware	33,130	—2,081
Marine products	24,316	—726
Coal	31,123	—2,078
Hosiery	26,004	—4,945
Imports:		
Rice & paddy	50,655	—69,855
Wheat	93,349	+22,822
Beans	61,381	—9,154
Sugar	83,672	+3,586
Raw cotton	725,835	—197,421
Wool	86,062	—35,013
Oil cake	123,942	+16,526
Timber	103,978	+27,206
Woolen yarn	32,484	—23,574
Woolen cloth	29,266	—28,227
Iron	131,786	+24,744
Machinery	90,686	+1,282
Sulphate of ammonium	4,961	+11,776
Raw rubber	40,019	+6,407

(+ increase. — decrease).

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Heavy Excess of Imports.—From 1915 till 1918 foreign trade was in Japan's favor, but from 1919 the relation was reversed. The adverse balance for the eight years since 1919 has reached the enormous figure of over 2,803 million yen, while for Chosen and Taiwan similar excess amounted to over 700 million yen. The figures for the 8 years are as follows (in ¥1,000,000):—

Year	Exports	Imports	Total	Excess of Imports
1919	2,180	2,225	4,406	45
1920	2,040	2,379	4,419	339
1921	1,309	1,677	2,986	368
1922	1,683	1,954	3,637	271
1923	1,448	1,982	3,430	534
1924	1,807	2,453	2,260	646
1925	2,306	2,573	4,879	267
1926	2,045	2,377	4,422	333
Total excess of imports				2,803

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES PERTAINING TO CUSTOMS TARIFF

The Tariff Law Revision in 1920

Persuaded by the loud cry for protecting our younger industries threatened with ruin by the economic depression as well as the primary industries against dumping of low-priced Western goods, and also in consequence of the raising of the tax on saké and other liquors, the authorities in the 43rd extraordinary session of the Diet (July 1-29, '20) adopted a bill for effecting numerous important amendments to the import tariff law which was originally enacted in 1910. These amendments were made effective on August 1, '20.

Principal features of the revision are:—

1. In case of imminent danger to industries of importance in this country by reason of imports of goods at unreasonably low prices, or by the sale of such at unreasonably low prices, the goods in question shall be submitted for examination to the Committee on Dumping, and following their decision, the goods shall be surtaxed .

2. Mineral oils with specific gravity in excess of 0.904 at 15 degrees Centigrade to be used as fuel have been rendered duty free, provided that it is imported with the permission of the Government.

3. Animals for breeding purposes and protective serum or vaccines against animal plague, imported by industrial corporations or persons authorised by the Government have been rendered duty free.

4. Articles imported for the purpose of display at expositions, exhibitions and fairs have been rendered duty free, provided that security corresponding in amount to the duty is deposited at the time of importation.

5. The rate of duty on dyes and chemicals has been raised to ad val. 35% (heretofore 10.20%).

6. Duty on metal or wood machinery has been raised about 30%.

7. Duty on beverages has been raised in accordance with the increased tax on them.

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8. About forty items of raw materials such as silkworm egg-cards, salt, tallow, minerals, ores and metals have been placed on the free list.

Tariff Revision in 1926

The customs tariff practically left in the shape as revised in 1910, only partial alteration being made now and then, received thorough remodelling in 1926, in view of the marked economic change both at home and abroad after the European war, and especially of the prevailing practice the world over to raise protective barrier. Slight amendments were also made to the clauses of the tariff law at the same time.

The new tariff has affected the rates of import duties on a majority of 647 articles enumerated in the former tariff schedule. The principle followed in the revision was the adoption of specific duty instead of ad valorem duty in most of the dutiable goods; the lifting or lessening of duty on articles of daily necessity and on raw materials whereby to protect and nurture further development of important domestic industries, attention being also paid to the equalization between specific and ad valorem duty. By the revision the Government expects an increase of approximately ¥7,500,000 in the customs revenue for 1926 and an annual increase of about ¥19 million for the ensuing years. The text of the tariff law as last revised in 1926 is given under with an extract of the revised tariff schedule in force since April the same year.

Customs Tariff Law

(Originally promulgated on the 15th April, 1910)

Art. I.—Customs duties shall be imposed according to the annexed tariff upon articles imported from foreign countries.

Art. II.—Duty upon an article subject to an ad valorem duty shall be levied according to the value on arrival at the port of importation.

Art. III.—With regard to articles produced or manufactured in the regions which do not enjoy the benefit of special conventional arrangements, a benefit not exceeding the limits provided for in those arrangements may, if necessary, be extended to such articles, designating the regions and articles by Imperial Ordinance.

Art. IV.—With regard to articles produced or manufactured or exported from, or coming through a country which discriminates against Japanese vessels, produce, manufactures or exports, or articles coming through Japan, the customs duties not exceeding the value of such articles can be imposed, in addition to the rates specified in the appended tariff, the kinds of articles to be so treated being designated by Imperial Ordinance.

Art. V.—In respect of articles on which an export bounty is granted in foreign countries, a customs duty of the same amount as the said bounty may be imposed by Imperial Ordinance, in addition to the duty prescribed in the annexed tariff.

Art. V-2.—When important industries in Japan are threatened by the importation of unreasonably cheap articles or the sale of imported articles at unreasonably low prices, the Government

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may, under the regulations provided by Imperial Ordinance, specify such articles, after submitting the matter to investigation by the anti-Dumping Committee, and impose upon them during a certain fixed period of time duties not exceeding in amount their proper prices, in addition to the duties prescribed in the annexed tariff.

In case the articles specified under the provisions of the preceding paragraph have already been imported and are in possession of a dumping seller or his agent, the additional duties may be collected, according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, from such seller or his agent.

The collection of such duties shall be conducted according to the provisions governing the collection of national taxes.

Art. VI.—The import duty on rice and paddy may, in case of failure of crops, be reduced by Imperial Ordinance to a rate not falling below forty "sen" per hundred "kin" for a period to be fixed by the Ordinance.

Art. VII.—The following articles are exempted from import duties:—

1. Articles for the use of the Imperial Household;
2. Articles belonging to chiefs of foreign states, their families, and suites, visiting Japan;
3. Arms, ammunition, and explosives imported by the Army or the Navy;
4. Mineral oils imported for use as fuel by the Government;

4-2. Mineral oils for direct use as fuel with a specific gravity exceeding 0.904 at 15 degrees Centigrade provided it is imported with the permission of the Government, according to the provisions of the ordinance.

5. Warships;
6. Articles for private use by the foreign Ambassadors and Ministers and other envoys of similar status accredited to Japan, and articles for official use belonging to the Embassies and Legations in Japan. As regards the countries which enforce discriminating treatment against Japan in this connection reciprocal conditions shall be attached.
7. Articles for personal use of the members of the Embassies and Legations in Japan of those countries which extend reciprocal treatment to articles for similar use of the members of the Japanese Embassies and Legations, and articles for official use of the Consulates in Japan of those countries which extend reciprocal treatment to articles for similar use of the Japanese Consulates;
8. Orders, decorations, medals and badges conferred upon persons resident in this country;
9. Records, documents, and other papers;
10. Samples for exhibition at Government or private schools, or public institutions such as museums and exhibition halls, or private schools officially designated, for which the permission of the Minister of Finance has been obtained.

11-2. Utensils for ritual and purposes of worship, which

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are donated to shrines, temples, churches and chapels.

11. Articles donated for charity or relief purposes or articles contributed to orphanages, homes for the aged, and charity hospitals for use for bona fide charitable purposes.
12. Government monopoly articles imported by the Government;
13. Samples of merchandise which are only fit to be used as such;
14. Travellers' effects, and tools and instruments of professional necessity to travellers, in so far as they correspond to the social status of such travellers and are recognized as reasonable by the Customs;
15. Articles sent home by troops, warships or government offices abroad;
16. Effects of persons changing their residences, provided that such effects have already been used;
17. Exported articles which are re-imported within five years without any change in the character and form as at the time of exportation, excepting, however, alcohol, alcoholic liquors, sugar, and articles which were exempted from import duties or granted a drawback thereof under Art. VIII or Art. IX;
18. Receptacles of exported goods designated by ordinance when such receptacles are re-imported, excepting, however, those exempted from import duties under Art. VIII;
19. Fish, shell-fish, mollusca, sea-animals, sea-weeds, and other aquatic products caught or gathered by vessels which set out for the purpose from Japan, and their manufactures of simple process, provided that they are imported by the same vessels or vessels attached thereto;
20. Articles for delivery to warships and steamers abroad for use on board. Articles specified in Article X are, however, excepted;
21. Wreckages and equipments of shipwrecked Japanese vessels;
22. Articles brought back because of shipwreck of the vessels on which they were shipped from Japanese ports, excluding those articles which have been exempted from the import duty or for which the duty has been refunded in accordance with Article VIII or Article IX;
23. Animals for breeding purposes and protective serums or vaccines against animal plague, imported by either the national or local government, or industrial corporations or persons authorized by the Government.

Art. VIII.—The following articles are exempted from import duties if they are to be re-exported within one year from the date of importation; provided, however, that the importer may be required to submit security corresponding to the amount of the duties at the time of importation;

1. Articles imported for the purpose of having work done thereon, which are designated by ordinance;

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2. Receptacles of imported goods designated by ordinance;
2-2. Articles to be used as receptacles of export goods and designated by ordinance;
3. Articles imported for repair;
4. Articles imported for the purpose of scientific research;
5. Articles imported as articles for trial;
6. Samples imported for the purpose of collecting orders;
6-2. Articles imported as samples of manufactures;
7. Articles for use in public performances imported by travelling public entertainers upon their arrival in Japan;
8. Articles imported for the purpose of exhibiting at expositions, competitive or prize shows, etc.

Art. IX.—Import duties on materials for manufacturing export articles designated by ordinance may be exempted or refunded, wholly or partly, according to the provisions of ordinance.

For "tea lead" and zinc sheets of a thickness of not exceeding 0.17 millimetre, which are imported as raw materials, or articles officially designated, which are used for the manufacture of oil or rape-seed cake, the whole or part of the import duty can either be remitted or refunded according to the rules to be laid down by order.

In case import duties are exempted according to the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs, the importer may be required to submit security corresponding to the amount of duties at the time of importation.

Any person who obtains or attempts to obtain fraudulently or illegally the refundment mentioned in 1 or 2 of this Art. shall be dealt with according to the provision of Art. LXXV. of the Customs Duties Law.

Art. X.—Iron or steel materials, equipment, parts of equipment, engines or parts of engine, which are to be used for shipbuilding or repair, and designated by ordinance, may be exempted from import duties according to the provisions of ordinance.

Art. XI.—The importation of the articles specified hereunder is prohibited:—

1. Opium and utensils for smoking opium, excepting those imported by the Government;
2. Counterfeit, altered, or imitation coins, paper money, bank-notes and negotiable papers;
3. Books, pictures, carvings, and other articles injurious to public security or morals;
4. Articles which infringe rights in patents, utility models, designs and trade-marks, and copyrights.

Higher Duty on Copper, etc.

Until about 1923 Japan was the supplier of copper, brass, bronze and manufactures thereof, and the country was hardly in need of importing those goods from abroad. After the European war, however, owing to a sudden decrease of the consumption of

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copper and other goods referred to a large stock accumulated on the market the world over, the result being the re-importation of the goods to this country. To provide for this tendency the Government increased the import duty on the goods in March, '92.

Customs Tariff (Extract)

Showing only important articles subject to import duties under the import tariff law amended in 1926 and the general duty levied upon each article. The items marked with asterisks are subject to the 100 per cent. ad valorem duty or "Luxury Tariff" in the place of the general or statutory tariff in accordance with Law No. 24 promulgated July 31, '24, which still remains in force.

Group I. Plants and Animals (living)

Articles	General Tariff: Unit	General Tariff: Rate of Duty
Saccharifying fungi, known as "Koji"	ad val.	20%
Horses	„	5%
Bulls, oxen and cows	„	10%
Swines	„	20%
Poultry		free

Group II. Grains, Flours, Starches & Seeds

Articles	General Tariff: Unit	General Tariff: Rate of Duty
Rice & paddy	100 kin	₹1.00
Barley	„	0.60
Wheat	„	1.50
Buckwheat	„	0.50
Soja beans	„	0.70
Red or white beans, small (Phaseolus subtrilobata)	„	0.55
Peas	„	0.65
Wheat flour	„	2.90
Oatmeal	„	9.55
Corn Starch	„	4.55
Sesame seed	„	0.50
Rape-seed & mustard-seed	„	0.85
Paulownia seed	ad val.	10%
Seeds of clover & other pasture grasses		free

Group III. Beverages, Comestibles & Tobacco

Articles	General Tariff: Unit	General Tariff: Rate of Duty
*Vegetables, fruits & nuts	100 kin	₹12.70-1.95
Cocoa nuts	„	2.10
*Black tea	„	22.60
Coffee	„	25.10-15.10
*Cocoa (not sugared)	„	43.00- 6.00
Sugar	„	5.30- 2.50
Rock candy sugar, cube sugar, loaf sugar, and similar sugar	„	7.40
*Confectioneries & cakes	„	32.00
Meats, poultry, game (preserved in tin, bottle or jar)	ad val.	25%
Fish, shell-fish and mollusca (preserved in		

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Articles	General Tariff Unit	Rate of Duty
tin, bottle or jar)	100 kin	28.20
	ad val.	20%
Butter	100 kin	29.60
Condensed milk	„	13.40-8.30
Eggs, fresh	„	6.00
Egg-albumen & egg-powder	100 kin	5.65-3.55
	ad val.	10%
*Saké, & Chinese liquors, fermented	100 litres	28.10-24.20
*Beer, ale, porter & stout	„	16.40
Wines, including port, sherry, vermouth, madeira, marsala, St. Raphael, etc.	„	81.90-26.70
Champagne & other sparkling wines	„	170.00
Cigars, cigarettes & cut tobacco	ad val.	355%
Group IV. Skins, Hairs, Bones, Horns, Teeth, Tusks, Shells, & Manufactures thereof		
Sole leather	100 kin	27.10-15.20
*Leather of chamois, incl. imitation chamois leather	„	74.40
*Leather of alligators & crocodiles	„	207.00-118.00
Manufactures of elephant ivory	ad val.	50%
*Pearls	„	5%
Group V. Oils, Fats, Waxes, & Manufactures thereof		
Castor oil (in can, barrel, or jar)	100 kin	¥2.20
Cod-liver oil	ad val.	20%
Lard	100 kin	9.00
Mineral oils	100 American gallons	3.45-1.70
Carnauba wax		free
*Soaps	100 kin	28.60-5.70
*Oils, fats & waxes, perfumed, & preparations of oil, fat or wax, perfumed	„	78.00
*Perfumed waters	„	90.00
Group VI. Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Compounds or preparations thereof, & Explosives		
Lucraban seeds, cardamoms, nutmegs, cardamom flower or mace, cubeb-pepper, colocynth fruits, colchicum seeds, tonka beans, vanilla beans, anise seeds, star aniseed, aniseed, atrophantus seeds & ajowan seeds		free
Chinese senega		„
Iris root, colombo root, scillae, jalap root & vetiver		„
Condurango bark, cascara saguradae, rosewood, & sassafras wood		„
Benzoin, asafœtida, aloe & myrrh		„
"Bijin-kyo" or Chinese bandoline for dressing women's hair		„

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Articles	General Tariff Unit	Rate of Duty
Gelatin	100 kin	16.30
Sulphur	ad val.	20%
Carbolic acid	100 kin	15.70
Gallic acid	ad val.	30%
Anhydrous ammonium		free
Caustic soda & caustic potash	100 kin	12.80-1.50
Bicarbonate of soda	„	0.95
Nitrate of soda (Refined)	ad val.	20%
Chlorate of soda	100 kin	5.80
Iodide of potash	„	122.00
Chloride of barium	„	3.35
Subgallate of bismuth	„	135.00
Sulphate of nickel & sulphuric nickel ammonium	„	5.35
Rhodium salts		free
Formalin	„	5.10
Urotropin	„	35.20
Glycerin	„	18.00
Rhongalite, brankite, dechrolin & similar deoxidizing agents	„	23.70
Saccharin & similar sweet substances.	1 kin	60.00
Salol	100 kin	23.40
Benzol, toluol, xylol, solvent naphtha, anthracene, carbazol, creosote oil & other coal-tar distillates, not otherwise provided for		free
Pyramidon	„	161.00
Phenacetin	„	61.80
Salvarsan & the like	1 gram.	0.75
Ethyl carbonicum of quinine	ad val.	20%
Hydrochlorate of & sulphate of morphine	1 kin	13.50
Phosphate of codein	„	21.40
Ecgonin	ad val.	5%
Caseine		free
*Tooth powders, tooth washes, toilet powders & other prepared perfumeries not otherwise provided for	„	50%
Gunpowder	100 kin	29.50
Dynamite	„	11.00
Projectiles, loaded with explosives	ad val.	30%
Group VII. Dyes, Pigments, Coating & Filling Matters		
Artificial indigo	100 kin	40.00
Sulphate of barium	„	0.80
Lythopone	„	2.35
Oxide of titanium	ad val.	10%
Vermillion or cinnabar	100 kin	26.80
Varnishes	„	19.40
Shoe polishes	„	13.60
Pencils	ad val.	25-20%
	1 gross	1.45
Inks for copying or writing	100 kin	8.35
Inks for printing	„	111.00-3.45
	ad val.	25%

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Articles	General Tariff: Unit	General Tariff: Rate of Duty
Group VIII. Yarns, Threads, Twines, Cordages, & Materials thereof		
Cotton yarns	100 kin	41.20-5.80
Hemp yarns	ad val.	10%
Woolen or worsted yarns	100 kin	33.10-22.50
Floss silk & penny		free
Silk threads	ad val.	30%
Artificial silk	100 kin	125.00
Group IX. Tissues & Manufactures thereof		
Tissue of cotton	100 kin ad val.	83.10-11.00 20%
*Tissues of flax, China grass, ramie, hemp, or jute, pure or mixed with one another, incl. those mixed with cotton	100 kin ad val.	80.00-2.50 20-10%
*Tissues of wool, & mixed tissues of wool & cotton, of wool & silk, or of wool, cotton & silk	100 kin ad val.	188.00-32.60 40%
*Silk tissues, & silk mixed tissues	100 kin ad val.	520.00-90.00 15%
*Stockinet & similar knitted tissues, raised or not	100 kin ad val.	133.00-55.70 45%
Felts	100 kin ad val.	90.50 25%
Bookbinders' cloth	100 kin	34.00
Artists' canvas	ad val.	25%
*Waterproof tissues coated or inserted with India-rubber	100 kin ad val.	58.20 40%
*Elastic webbing & elastic cords, elastic braids or the like	100 kin ad val.	148.00-118.00 40-25%
*Handkerchiefs, single	100 doz. ad val.	83.70-48.70 50-25%
Blankets, single	100 kin	49.20
*Travelling rugs, single	100 kin	232.00-130.00
*Carpets & carpetings	100 kin ad val.	44.50-17.10 30-25%
*Table cloths, single	100 kin ad val.	192.00-80.00 50-35%
*Curtains & window blinds	100 kin ad val.	39.50 50-35%
Mosquito nets	ad val.	35%
Group X. Clothing & Accessories thereof		
*Rain coats, wholly or partly of silk	ad val.	50%
Rain coats, others	100 kin	312.00
*Shirts, fronts, collars, & cuffs	„	134.00

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Articles	General Tariff Unit	Rate of Duty
*Undershirts & drawers	100 kin	166.00
	ad val.	50-25%
*Gloves	100 kin	949.00-179.00
	ad val.	40-25%
*Shawls, comforters & mufflers	100 kin	853.00-159.00
	ad val.	50-40%
*Hats & hat bodies, caps, bonnets & hoods	ad val.	50%
*Silk hats & opera hats	1 doz.	28.80
*Felt hats	1 doz.	15.80-0.95
	ad val.	20%
*Hats of straw or wood shaving, pure or mixed with one another	1 doz.	6.25
*Hats of panama straw or similar vegetable fibres	„	85.60
Helmet hats	„	20.90
*Boots, shoes, slippers, sandals, clogs, & the like	100 kin	135.00-57.80
	ad val.	50-35%
Buttons for cuffs or shirts excluding those made of precious metals, precious stones, etc.	100 kin	137.00-54.50
	ad val.	35%
Group XI. Pulp for Paper Making, Paper Manufactures, Books & Pictures		
Pulp for paper making	100 kin	¥0.27-0.22
Printing paper	„	6.60-1.00
Writing paper	„	4.55
Drawing paper	„	7.50
Blotting paper	„	4.90
Pasteboard or cardboard	„	1.75
Glass paper for window panes	„	107.00
Note paper in box	„	30.30
Envelopes in box	„	31.60
Blank books	„	53.60-19.70
*Albums	„	48.90-15.30
	ad val.	50-40%
Baryta paper, albuminized paper & sensitized paper for photograph	100 kin	134.00-8.55
	ad val.	40%
Wall board	ad val.	30%
*Playing cards	100 kin	113.00
*Picture post-cards	„	52.40
Group XII. Minerals & Manufactures thereof		
*Precious stones	ad val.	5%
*Semi-precious stones, & manufactures thereof, not otherwise provided for	„	50-5%
Cement manufactures	„	35-30%
Group XIII. Potteries, Glass & Glass Manufactures		
Bricks excluding cement bricks	100 kin	0.45
	ad val.	20-15%
Alundum tiles & the like	ad val.	20%

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Articles	General Tariff Unit	Rate of Duty
Glass rods & glass tubes	100 kin	18.00
	ad val.	15%
Plate or sheet glass	100 sq. metres	220.00-11.80
	ad val.	20%
Plate glass having inlaid metal wire or net	100 sq. metres	55.20
Spectacle glass, cast or cut	ad val.	30%
Dry plates for photographs, undeveloped	100 kin	33.00
*Spectacles & eye-glasses, looking glasses or mirrors	ad val.	50-35%
Group XIV. Ores & Metals		
*Gold & silver, tubes & wires	ad val.	20%
Gold & silver foils	„	25%
Pig iron	100 kin	0.10
Iron, bars or rods, including those having such a shape as T, angle, etc.	„	1.10
Wire rods, in coils	ad val.	18%
Tinned iron sheets & steel sheets	100 kin	0.70
Iron wire	ad val.	18%
Iron pipes & tubes	100 kin	1.00
	ad val.	20-15%
Special steel	ad val.	18%
Aluminium	100 kin	18.50-3.20
	ad val.	20-5%
Copper	100 kin	21.20-7.00
	ad val.	30%
Lead, ingots & slabs	100 kin	0.40
Tin, ingots & slabs	100 kin	3.75
Zinc, ingots, slabs & grains	100 kin	3.00
Brass & bronze, ingots & slabs	100 kin	7.00
Group XV. Metal Manufactures		
Iron nails	100 kin	3.80-2.40
Iron rivets	„	3.65
Wood screws (of brass or bronze)	„	31.80
Bearing balls	„	20.00
Metal nets & nettings	100 kin	74.90-5.85
	ad val.	25%
Materials for railway construction	100 kin	2.15
	ad val.	25%
Posts & other materials for suspending electric lines	100 kin	29.20-12.40
	ad val.	18%
Materials for construction of buildings, bridges, vessels, docks, etc., not otherwise provided for	100 kin	3.60
	ad val.	25%
Metal plates & sheets for ceiling, walls, etc. (enamelled, or coated with enamel paints, varnish, lacquer, etc.)	ad val.	30 %

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Articles	General Tariff Unit	Rate of Duty
•Chains for watches, spectacles, eye-glasses or other personal adornments	1 kin	18.00
	ad val.	50%
Platinum crucibles or dishes.....	1 kin	208.00
Mechanics' tools, agricultural implements & parts thereof.....	100 kin	44.30-4.65
	ad val.	20%
•Cutlery	100 pieces	47.40-15.10
	ad val.	50-35%
•Table forks & spoons.....	100 kin	168.00
	100 pieces	12.90
	ad val.	50%
Electric stoves, electric irons & similar electric heaters	ad val.	35%
Safes & cash boxes.....	„	35%
Manufactures of copper, brass or bronze, not otherwise provided for	100 kin	127.00
	ad val.	35%
Iron manufactures, not otherwise provided for	100 kin	45.10-7.80
	ad val.	35%

Group XVI. Clocks, Watches, Scientific Instruments, Fire Arms, Vehicles, Vessels & Machinery

•Watches	1 pieces	15.90-1.05
•Standing or hanging clocks.....	ad val.	40%
•Binoculars & monoculars.....	1 kin	15.00-3.00
Telescopes	1 kin	3.10
	ad val.	20%
Microscopes & parts thereof.....	ad val.	20%
Balances, with weight or not.....	ad val.	20-15%
Thermometers	1 kin	6.60-2.30
	ad val.	20%
Barometers	100 kin	107.00
	ad val.	20%
Magic lanterns, cinematographs or kinetoscopes & parts thereof.....	ad val.	40%
•Phonographs, gramophones & other talking machines	„	50%
Musical instruments	100 kin	69.90-37.40
	100 pieces	25.00
	ad val.	40%
Automobiles	ad val.	50%
Cycles	1 piece	93.60-25.80
Vessels (not exceeding 20 years of ship's age)	1 gross ton	15.00
Vessels (others)	1 gross ton	20.00
	ad val.	15%
Steam boilers	100 kin	8.00-5.00
Locomotives & tenders, running on rails	100 kin	15.90-12.00
	ad val.	20%
Steam turbines	ad val.	20%
Steam engines	100 kin	23.10-8.20
	ad val.	15%

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Articles	General Tariff Unit	Rate of Duty
Gas engines, petroleum engines, & hot-air engines	100 kin	30.00-13.70
	ad val.	20%
Dynamos, electric motors, rotary converters, frequency changers, rotary phase converters & amatures	100 kin	42.40-15.80
Transformers	„	26.00-7.00
Sewing machines	„	16.30-11.10
Weaving looms	100 kin	5.85
	ad val.	15%
Spinning machines, preparatory machines for spinning or weaving, & yarn finishing or twisting machines	100 kin	6.90
Knitting machines	„	43.80-25.60
Printing machines	100 kin	16.50
	ad val.	20%

Group XVII. Miscellaneous Articles

•"Kwarin," "tagayasan" (Baryxylum rufum, Lour), "Tsuge" or box wood, red or rose wood, red sandal wood & ebony wood	100 kin	0.50
Cassava roots	„	0.60
Mahogany	ad val.	5%
Oak	„	5%
Boards fitted into packing cases, casks, etc.	ad val.	25-15%
Fire-wood		free
Charcoal	100 kin	0.55
	ad val.	20%
Straw plaits	100 kin	21.70-10.90
	ad val.	30-25%
•Umbrellas & parasols, umbrella sticks, walking sticks, whips & their handles	100 pieces	12.20
	ad val.	50-35%
Celluloid & manufactures thereof	100 kin	355.00-56.00
	ad val.	35%
•Films for photograph (Sensitized)	1 kin	1.00
•Films for photograph (Developed)	„	8.25
•Articles for billiards, tennis, cricket, chess & other games, & accessories thereof	ad val.	50-25%
•Toys	„	50%

Import Duties in Chosen

The same import tariff as in Japan proper was put into operation in Chosen (Korea) on August 29, '20, with the exception of the undermentioned articles:—

Articles	Unit	Rate of Duty
Horses (living)		free
Salt:		
Obtained by spontaneous evaporation (unground)	100 kin	¥0.10

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Articles	Unit	Rate of Duty
Other	ad val.	30%
Mineral oils coming under A, 2, No. 112, Import Tariff annexed to the Customs Tariff Law:		
Exceeding 0.730 and not exceeding 0.875	10 American gallons	0.19
Cokes		free
Wood coming under a. & b., F-2, and a. J, 1, No. 612, Import Tariff annexed to the Customs Tariff Law		"

Conventional Tariff

Besides the Custom Tariff there are at present special conventional arrangements with France and Italy. But other treaty countries are also entitled to the benefit of these special tariffs under the most-favored nation treatment. Such countries are as follows:—

Argentine, Austria, Belgium, including Belgian Congo, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Equador, France incl. Algeria and other territories, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands incl. colonies, Norway, Peru, Poland, Siam, Spain incl. the Balearic and Canary Islands, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland incl. colonies and protectorates, United States of America incl. territories.

Tarif Conventionnel Entre le Japon et la France

Marchandises	Unités	Proportion pour cent du tarif national japonais d'aprés laquelle sont calculés des droits applicables aux marchandises françaises	Droits applicables aux marchandises françaises, calculés d'aprés la proportion ci-contre
2. A.			
Sardines à l'huile	100 kin	50.0%	¥14.10
Beurre natural	"	91.2%	27.00
Vins non mousseux de toutes sortes provenant exclusivement de la fermentation naturelle du raisin, ne contenant pas plus de 14 p. 100 en volume d'alcool pur ayant une densité de 0.7947 à 15° C:			
A. En bouteilles	100 litres	37.5%	30.71
B. En fûts ou barriques, ne contenant pas plus de 1 gramme de sucre calculé comme sucre de raisin dans 100 centimètres cubes à 15° C.	"	33.3%	8.89
Vermouts contenant plus de 14 p. 100 et ne contenant pas plus de 24 p. 100 en volume d'alcool pur ayant une densité de 0.7947 à 15° C.:			
A. En bouteilles	100 litres	50.0%	40.95

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Marchandises	Unités	Proportion pour cent du tarif national japonais d'après laquelle sont calculés des droits applicables aux marchandises françaises	Droits applicables aux marchandises françaises, calculés d'après la proportion ci-contre
B. En fûts ou barriques.....	100 litres	33.3%	13.88
Note:—Les vermouts contenant plus de 20 grammes de sucre calculé comme sucre de raisin dans 100 centimètres cubes à 15° C., sont assujettis à un droit additionnel de 25 "sen" par 100 litres pour chaque gramme en plus du droit pour chaque gramme en plus de sucre.			
Champagne et autres vins mousseux	„	37.5%	63.75
Huile d'olive:			
2. Autre qu'en récipients de fer-blanc ou barils (y compris les récipients)	100 kin	63.2%	9.22
Savons:			
1. Parfumés (y compris l'emballage intérieur)	100 kin	62.9%	18.00
2. Autres	„	50.9%	2.90
Huiles, graisses et cires, parfumées, ainsi que préparations d'huils, de graisses ou de cires, parfumées (y compris les récipients et l'emballage intérieur)..	„	44.9%	35.00
Eaux de senteur:			
1. Vinaigres parfumés (y compris les récipients et l'emballage intérieur)	„	33.3%	30.00
2. Autres (y compris les récipients et l'emballage intérieur)	„	55.6%	50.00
Poudres à dents, dentifrices, poudres de toilette et autres parfumeries préparées non autrement dénommées	ad val.	50.0%	25%
Fils de laine cardée ou peignée:			
1. Ni teints, ni imprimée:			
C. Autres qu'obtenus par la torsion de fils de laine cardée et de fils de laine peignée, ou par la torsion de fils de différents numéros et autres que les fils dits "loop yarns":			
C-1. De laine peignée:			
a) Ne dépassant pas le N° 32 métriqu	„	100.0%	27.70
b) Autres	„	75.4%	24.42
Tissus de laine et tissus mélangés de laine et de coton, de laine et soie ou de laine, coton et soie:			
2. Autres que velours, peluches et autres tissus pelucheux, avec poil coupé ou non:			

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Marchandises	Unités	Proportion pour cent du tarif national japonais d'après laquelle sont calculés des droits applicables aux marchandises françaises	Droits applicable aux marchandises françaises, calculés d'après la proportion ci-contre
A. De laine:			
a) Ne pesant pas plus de 100 grammes par métre carré..	100 kin	75.0%	43.10
Jumelles et lorgnettes:			
I. Avec prismes	1 kin	66.7%	10.00
2. Autres	„	83.3%	2.50 4.41
Automobiles	ad val.	70.0%	35%
Parties d'automobiles à l'exception des machines motrices.....	„	83.3%	25%
Machines à tricoter:			
2. Ne pesant pas plus de 500 kilogr. pièce.....	100 kin	50.0%	21.90

Tarif Conventionnel Entre le Japon et L'Italie

Marchandises	Unités	Droits
2-A-1) Légumes conservés enboîtes de fer-blanc, y compris la conserve de tomates..	100 kin	₹6.00
ex-2-B-1) Fruits conservés en boîtes de fer-blanc	„	5.50
ex 2-B-4-a) Citrons	„	2.50
Macaroni, vermicelle et autres pâtes similaires	„	6.00
Vermout et marsala contenant plus de 14% et ne contenant pas plus de 24% en volume d'alcool pur ayant une densité de 0.7947 à 15° C.:		
A) En boutelles	100 litres	20.00
B) En fûts ou barriques.....	„	10.00
Note:—Les vermout et marsala contenant plus de 20 grammes de sucre calculé comme sucre de raisin dans 100 centimètres cubes à 15° C. sont assujettis à un droit additionnel de 25 "sen" par 100 litres pour chaque gramme en plus de sucre.		
ex-2-A-a) Vins non mousseux de toutes sortes provenant exclusivement de la fermentation naturelle du raisin ne contenant pas plus de 14% en volume d'alcool pur ayant une densité de 0.7947 à 15° C.:		
En fût ou barriques, ne contenant pas plus de 1 gramme de sucre calculé comme sucre de raisin dans 100 centimètres cubes à 15° C.....	100 litres	5.00
ex-1) Huiles volatiles des fruits du genre "citrus" (essences d'orange, de citron, de bergamote, de mandarine, etc.).....		exemptes
1) Huile d'olive en récipients de fer-blanc ou barils	100 kin	₹1.70

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Marchandises	Unités	Droits
ex-9-C-3) Tissus de coton pour parapluies et satins, non-façonnés, teints: Pesant plus de 10 kg. et pas plus de 20 kg. par 100 mètres carrés et ayant en chaine et en trame dans un carré de 5 mm. de côte:		
De 28 à 35 fils.....	100 kin	18.30
De 36 à 43 fils.....	„	22.00
2-B-1) Chapeaux en feutre.....	la douzaine	5.60
2-B-2-a) Cloches de chapeaux en feutre, formées	„	5.60
2-D) Boutons en ivoire végétal.....	100 kin	70.00
2-E) Boutons en os ou corne.....	„	70.00
Mercure		exemptes

The "Luxury" Tariff

The uniform ad valorem duty of 100 per cent. popularly known as "Luxury" Tariff, passed in the 49th session of the Diet (1924) and in force since July 31, the same year, was created with a view to checking the growth of luxurious habit and the importation of articles calculated as aiding the growth of luxurious habit. The measure was originally intended for a temporary legislation and to remain in force pending a thorough revision of the import tariff, but in view of still uneven balance between exports and imports it is to remain in force for the time being. At first, 123 articles were covered under the measure, but the number was reduced to 119 by the revision made to the law in the 50th session of the Diet, the articles specified in the law being subject to an ad valorem duty at the uniform rate of 100 percent instead of the specific duty provided for each article in the statutory tariff schedule, the imposition of the "Luxury" tariff virtually meaning an increase of 3 to 5 times the statutory tariff for those goods placed under the system. A comparison of the statutory tariff and "Luxury Tariff" and the ratio of increase only for principal items is given hereunder:—

Articles	Statutory tariff per cent.	Luxury tariff per cent.	Ratio of increase per cent.
Maté & other tea substitutes.....	45	100	220
Fur manufactures	50	100	200
Leather manufactures not otherwise provided for; also those combined with precious metals, metals coated with precious metals, precious stones, semi-precious stones, pearls, coral, ivory or tortoise shell:			
(A)	50	100	200
(B)	40	100	250
Feathers & downs			
1. For ornament	40	100	250
2. Others	20	100	500
Manufactures of feathers or birds' skins with feathers not otherwise provided for	50	100	200
Manufactures of tusk not otherwise provided for	50	100	200

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Articles	Statutory tariff per cent.	Luxury tariff per cent.	Ratio of increase per cent.
Manufactures of tortoise shell not otherwise provided for	50	100	200
Corals	40	100	250
Manufactures of coral not otherwise provided for	50	100	200
Pearls	5	100	2,000
Manufactures of skin, hair, bone, horn, teeth, tusk, shell, etc. except hide powder for chemical experimental use, not otherwise provided for	40	100	250
Volatile oils, vegetable, aromatic	—	100	—
Sandal wood	—	100	—
Vanillin, coumarin, heliotropin and similar aromatic chemicals not otherwise provided for	10	100	1,000
Tooth powders, tooth washes, toilet powders, and other prepared toilet articles not otherwise provided for	50	100	200
Joss sticks	40	100	250
Artificial perfumes	20	100	500
Yarns, not otherwise provided for, partly of silk, artificial silk, or metal	30	100	330
Stockinet and similar knitted fabrics, napped or not, wholly or partly of silk	45	100	220
Lace and netted fabrics,			
1. Curtain materials & other	30	100	330
2. Mosquito nettings & other	30	100	330
3. Veilings & other	30	100	330
4. Others, wholly or partly of silk	45	100	220
Embroidered fabrics	40	100	250
Waterproof fabrics, coated with or inserted with layers of india rubber, wholly or partly of silk	40	100	250
Elastic webbings and cords, braids or the like,			
1. Woven, partly of silk	40	100	250
2. Woven, others	40	100	250
Handkerchiefs, single, wholly or partly of silk	50	100	200
Curtains and window shades,			
1. Wholly or partly of silk, combined with metal threads or embroidered	50	100	200
2. Others	35	100	350
Trimmings	30-50	100	200-330
Bed quilts and cushions, wholly or partly of silk	50	100	200
Manufactures of fabrics not otherwise provided for, wholly or partly of silk, or combined with precious metals, metals coated with precious metals, precious stones, semi-precious stones, pearls, coral, ivory or tortoise shell, or embroidered	50	100	200

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Amendments to Luxury Tariff

By the amendment effected to the "luxury" tariff law in the 50th session of the Diet, the following have been added to the law:

"As shall be determined by order, a part of import duties under this law may be waived in respect of uncut or unpolished precious stones or semi-precious stones, or unworked amber, for use in the manufacture of articles used in machinery or manufacturing industries. In case of waiving import duties in accordance with the provisions of the preceding clause, the deposit at the time of import of security equivalent to the duty to be waived may be required."

The forementioned amendments took effect on March 31, '25, and at the same time the amount of the duty to be waived in accordance with the given provisions has been fixed by Imperial ordinance as follows:

Precious stones:	95 per cent. of the import duty thereon
Semi-precious stones:	80 per cent. of the import duty thereon
Amber:	80 per cent. of the import duty thereon

Preferential Tariff for Kwantung Products

In July, '25, a law was gazetted for removing import duties on some of the staples produced in the leased territory of Kwantung. The exemption list is as follows:

Fresh fruits; Sheep and goat skins, enamelled skins excepted; Extract of Liquorice; Glue; Gelatine; Bromine; Soda Ash; Sulphate of Soda; Naphthaline; Magnesium Sulphate and Coal-tar Distillations; Antiseptics from Coal-tar; Twines and Threads of China grass; Twines and Threads of Jute; Woollen yarn; Wool and Cotton yarn; Tussore floss silk; Tussore spun silk; Tussore raw silk; Twine and Ropes of China grass; Tissues of Jute produced in Kwantung Province; Woollen fabrics and Woollen-cotton fabrics, made of Kwantung materials, excluding velvet, plush and pile; Oil cloth made of Kwantung materials; Portland cement; Fire-proof bricks; Fire-proof clay manufactures, not otherwise provided for; Glass in lump; Glass powder; Sheet glass; Animal charcoal (that passing through a sieve of meshes 1.25 millimetres in diameter excepted).

Export Guilds Laws Enforced in Sept. 1925

The enactment is dual, that is the establishment of exporters guilds and staple exports manufactures guilds. Both are to be juridical persons. The former are to attend to the exploitation and development of markets abroad for the merchandise handled by the members, their sale, selection, inspection, etc. The function of the latter chiefly consists in inspecting the goods manufactured by the members, controlling the process of manufacture, touching up manufactured goods, supplying raw materials and finding markets for the manufactured goods. One thing that is of special importance is that the two Guilds are allowed certain credit facilities by the Government.

Staple export goods coming under the law are as follows:

Cotton textile fabrics (including cotton mixed goods); Silk textile fabrics (including silk mixed goods); Woollen fabrics

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(including woollen mixed goods); Manufactures of cloth; Stockinet and manufactures thereof; Clocks and Watches; Metal manufactures; Porcelain and Earthenware; Enamelled iron ware; Glass manufactures; Celluloid manufactures; Matches; Rubber manufactures; Lacquer wares; Toys; Braid and Plaits; Tsurihimo; Brushes; Caps, hats and other headgears; Pencils; Artificial pearls; Fancy mattings and wild grass mattings.

Supplementary Pact to Anglo-Japanese Treaty

The Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Commerce, concluded in April, 1911, was to expire on July 16, '23, but remains in force pending the conclusion of a new pact to replace it. Meanwhile a supplementary agreement to the treaty in force was arranged and signed between the two governments in London on July 30, '25, the main items stipulated for being as follows:

(1) That the most favored nation treatment relating to the coastwise trade be placed on the basis of reciprocity.

(2) That room be created for the increase of customs duty on merchandise imported by land in case particular circumstances require it, in accordance with the principle of the provision of Article 7 of the treaty concerning the international system of sea ports, signed in Geneva on Dec. 9, '23.

(3) That the period during which time the present supplementary pact remains effective be five years and that the treaty of commerce and navigation in force shall remain effective while the present supplementary pact remains in operation.

(4) That the regulations concerning the participation of the colonies in the new treaty are, on the whole, the same as those stipulated for in the treaty of commerce and navigation in force, excepting the addition of the districts under mandatory rule of either contracting party to those colonies which are parties to the treaty in force. Regarding the British colonies, it is stipulated that those colonies which are not parties to the treaty of commerce and navigation in force may become parties to the newly concluded treaty any time hereafter, and that as regards those colonies which are parties to the old treaty but have not become parties to the new treaty only the old treaty shall apply, and the present supplementary treaty shall not apply to them until they become parties thereto.

Abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Conventional Tariff—Temporary Arrangement

As the result of the abrogation of the Conventional tariff in March, '25, all specified merchandise imported from Great Britain and the British colonies to Japan are now subject to the statutory tariff and had to be taxed about three times the amount of the former conventional tariff. Some of the Japanese imports formerly admitted free to Britain and the British colonies are also affected by the change, these consisting of silk (gray), habutai, copper (ingots and slabs), and 8 other articles. To mitigate the undesirable effect arising from the sudden change in the customs duty, namely, the imposition of heavy tariff on those imports from Great Britain and the British colonies, the Japanese Government provided a special tariff for those British imports as a provisionary measure in March '25, it taking effect

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on March '26 immediately after the termination of the former conventional tariff. The rates specified in the temporary arrangement was adopted in the new tariff revised in 1926 and made permanent duties applicable to similar imports from all foreign countries as follows:—

Articles	Unit	Duty
Iron: 4. Plates and sheets, not coated with metals:		
A-3 Others; (a) not exceeding 0.7 millimetres in thickness:		
Silicon steel plates (containing silica exceeding in weight 100% of the whole weight)	100 kin	¥0.30
B. Coated with metals:		
B-1. Tinned (tinned iron sheets and tinned steel sheets):		
(a) Ordinary	100 kin	¥0.70
B-2. Galvanized (corrugated or not)	ad val.	18%

MOVEMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE

Movement of Important Items (in ¥1,000)

	1926	1925	1924
Exports:			
1. Semi-finished provision ...	49,170	55,205	46,051
2. Manufactured provision ...	98,125	92,110	67,250
3. Raw material	140,250	163,025	104,795
4. Finished raw material.....	881,863	1,098,904	862,225
5. Finished goods	852,112	878,479	705,569
6. Miscellaneous	23,201	26,864	21,343
7. Total	2,044,721	2,305,587	1,807,233
Imports:			
1. Semi-finished provision ...	243,221	295,165	254,038
2. Manufactured provision ...	107,059	96,847	94,043
3. Raw material	1,341,918	1,492,745	1,166,501
4. Finished raw material	357,181	328,396	452,268
5. Finished good	314,982	348,906	471,858
6. Miscellaneous	13,115	10,594	14,682
7. Total	2,377,476	2,572,653	2,453,390

Trade between Japan Proper and Colonies

The trade of Japan with Formosa and Chosen shows this record (in ¥1,000) for the last two years, "Japan" here including Karafuto.

	Formosa		Chosen	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
Exports	202,109	215,248	338,175	317,289
Imports	121,405	129,906	248,156	234,624
Total	323,514	435,155	586,331	551,912

Exports and Imports of Commodities (¥1,000)

	Exports		Imports	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
Home origin	1,976,006	2,222,330	3,548	2,720
Foreign origin	68,722	83,260	2,373,937	2,569,938
Total	2,044,728	2,305,590	2,377,484	5,572,658

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	1926	1925
Grand total of exports & imports.....	4,413,664	4,878,248
Excess of imports over exports	329,594	—
Excess of exports over imports	—	267,068

Exports & Imports of Specie & Bullion (¥1,000)

	Exports		Imports	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
Gold	32,101	22,070	141	1
Silver	3,793	236	1,487	175
Total	35,894	22,305	1,628	176

	1926	1925
Grand total of exports & imports	37,522	22,479
Excess of exports over imports	34,266	22,130
Excess of imports over exports	—	—

Trade Returns at Leading Ports (¥1,000)

	Exports		Imports	
	1926 (1st half)	1925	1926 (1st half)	1925
Yokohama	333,420	900,728	360,454	620,294
Kobe	340,541	715,934	628,282	1,220,404
Osaka	229,040	500,673	159,282	306,368
Nagasaki	7,720	16,130	12,054	34,062
Moji	18,122	33,920	55,739	93,097
Hakodate	2,430	8,545	2,884	3,365
Niigata	15	41	5,468	6,533
Shimizu	4,105	16,608	11,479	18,334
Taketoyo	1	1	10,469	17,815
Nagoya	20,422	48,892	52,221	71,330
Yokkaichi	3,993	7,916	46,844	70,690
Shimonoseki	965	2,247	355	1,068
Wakamatsu	9,988	19,866	13,399	26,055
Hakata	58	124	2,398	4,674
Karatsu	985	2,795	592	484
Miike	5,913	10,313	2,267	6,233
Tsuruga	753	1,410	4,457	5,247
Aomori	—	—	3,852	6,327
Muroran	944	1,803	189	1,284
Kushiro	1,065	2,152	—	—
Nemuro	819	1,402	—	—
Otaru	6,395	12,305	4,232	5,835
Total incl. others....	993,894	2,305,590	1,399,204	2,572,658

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

Exports (¥1,000)

Food: (a) Raw	1926	1925	1924
Rice & paddy	1,799	9,218	1,562
Beans & pease	10,941	7,775	8,692
Aquatic products	24,316	25,042	24,989
(b) Manufactured			
Starch	279	277	280
Tea	12,109	14,736	12,777

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	1926	1925	1924
Refined sugar	34,027	32,255	29,062
Beer	2,540	1,874	2,190
Comestibles in tin & bottle	15,976	13,641	8,279
Raw materials:			
Waste & floss silk	16,304	31,039	20,853
Coal	31,123	33,201	22,403
Wood	17,899	19,789	13,325
Worked materials:			
Vetatable fatty oil	11,266	6,219	5,773
Camphor	5,742	7,281	6,920
Menthol crystal	10,047	10,249	7,812
Raw silk	735,152	880,740	685,358
Cotton yarns	70,717	123,118	109,531
Iron	3,636	7,843	6,556
Plaits	10,447	12,297	9,169
Finished articles:			
Soap	1,787	2,576	3,662
Matches	6,895	8,733	9,213
Silk fabrics	133,060	116,984	125,845
Cotton fabrics	416,270	432,864	326,758
Woolen fabrics	3,187	3,833	2,517
Cotton blankets	3,589	4,743	3,834
Silk handkerchiefs	4,810	6,315	5,689
Mats & Mattings for floor	2,289	2,436	3,038
Hosiery goods	26,004	30,949	22,019
Hats, etc.	11,451	9,065	6,616
Buttons	8,514	8,665	8,955
Paper	19,028	20,244	15,583
Cement	4,942	4,233	2,367
Potteries	33,190	35,271	25,439
Glass & glass manufactures	14,308	17,339	13,972
Insulated wires	1,865	1,773	1,371
Iron manufactures	13,142	14,824	13,126
Rubber tyres	4,735	9,467	3,236
Machines & parts thereof	9,224	9,929	10,383
Umbrellas	3,000	3,997	3,662
Brushes	7,231	6,867	6,577
Lamps & parts thereof	6,616	6,247	5,047
Toys	10,863	10,787	8,307

Imports (₹1,000)

Food: (a) Raw	1926	1925	1924
Rice & paddy	50,655	120,510	70,809
What	93,349	70,521	73,683
Beans & pease	61,381	70,535	60,812
Bird's eggs	11,322	12,593	15,128
(b) Manufactured			
Sugar	82,672	75,086	63,847
Salts	3,667	3,032	8,805
Raw materials:			
Oil materials	29,484	22,268	19,672
Skins, hides, etc.	—	—	5,260
Rape seeds	—	—	23,380
India-rubber	40,019	33,612	23,380

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	1926	1925	1924
Nitrate of soda, crude	8,473	5,174	9,176
Sulphate of ammonium	44,961	33,185	103,678
Phosphorite	9,152	7,484	605,271
Oil cake	123,942	107,416	26,674
Cotton, raw	725,935	923,356	88,040
Flax, hemp, etc.	24,934	28,613	88,993
Wool	86,062	121,075	11,561
Coal	27,831	24,529	129,060
Ores	10,315	11,878	14,925
Wood	103,978	76,772	75,266
Starch	13,821	15,085	—
Worked materials:			
Leather	8,158	7,766	8,601
Tannic extracts	—	—	8,376
Caustic soda & soda ash	7,971	11,657	12,363
Coal-tar dyes	6,560	5,670	63,495
Woolen or worsted yarns	32,484	56,058	10,623
Pulp for paper making	10,496	14,924	25,156
Iron, lump, ingots, slabs, &c.	20,824	18,457	172,908
Iron, bar, rod, etc.	102,326	81,444	14,543
Leads, ingots and slabs	18,774	16,896	—
Zinc, lump, slab & grains	14,039	10,381	11,421
Construction materials	9,354	6,951	12,586
Finished articles:			
Volatile oil	18,223	17,525	17,042
Kerosene oil	11,921	13,221	14,160
Cotton fabrics	6,396	10,376	12,028
Woolen fabrics	29,268	57,491	61,832
Paper	20,362	17,500	26,020
Iron nails	361	247	7,448
Watches & parts	9,506	9,063	12,270
Automobiles & parts	15,722	11,698	21,185
Machines & parts	90,686	89,404	126,743

STAPLE ARTICLES; WHERE THEY GO OR COME FROM

Exports (in ¥1,000)

	1925	1924
Rice & paddy		
Asiatic Russia.	23	202
United States..	536	166
Canada	780	257
Hawaii	2,329	189
Others	312	286
Total	3,976	1,100
Beans & pease		
Great Britain..	3,665	5,300
France	1	37
United States..	2,984	2,487
Canada	265	126
Hawaii	345	293
Others	518	451
Total	7,778	8,694

	1925	1924
Aquatic products		
China	10,576	8,888
Kwantung	1,353	1,156
Hongkong	6,421	9,853
Straits Settlement	1,728	985
Asiatic Russia.	4	104
United States..	767	403
Others	1,802	1,100
Total	22,650	22,489
Starch		
China	156	188
Great Britain..	—	1
France	—	1
United States..	16	13

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	1925	1924
Others	108	66
Total	279	268
Tea		
Kwantung	144	163
United States..	12,243	11,032
Canada	1,406	1,146
Others	970	442
Total	14,763	12,783
Sugar, refined		
China	29,297	27,110
Kwantung	2,656	1,585
Asiatic Russia.	265	68
Others	35	10
Total	32,254	28,864
Beer		
China	510	511
Kwantung	325	309
Hongkong	220	308
British India...	317	541
Straits Settlement ..	138	142
Dutch India....	326	262
Asiatic Russia.	4	92
Others	40	28
Total	1,880	2,192
Comestibles in tin & bottle		
China	1,283	821
Kwantung	706	924
Hongkong	273	314
Asiatic Russia.	5	19
Great Britain..	1,883	989
United States..	7,855	8,980
Hawaii	487	340
Others	1,122	521
Total	13,614	7,998
Waste silk & floss silk		
Great Britain..	752	1,265
France	13,558	8,236
Italy	4,016	2,765
United States..	11,615	6,283
Others	356	2,277
Total	30,298	20,825
Coal		
China	22,642	12,310
Kwantung	54	20
Hongkong	5,039	5,675
British India..	260	61
Straits Settlement ..	2,210	809
Dutch India...	219	127
French Indo-China	111	219
Asiatic Russia.	21	42
Philippine Is...	2,146	1,685
United States..	109	733
Others	389	713
Total	33,201	22,394
Wood		
China	6,112	4,720
Kwantung	1,544	732
Hongkong	428	829
British India..	3,257	2,715
Straits Settlement ..	2,282	1,109
Dutch India...	658	384
Great Britain..	1,702	924
United States..	607	206
Australia	1,893	1,503
Others	1,284	547
Total	19,767	13,676
Vegetable fatty oils		
Kwantung	135	114
Great Britain..	1,753	1,872
France	167	500
Germany	296	899
United States..	1,084	1,073
Australia	442	268
Hawaii	118	107
Others	2,009	467
Total	6,005	4,798
Camphor		
British India..	1,321	1,501
Great Britain..	797	512
France	648	495
Germany	485	442
United States..	3,175	3,156
Australia	183	166
Others	666	645
Total	7,276	6,919
Menthol crystal		
British India...	1,158	644
Great Britain..	1,503	947
France	1,191	591
Germany	676	1,377
United States..	6,967	3,863
Others	982	391
Total	12,478	7,813
Silk, raw		
Great Britain..	1,667	1,932
France	26,206	59,415
Italy	—	12

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	1925	1924
United States..	849,486	622,223
Canada	883	727
Australia	1,103	559
Others	312	497
Total	879,657	685,366

Cotton yarns

China	52,072	40,884
Kwantung	2,092	2,340
Hongkong	20,753	22,250
British India..	38,717	35,955
Dutch India....	3,189	2,533
Philippine Is. .	1,175	670
Others	5,118	4,980
Total	123,117	109,611

Iron

China	2,511	2,113
Kwantung	4,131	4,279
Hongkong	41	12
British India..	1	1
Straits Settlement ..	4	6
Asiatic Russia.	44	102
Others	52	33
Total	6,785	6,546

Plates for hat making

Great Britain..	2,753	2,215
France	1,722	1,840
Germany	2,497	960
Italy	1,034	783
United States..	3,638	2,553
Australia	174	304
Others	479	516
Total	12,297	9,171

Soaps

China	1,335	2,528
Kwantung	1,060	795
Hongkong	38	120
British India..	27	52
Dutch India...	42	105
Others	75	64
Total	2,577	3,665

Matches

China	410	266
Kwantung	119	59
Hongkong	3,033	3,258
British India..	1,791	2,085
Straits Settlement ..	1,501	1,301
Dutch India ..	676	694
Philippine Is. .	708	617
United States..	90	427
African countries ...	174	235
Others	232	271
Total	8,733	9,213

Silk tissues

China	1,980	2,793
Kwantung	403	343
Hongkong	422	458
British India..	12,656	12,539
Straits Settlement ..	1,768	1,126
Dutch India...	2,033	1,561
Philippine Is...	1,254	574
Great Britain..	16,479	25,872
France	6,949	10,076
Italy	901	1,129
United States..	21,037	23,635
Canada	10,059	7,541
Argentine	2,562	3,159
African countries ...	6,040	4,962
Australia	24,659	23,283
New Zealand..	1,306	1,544
Others	6,475	5,235
Total	116,985	125,840

Cotton tissues

China	194,013	137,721
Kwantung	19,502	15,700
Hongkong	20,577	19,369
British India..	70,394	47,114
Straits Settlement ..	14,560	7,069
Dutch India...	49,373	37,153
Asiatic Russia.	369	715
Philippine Is...	10,889	7,190
Siam	2,912	1,575
United States..	1,893	4,118
Argentine	2,665	2,559
African countries ...	21,941	24,666
Australia	8,297	7,746
New Zealand..	683	543
Hawaii	220	236
Others	14,565	13 111
Total	432,850	326,587

Woollen tissues

China	669	284
Kwantung	439	768
Hongkong	61	75
British India..	2,241	1,116
Asiatic Russia.	1	22
African countries ...	1	1
Others	187	123
Total	8,698	2,387

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	1925	1924
Cotton blankets		
China	654	607
Kwantung	67	87
Hongkong	663	1,274
Straits Settlement ..	832	460
Dutch India...	331	139
Philippine Is...	241	251
Siam	622	419
Others	1,335	591
Total	4,744	3,829
Silk handkerchiefs		
British India..	352	265
Great Britain..	478	884
United States..	2,425	1,792
Canada	588	388
Argentine	762	988
African countries ...	271	242
Australia	253	174
Others	1,228	940
Total	6,316	5,672
Grass rugs		
United States..	2,155	2,687
Australia	53	73
Others	229	277
Total	2,437	3,037
Knitted goods		
China	1,374	1,045
Kwantung	672	515
Hongkong	260	260
British India..	9,496	5,780
Straits Settlement ..	826	491
Dutch India...	1,740	1,233
Philippine Is...	3,801	4,455
Great Britain..	4,997	2,335
Argentine	189	129
African countries ...	3,990	3,345
Australia	969	873
Others	2,672	1,610
Total	30,979	22,020
Hats, caps & bonnets		
China	2,152	1,487
Kwantung	635	439
Hongkong	330	438
British India...	412	286
Dutch India...	480	362
Asiatic Russia.	6	13
Great Britain..	1,676	927
United States..	2,091	324
Australia	227	107
Others	1,059	438
Total	6,068	4,818
Buttons		
China	679	746
Kwantung	310	280
British India ..	808	744
Dutch India...	238	400
Great Britain..	1,983	2,099
France	171	115
United States..	221	420
Canada	352	608
Argentine	770	327
African countries	175	171
Australia	388	296
Others	2,569	2,754
Total	8,664	8,959
Paper		
China	11,370	8,052
Kwantung	3,817	2,253
Hongkong	1,122	2,066
British India..	381	174
Straits Settlement ..	411	308
Dutch India....	406	297
Asiatic Russia.	746	162
Philippine Is...	247	326
Great Britain..	432	498
United States..	552	772
Australia	20	26
Others	734	644
Total	20,237	15,576
Cement, Portland		
China	261	194
Kwantung	517	332
British India..	146	85
Dutch India...	1,578	491
Philippine Is...	549	1,103
Others	1,216	154
Total	4,266	2,363
Potteries		
China	2,165	1,855
Kwantung	1,312	754
Hongkong	391	713
British India..	3,476	2,349
Straits Settlement ..	2,633	1,008
Dutch India...	5,826	3,569
Philippine Is...	728	568
Great Britain..	672	444
France	723	536
Holland	591	412
United States..	12,022	9,593
Canada	975	713

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	1925	1924
Argentine	199	168
African countries	243	192
Australia	1,032	1,031
Others	2,286	1,532
Total	35,273	25,437
Glass & glass manufactures		
China	3,290	3,141
Kwantung	1,027	632
Hongkong	824	1,058
British India..	3,322	2,982
Straits Settlement ..	1,211	574
Dutch India...	1,758	939
Philippine Is...	878	422
Great Britain..	168	150
United States..	2,322	1,352
African countries ...	243	271
Australia	1,020	704
Others	1,265	491
Total	17,329	12,736
Insulated electric wire		
China	578	317
Kwantung	688	889
Hongkong	74	91
Dutch India...	152	5
Others	282	71
Total	1,774	1,373
Iron manufactures		
China	3,430	4,028
Kwantung	3,351	2,395
Hongkong	598	1,291
British India..	2,845	2,062
Straits Settlement ...	1,181	693
Dutch India...	1,334	845
Asiatic Russia.	44	92
Philippine Is...	864	728
African countries ...	223	62
Australia	76	42
Others	760	567
Total	14,709	12,803
Rubber tyres		
China	3,261	1,294
Kwantung	507	275
Straits Settlement ...	1,707	397
Dutch India...	3,770	1,088
Others	225	185
Total	9,470	3,239

	1925	1924
Umbrellas & parasols, European		
China	2,199	2,197
British India...	70	56
Dutch India....	1,179	919
Others	550	496
Total	3,998	3,667
Brushes		
China	321	420
Dutch India....	60	84
Great Britain..	1,624	1,242
United States..	3,097	3,322
Canada	332	295
Australia	570	482
Others	860	729
Total	6,864	6,576
Lamps & parts thereof		
China	1,322	1,053
Kwantung	527	596
Hongkong	337	389
British India..	293	307
Straits Settlement ..	497	215
Dutch India...	827	358
Philippine Is...	180	162
United States..	1,530	1,520
Canada	200	148
Australia	122	160
Others	403	144
Total	6,249	5,052
Toys		
China	681	951
Hongkong	118	272
British India...	981	1,042
Straits Settlement ..	439	242
Dutch India...	479	267
Great Britain..	1,422	865
United States..	3,335	2,528
Canada	194	113
Argentine	370	168
Australia	662	509
Others	2,108	1,345
Total	10,789	8,300
Machinery & parts thereof		
China	4,852	4,612
Kwantung	3,454	3,680
Hongkong	345	240
British India..	430	430
Dutch India....	24	26
Asiatic Russia.	18	41
Australia	51	169
Others	512	384
Total	9,686	9,632

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Imports (in ¥1,000)

	1925	1924
Rice & paddy		
China	2,292	3,128
British India..	48,624	33,260
French Indo-China	43,743	13,470
Siam	22,442	16,744
United States..	2,356	3,795
Others	1,041	470
Total	120,499	70,866
Wheat		
China	80	175
Kwantung	88	49
United States..	25,581	28,820
Canada	13,508	14,703
Australia	31,243	30,150
Others	23	—
Total	70,523	73,897
Beans & pease		
China	15,104	12,112
Kwantung	48,532	45,428
British India...	4,027	3,047
Asiatic Russia.	2,717	288
Others	13	16
Total	70,393	60,890
Sugar		
China	1	176
Hongkong	49	215
Dutch India...	69,754	59,501
Philippine Is...	2,523	3,931
United States..	17	26
Cuba	2,624	—
Others	121	1
Total	75,089	63,850
Eggs, fresh		
China	12,591	15,130
Others	1	1
Total	12,592	15,131
Salt		
China	147	86
Kwantung	3,192	2,379
Germany	80	30
Spain	177	897
African countries ...	281	433
Others	153	4
Total	3,030	3,830
Oil yielding materials		
China	14,390	8,611
Kwantung	7,491	7,344
British India..	637	2,680
Straits Settlement ..	50	219
Dutch India....	1	79
Philippine Is...	33	27
Others	202	40
Total	22,804	18,999
India-rubber & gutta-percha, crude		
British India..	5,922	1,400
Straits Settlement ..	26,773	19,712
Great Britain..	94	524
Others	822	1,706
Total	33,611	23,342
Nitrate of soda, crude		
Chili	5,147	5,234
Others	25	26
Total	5,172	5,260
Sulphate of ammonium, crude		
Kwantung	353	343
British India..	822	—
Great Britain..	4,617	9,312
Germany	16,653	8,544
United States..	8,945	5,434
Australia	359	344
Others	1,435	2,527
Total	33,185	26,543
Phosphorite		
China	166	223
United States..	1,863	319
African countries ...	487	784
Others	4,968	7,849
Total	7,484	9,175
Oil cake		
China	23,222	18,396
Kwantung	78,675	79,948
British India...	4,426	4,655
Asiatic Russia.	879	508
Others	212	139
Total	107,404	103,646
Cotton, raw		
China	49,975	71,151
British India...	475,633	310,944
Straits Settlement ..	434	921
Dutch India...	419	214
French Indo-China	976	490

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	1925	1924
United States..	360,167	204,918
African countries ...	35,710	16,426
Others	41	210
Total	923,355	605,275
Flax, hemp, China grass, ramie, etc.		
China	9,982	10,835
British India..	4,993	2,816
Philippine Is...	12,918	11,619
Others	725	116
Total	28,618	25,387
Wool		
China	881	1,163
Kwantung	84	251
Great Britain..	20,560	20,009
African countries.....	536	309
Australia	96,826	66,149
Others	2,187	159
Total	121,174	88,041
Coal		
China	3,946	7,458
Kwantung	17,690	16,874
French-Indo-China	2,698	3,294
Others	192	1,547
Total	24,526	29,167
Ores		
China	7,890	7,816
Straits Settlement ..	3,235	2,845
French-Indo-China	521	323
Others	239	577
Total	11,884	11,560
Wood		
China	2,004	3,857
Kwantung	170	352
Dutch India...	650	868
Asiatic Russia.	9,599	11,399
Siam	1,017	1,589
United States..	60,484	102,685
Canada	1,946	6,633
Others	910	1,689
Total	76,781	129,073
Wheat bran		
China	13,104	12,787
Kwantung	1,880	2,142
Others	49	1
Total	15,033	14,930
Leather		
British India...	2,774	3,035

	1925	1924
Straits Settlement ..	63	—
Great Britain..	760	641
Germany	194	186
United States..	3,779	4,575
Others	69	31
Total	7,639	8,469
Caustic soda & soda-ash		
Great Britain..	8,383	6,627
United States..	1,197	905
African countries ...	2,067	979
Others	9	5
Total	11,656	8,517
Coal-tar dyes		
Great Britain..	37	20
France	222	103
Germany	3,860	10,353
Switzerland ...	589	871
United States..	959	799
Others	3	42
Total	5,670	12,365
Woollen & worsted yarns		
Great Britain..	12,035	20,196
France	15,537	13,406
Germany	24,776	26,522
Belgium	450	1,637
Italy	394	520
United States..	9	59
Others	2,855	1,151
Total	56,057	63,490
Pulp for paper making		
Great Britain..	79	12
Germany	1,332	1,031
Sweden	8,987	2,382
Norway	1,095	941
United States..	2,513	856
Canada	5,771	5,072
Others	149	331
Total	14,925	10,624
Iron (pig, ingot, bloom, billet & slab)		
China	2,161	7,932
Kwantung	5,172	5,258
British India..	8,618	8,448
Great Britain..	764	1,177
Germany	151	242
Sweden	566	1,756
United States..	45	59
Others	850	411
Total	18,329	25,283

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	1925	1924
Iron (bar, rod, plate, sheet, wire, tube, etc.)		
China	40	24
Great Britain..	27,584	66,734
Germany	16,832	22,005
Belgium	4,225	14,254
Sweden	878	1,336
United States..	30,003	63,817
Others	1,479	2,499
Total	81,041	170,670
Lead (ingot & slab)		
British India...	4,140	3,218
Great Britain..	46	222
United States..	1,330	2,073
Canada	6,545	3,889
Australia	3,840	5,056
Others	469	118
Total	16,369	14,577
Zinc (ingot, slab, grain)		
Great Britain..	149	—
Germany	1	161
United States..	1,002	1,471
Canada	2,475	3,567
Australia	6,586	6,141
Others	185	115
Total	10,397	11,455
Construction materials		
Great Britain..	1,226	1,554
Germany	1,889	2,584
Belgium	875	826
United States..	2,695	11,956
Others	946	597
Total	7,631	17,517
Petroleum benzine oil		
Dutch India...	11,945	11,557
United States..	5,580	5,898
Others	1	3
Total	17,525	17,458
Kerosene oil		
Dutch India...	3,020	3,577
United States..	9,856	10,399
Others	414	170
Total	13,290	14,145
Cotton tissues		
Great Britain..	8,530	10,862
United States..	104	286
Others	1,673	718
Total	10,307	11,866

	1925	1924
Woollen tissues		
Great Britain..	53,911	58,987
Germany	1,305	1,164
United States..	16	46
Others	2,250	1,450
Total	57,482	61,647
Paper		
Great Britain..	4,014	6,216
Germany	3,387	6,660
Holland	294	555
Sweden	4,831	8,006
Norway	1,333	1,310
Russia	—	129
United States..	1,152	2,518
Others	1,946	1,969
Total	16,957	27,363
Iron nails		
Great Britain..	19	231
Germany	16	2,482
Belgium	32	347
United States..	78	4,067
Others	99	224
Total	244	7,352
Watches & parts thereof		
Switzerland ...	8,328	11,523
United States..	577	1,086
Others	150	330
Total	9,055	12,939
Automobiles & parts thereof		
Great Britain..	434	980
France	784	735
Germany	86	293
Italy	34	96
United States..	9,227	18,446
Others	1,128	635
Total	11,692	21,186
Machinery & parts thereof		
Great Britain..	25,278	35,736
France	4,885	2,884
Germany	12,759	16,249
Belgium	55	219
Switzerland ...	6,321	4,883
Sweden	886	1,784
United States..	37,762	64,683
Others	1,051	2,085
Total	88,996	128,323

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DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE

In our foreign trade Great Britain, the U.S.A., their dependencies and China occupy the foremost position, 84.2 and 83.3 percent of the total exports in 1925 and 1926 respectively going to those market. Imports from them in 1925 and 1926 occupied 75.9 and 73.0 per cent. respectively of the total imports. Japan gets her supply of raw materials such as raw cotton, jute, China grass, and other kinds of vegetable fibres, wool and other animal fibres, gum, furs and hides, metals and metal ores, etc., chiefly from those countries while the bulk of raw silk and cotton yarns and piece goods, which are the foremost items of her export trade, find their market in the U.S.A. and China respectively.

	Exports (in Yen 1,000)		Imports (in Yen 1,000)	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
Asia:				
China	421,861	468,439	239,410	214,658
Kwantung	99,607	101,647	157,034	176,595
Hongkong	52,973	73,629	1,426	476
British India	155,952	173,413	391,136	573,564
Straits Settlements ..	41,497	40,905	39,872	37,004
Dutch India	74,754	85,557	103,077	103,373
French Indo-China....	6,207	4,027	24,520	48,720
Asiatic Russia	5,300	3,113	23,884	14,678
Philippine Islands	27,821	29,306	18,714	16,700
Siam	9,271	7,820	14,358	23,735
Total incl. others....	903,416	1,000,560	1,017,581	1,213,816
Europe:				
Great Britain	59,498	59,716	170,275	227,292
France	42,412	58,855	24,545	33,377
Germany	8,131	11,844	145,221	123,819
Belgium	1,169	1,828	14,241	11,940
Italy	5,252	8,202	6,747	3,388
Switzerland	496	365	21,819	20,775
Holland	2,496	2,617	4,726	5,165
Sweden	468	374	13,947	12,067
Spain	950	910	1,049	891
Denmark	608	804	441	600
Turkey	4,235	3,831	483	883
Total incl. others....	129,421	152,602	416,304	447,771
North America:				
United States	860,881	1,006,253	680,186	664,992
Canada	24,754	20,838	63,929	37,132
Mexico	1,146	1,371	140	81
Total incl. others....	890,103	1,032,693	755,498	704,973
South America:				
Peru	1,951	1,660	174	797
Chili	1,926	1,917	8,690	5,344
Argentine	6,334	8,463	2,496	2,053
Brazil	1,597	1,581	152	68
Total incl. others....	16,831	17,705	11,944	8,412
Africa:				
Egypt	23,098	25,266	31,959	32,631
Cape Town & Natal...	10,741	9,539	917	1,325

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	Exports (in Yen 1,000)		Imports (in Yen 1,000)	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
Total incl. others....	43,155	42,951	41,287	41,477
Other States:				
Australia	51,611	47,496	128,396	149,999
New Zealand	2,946	3,101	690	105
Hawaii	6,700	8,070	141	51
Total incl. others....	61,803	59,078	132,172	154,142
Grand total	2,044,728	2,305,590	2,377,484	2,572,658

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES

Classified according to countries the volume of principal exports and imports for 1924 and 1925 was as follows:—

Exports (in ¥1,000)

ASIA

	1925	1924
China:		
Aquatic products ...	10,576	8,888
Sugar, refined.	29,297	27,240
Coal	22,642	12,310
Cotton yarns..	52,072	40,884
Paper	11,370	8,052
Total incl. others	468,439	348,399
Kwantung:		
Cotton yarns..	2,092	2,340
Iron	4,131	4,279
Cotton tissues.	19,502	15,700
Paper	3,817	2,253
Machinery & parts thereof	3,454	3,680
Total incl. others	101,647	72,601
Hongkong:		
Aquatic products	6,421	9,853
Coal	5,039	5,675
Cotton yarns..	20,753	22,250
Matches	3,033	3,258
Cotton tissues.	20,577	19,369
Total incl. others	73,929	79,011
British India:		
Cotton yarns ..	38,717	35,955
Silk tissues....	12,656	12,539
Cotton tissues.	70,394	47,114
Knitted goods.	9,496	5,730
Potteries	3,476	2,349
Total incl. others	173,413	135,373
Straits Settlement:		
Coal	2,210	809
Wood	2,282	1,109
Silk tissues....	1,768	1,136
Cotton tissues.	14,560	7,069
Potteries	2,633	1,008
Total incl. others	44,905	22,742
Dutch India:		
Cotton yarns..	3,189	2,533
Silk tissues....	2,033	1,561
Cotton tissues.	49,373	37,153
Knitted goods.	1,740	1,233
Potteries	5,826	3,569
Total incl. others	85,557	59,331
Asiatic Russia:		
Rice & paddy..	23	202
Cotton tissues.	369	715
Paper	746	162
Iron	44	102
Sugar, refined.	265	68
Total incl. others	3,113	3,563
French-Indo-China:		
Coal	111	219
Total incl. others	4,028	2,438
Philippine Is.:		
Coal	2,146	1,685
Cotton yarns..	1,175	670
Silk tissues....	1,254	574
Knitted goods.	3,801	4,455
Glass & glass manufactures	878	442

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	1925	1924
Total incl. others	29,306	23,508
Siam:		
Cotton tissues.	2,912	1,575
Cotton blankets	622	419
Total incl. others	7,820	4,181
Grand total including other countries 1,000,560		757,061

EUROPE

Great Britain:		
Beans & pease	3,665	5,300
Comestibles in tin & bottle.	1,883	989
Plaits for hat making	2,753	2,215
Silk tissues....	16,479	25,872
Knitted goods.	4,997	2,335
Buttons	1,983	2,099
Total incl. others	59,716	61,044
France:		
Waste silk & floss silk ...	13,558	8,236
Silk, raw	26,206	59,415
Menthol crystal	1,191	591
Plaits for hat making	1,722	1,840
Silk tissues....	6,949	10,076
Camphor	648	494
Vegetable oil...	166	499
Total incl. others	58,855	85,790
Germany:		
Vegetable fatty oils	296	399
Camphor	485	442
Menthol crystal	676	1,377
Plaits for hat making	2,497	960
Total incl. others	11,844	8,564
Italy:		
Waste silk & floss silk	4,016	2,765
Plaits for hat making	1,034	783
Silk tissues....	901	1,129
Total incl. others	8,202	6,229
Holland:		
Potteries	591	412
Total incl. others	2,617	2,899
Grand total incl. other countries	152,602	175,051

NORTH AMERICA

United States:		
Beans & pease	2,984	2,487
Tea	12,243	11,032
Comestibles in tin & bottle.	7,855	3,980
Waste silk & floss silk....	11,615	6,283
Menthol crystal	6,967	3,863
Silk, raw 849,486		622,223
Silk tissues....	21,037	23,635
Potteries	12,022	9,593
Total incl. others 1,006,253		744,926
Canada:		
Rice & paddy..	780	257
Tea	1,406	1,146
Silk, raw	883	727
Silk tissues....	10,059	7,541
Potteries	975	718
Total incl. others	20,838	15,451
Grand total incl. other countries 1,032,693		764,826

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentine:		
Silk tissues....	2,562	3,159
Cotton tissues.	2,665	2,559
Silk handkerchiefs	762	988
Buttons	770	327
Toys	370	168
Total incl. others	8,464	8,218
Grand total incl. other countries	17,705	18,056

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OTHER STATES

	1925	1924
African countries:		
Silk tissues....	6,040	4,962
Cotton tissues.	21,941	24,666
Silk handkerchiefs	271	242
Knitted goods..	3,990	3,345
Potteries	243	192
Total incl. others	42,951	41,201
Australia:		
Wood	1,893	1,508
Silk, raw	1,103	559
Silk tissues....	24,659	23,283
Cotton tissues.	8,297	7,746
Potteries	1,032	1,031
Total incl. others	47,496	41,907
New Zealand:		
Silk tissues....	1,306	1,544
Cotton tissues.	683	543
Total incl. others	3,101	2,911
Hawaii:		
Rice & paddy..	2,329	189
Beans & pease	345	293
Comestibles in tin & bottle..	487	430
Cotton tissues.	220	236
Vegetable fatty oils	118	107
Total incl. others	8,070	5,511
Grand total incl. other countries	62,421	93,790

Imports (¥1,000)

ASIA

China:		
Beans & pease.	15,104	12,112
Eggs, fresh....	12,591	15,130
Oils yielding materials ...	14,390	8,611
Cotton, raw...	49,975	71,151
Oil cake	23,222	18,396
Wheat, bran...	13,104	12,787
Total incl. others	214,658	237,544
Kwantung:		
Beans & pease.	48,532	46,427
Salt	2,192	2,379
Oils yielding materials ...	7,491	7,344
Oil cake	78,675	79,948
Coal	17,690	16,874
Total incl. others	176,595	175,744
Hongkong:		
Sugar	49	215
Total incl. others	476	1,099
British India:		
Rice & paddy..	48,624	33,260
India-rubber & gutta-percha, crude	5,922	1,400
Oil cake.....	4,426	4,655
Cotton, raw....	475,633	310,344
Flax, hemp, China grass, ramie, &c....	4,993	2,816
Iron (pig, ingot, bloom, billet, & slab)	8,618	8,448
Total incl. others	573,564	387,792
Straits Settlement:		
Oil yielding materials ...	50	219
India-rubber & gutta-percha, crude	26,773	19,712
Ores	3,235	2,845
Cotton, raw....	434	921
Total incl. others	37,004	31,340
Dutch India:		
Sugar	69,754	59,501
Cotton, raw....	419	214
Wood	650	868
Petroleum benzine oil.....	11,945	11,557
Kerosene oil...	3,620	3,577
Total incl. others	103,373	92,401
French-Indo-China:		
Rice & paddy..	43,743	13,470
Cotton, raw....	976	490
Coal	2,698	3,294
Ores	521	323
Total incl. others	48,720	17,990
Asiatic Russia:		
Beans & pease.	2,717	288

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	1925	1924
Oil cake	879	508
Total incl. others	14,678	15,185
Philippine Is.:		
Sugar	2,523	3,931
Flax, hemp, China grass, ramie, &c....	12,918	11,619
Total incl. others	16,700	17,842
Siam:		
Rice & paddy.	22,442	16,744
Wood	1,017	1,589
Total incl. others	23,735	18,483
Grand total incl. other countries 1,213,816		998,603

EUROPE

Great Britain:		
Sulphate of ammonium, crude	4,617	9,312
Wool	20,560	20,009
Caustic soda & soda-ash	8,383	6,627
Woollen or worsted yarns ...	12,035	20,196
Iron (bar, rod, plate, sheet, wire, tube, &c.)	27.584	66,734
Cotton tissues.	8,530	10,862
Woollen tissues	53,911	58,987
Machinery & parts thereof	25,278	35,736
Total incl. others 227,292		312,751
France:		
Coal-tar dyes..	222	103
Woollen or worsted yarns...	15,537	13,406
Automobiles & parts thereof	784	735
Machinery & parts thereof	4,885	2,884
Total incl. others	33,377	32,771
Germany:		
Sulphate of ammonium, crude	16,653	8,544
Woollen or worsted yarns...	24,776	26,522
Coal-tar dyes..	3,860	10,353
Iron (bar, rod, plate, sheet, wire, tube, &c.)	16,832	22,005
Construction materials ...	1,889	2,584
Woollen tissues	1,305	1,164
Paper	3,387	6,660
Machinery & parts thereof	12,759	16,249
Total incl. others 123,819		144,643
Belgium:		
Woollen or worsted yarns ..	450	1,637
Iron (bar, rod, plate, sheet, wire, tube, &c.)	4,225	14,254
Construction materials ...	875	826
Total incl. others	11,940	29,385
Italy:		
Woollen or worsted yarns ..	394	520
Automobiles & parts thereof	34	96
Total incl. others	3,388	4,421
Switzerland:		
Coal-tar dyes..	589	871
Watches & parts thereof	8,328	11,528
Machinery & parts thereof	6,321	4,883
Total incl. others	20,775	23,018
Holland:		
Paper	294	555
Total incl. others	5,166	7,911
Sweden:		
Pulp for paper making	3,987	2,382
Iron (pig, ingot, bloom, billet, & slab)	566	1,756
Iron (bar, rod, plate, sheet, wire, tube, &c.)	878	1,336
Paper	4,831	8,006
Machinery &		

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	1925	1924
parts thereof	886	1,784
Total incl. others	12,067	16,371
Norway:		
Pulp for paper making	1,095	941
Paper	1,333	1,310
Total incl. others	3,354	3,722
Spain:		
Salt	177	897
Total incl. others	891	1,769
Grand total incl. other countries	447,771	581,091

NORTH AMERICA

United States:		
Wheat	25,581	28,820
Sulphate of ammonium, crude	8,945	5,474
Cotton, raw	360,167	204,918
Wood	60,484	102,685
Leather	3,779	4,575
Iron (bar, rod, plate, sheet, wire, tube, &c.)	30,003	63,817
Petroleum benzine oil	5,580	5,898
Kerosene oil	9,856	10,399
Automobiles & parts thereof	9,227	18,441
Machinery & parts thereof	37,762	64,683
Total incl. others	664,992	670,993
Canada:		
Wheat	13,508	14,703
Wood	1,946	6,633
Pulp for paper making	5,771	5,072
Lead (ingot & slab)	6,545	3,839
Zinc (ingot, slab, grain)	2,475	3,567
Total incl. others	37,182	40.025
Cuba:		
Sugar	2,624	—
Total incl. others	2,638	1
Grand total incl. other countries	704,973	712,790

SOUTH AMERICA

Chili:		
Nitrate of soda, crude	5,147	5,234
Total incl. others	5,344	5,263
Grand total incl. other countries	8,412	8,536

OTHER STATES

African countries:		
Salt	281	433
Phosphorite	487	784
Cotton, raw	35,710	16,426
Wool	536	309
Caustic soda & soda-ash	2,067	979
Total incl. others	41,477	22,072
Australia:		
Wheat	31,243	30,150
Wool	96,826	66,149
Zinc (ingot, slab, grain)	6,586	6,141
Total incl. others	149,969	119,971
Grand total incl. other countries	195,619	149,837

CUSTOMS REVENUE

The average rate on dutiable goods stood in 1913 at 20% yielding ¥73,000,000. Since then, with marked advance of price of commodities specific tariffs have gradually fallen and in 1920 the average came to 8% yielding ¥74,000,000. The sudden increase

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of the revenue in 1922 to ¥117,000,000 with the average rate rising to about 13% despite trade depression is accounted for by the protective tariff on iron and dyes, raised consequent on the great slump in 1920. The sudden increase of the revenue and consequent rise of the average rate in 1926, which latter rose to 15.78%, is accounted for by the levying of luxury tariff since 1924 and the general increase of the statutory tariff rate in 1926.

Year	Total imports Yen 1,000	Dutiable goods Yen 1,000	Customs revenue Yen 1,000	Average percentage
1921	1,614,155	758,639	89,172	11.75
1922	1,890,308	888,508	117,295	13.20
1923	1,982,231	754,649	96,686	12.81
1924	2,453,402	827,780	113,904	13.76
1925	2,572,658	868,254	108,687	12.59
1926	2,377,484	937,172	147,969	15.78

JAPAN'S INVISIBLE TRADE

Though anything like exact figures of the balance of international account outside ordinary trade can hardly be obtained, the approximate estimate prepared by the responsible authorities showing the balance of receipts and payments of the invisible trade gives the figures for 1925 as ¥811,000,000 of the former and ¥600,000,000 of the latter, leaving balance of ¥211,000,000 due to this country. Similar figures for 1924 were ¥1,192,000,000 of receipts and ¥785,000,000 of payments, with balance of ¥407,000,000 due to Japan.

STEAM-VESSELS ENTERED FROM AND CLEARED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Entered

Nationality	1925 No.	1925 1,000 tons	1924 No.	1924 1,000 ton
Japanese steamers*	11,465	28,251	10,575	25,945
Chinese „	19	26	133	159
British „	1,650	7,966	1,924	8,607
French „	101	577	84	436
German „	192	823	190	733
Italian „	71	255	72	284
Dutch „	209	819	236	872
Swedish „	44	164	97	321
Norwegian „	75	200	342	847
Russian „	36	61	106	159
Danish „	50	232	116	425
American „	612	3,546	663	3,691
Total incl. others.....	14,560	43,004	14,624	42,715

Note.—* Employed in foreign trade.

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Cleared

Nationality	1925 No.	1925 1,000 tons	1924 No.	1924 1,000 tons
Japanese steamers	11,545	28,332	10,748	26,429
Chinese „	20	26	119	153
British „	1,642	7,942	1,912	8,651
French „	101	582	85	435
German „	193	823	187	724
Italian „	69	248	70	282
Dutch „	209	816	233	862
Swedish „	44	164	98	325
Norwegian „	76	201	837	851
Russian „	36	61	106	159
Danish „	48	225	115	424
American „	611	3,536	664	3,780
Total incl. others.....	14,630	43,040	14,769	43,258

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CHAPTER XXXVI

SIX PREMIER CITIES

The City Planning Law

The rapid expansion of cities and towns in recent years is demanding their reconstruction, totally inadequate as they are to meet the requirements of their radically changed conditions in traffic, sanitation, etc. The city planning law was first adopted in 1919, and provides for the organization of the Central and Provincial City Planning Committees to deliberate on all important measures for preserving and promoting, in and outside the city limit, matters of public welfare and benefit.

The expenditures are met either by the Government or by the communal bodies according as one or the other conducts the works. Private individuals materially benefited by the new plans and arrangements may be made to bear the whole or part of the expenses within a certain limit. For raising the necessary fund, the municipality, with the approval of the Government, may levy upon its citizens special burdens not exceeding 12½% of land tax, 40% of prefectural taxes, etc. The law came into force on Jan. 1, 1920, for the six premier cities of Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya and Yokohama, the same law being extended later to 43 smaller cities throughout the country including Sapporo, Otaru, Hakodate, Sakai, Amagasaki, Nagasaki, Niigata, Hiroshima, Okayama, Shimonoseki, etc., and is expected to do much for improving them as to street plan, sanitation, sewage systems, etc. in harmony with the City Building Law also passed by the Diet in April, 1919.

It may be noted that in Sept. '22, Dr. Charles A. Beard, a noted American expert of municipal administration, arrived in Tokyo in response to the invitation of the Tokyo Municipal Research Board presided over by the then Mayor Vis. Goto. Before he went home in March '23 he handed to the Viscount a report embodying the results of his six months' study of the important problem of Greater Tokyo. It has made a profound impression on the public.

Building Regulations.—The city building law came into operation on Dec. 1, 1920, when Rules for Operation were enforced. They specify the kind of buildings not allowable in the residential, industrial, or commercial quarters. A building in the residential quarters must not exceed as a rule 65 feet in height and in the other quarters 100 feet, though some allowance is made for those with spacious surroundings, such as a park, a road, etc.; in particular the height of a brick or stone building is not to exceed 65 feet and that for a wooden one 50 feet, etc., etc.

Area and Population

Of the six premier cities, Osāka now occupies the foremost

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place as to area and population in consequence of the expansion of the municipal district effected on April 1, 1925, as preparatory step to the execution of the Greater Osaka plan mentioned elsewhere in the present chapter. The following comparative table is based on the 2nd decennary census taken on Oct. 1, 1925:

Cities	Area (Sq. kilometres)	Population	Population per 1 sq. kilometre
Osaka (New)	178.1	2,114,809	11,950
Tokyo	81.2	1,995,303	23,353
Kyoto	33.2	679,976	11,330
Yokohama	39.3	405,888	14,761
Kobe	38.4	644,212	11,842
Nagoya	152.8	768,560	4,529

For reference sake, below is given comparative statistics as to area and population of Tokyo, Osaka, London and five other large cities of the world:

	Area (Sq. kilometres)	Population	Density of population (per 1 Sq. kilometre)
Greater Osaka	178.1	2,114,809	11,950
Tokyo	81.2	1,995,303	23,353
Greater London	1,794.6	7,461,168	4,158
Berlin	878.0	3,804,048	4,333
Paris	80.0	2,906,472	36,331
New York	742.8	5,620,048	7,566
Chicago	498.3	2,701,705	5,422
Washington	155.4	437,571	2,816

The comparative growth of population in the six premier cities is shown in the 2nd decennary census returns taken in October 1925, as follows:—

	No. of Households	Population			Comparison with 1920 figures
		Men	Women	Total	
Osaka (new).	484,072	1,126,321	988,488	2,114,809	+861,826
Tokyo	429,985	1,095,222	900,081	1,995,303	−177,898
Nagoya	164,248	392,518	376,042	768,560	+338,563
Kyoto	148,870	350,745	329,231	679,976	+ 88,653
Kobe	151,505	335,768	308,449	644,212	+ 35,568
Yokohama ...	95,377	214,341	191,547	405,888	− 17,050

(+ increase. − decrease).

MUNICIPAL FINANCES

Tax Burdens

The tax burdens in the six premier cities for the fiscal year 1926-27 stand as follows:

City	National tax (Y. 1,000)	Prefectural tax (Y. 1,000)	Municipal tax (Y. 1,000)	Total (Y. 1,000)	Per household	Per capita
Tokyo	33,630	10,676	23,235	67,543	¥157.0	¥32.9
Osaka	26,051	7,602	27,405	61,060	126.1	28.9
Kyoto	5,743	2,189	6,193	14,126	95.2	20.8
Yokohama ..	3,748	1,766	2,209	7,725	81.0	19.0
Kobe	7,448	3,303	5,863	16,615	109.1	25.6
Nagoya	6,136	3,541	8,607	17,745	108.1	22.7

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Municipal Assets and Liabilities

The assets of the six premier cities at the end of 1925 were as follows:

	Total amount (Yen 1,000)	Per household Yen	Per capita of Pop. (Yen)
Tokyo	383,295	891	192
Kyoto	42,146	283	62
Osaka	472,631	976	223
Yokohama	33,039	346	81
Kobe	43,244	285	67
Nagoya	69,647	424	90

The amount of outstanding liabilities at the end of June, 1926, is as follows:—

	Total amount (Yen 1,000)	Per household (Yen)	Per capita of population (Yen)
Tokyo	298,381	694	149
Kyoto	32,718	220	48
Osaka	268,841	555	127
Yokohama	73,034	765	179
Kobe	84,698	559	131
Nagoya	40,036	243	52

Municipal Budgets

As shown in the municipal budgets for the fiscal year 1925-26, the revenue and expenditure of the six premier cities are as follows:—

Revenue (in ¥1,000):

	Tokyo	Osaka	Kyoto	Yokohama	Kobe	Nagoya
Revenue from taxes...	18,348	16,978	5,685	1,986	5,313	5,332
Water rates & fees....	3,911	4,278	976	1,359	1,740	742
Car fare & electric supply	44,288	34,890	8,696	3,091	10,969	2,868
Loans & borrowings...	98,285	44,654	1,965	12,913	7,935	9,330
Income from properties	2,936	2,367	280	593	211	80
Subsidies	29,890	3,707	1,088	7,095	832	881
Total incl. others	233,588	129,638	23,917	31,616	32,108	26,577
Expenditure (in ¥1,000):						
Ordinary	107,022	131,825	18,845	24,462	18,645	21,763
Extraordinary	136,332	6,573	7,165	8,053	15,019	5,717
Total	243,354	138,399	26,009	32,515	33,664	27,480
Main items of the expenditure are as follows (in ¥1,000):—						
Offices	4,473	1,833	685	618	725	708
Public works	53,074	39,131	4,022	8,180	2,442	6,998
Public health	8,679	1,863	1,103	1,690	1,145	1,290
Water works	8,908	4,358	1,532	2,602	1,834	726
Social works	4,678	661	75	1,279	603	246
Electric works	52,837	39,706	6,145	2,163	8,663	3,393
Loans & borrowings	61,001	26,053	3,440	5,609	12,247	8,036
Education	25,201	9,917	4,603	5,941	3,449	4,223
Total incl. others	243,354	138,399	26,009	32,515	33,664	27,480

Social Works in the Six Municipal Budgets

With the growing importance of social problems in general,

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the municipal authorities are attending to various social and relief works, though financial considerations are hampering their activities in this direction. The following table is taken from the report of the Home Office for the 1925-26 fiscal year:

	Total expenditure	Social work fund
Tokyo	¥243,354,620	¥4,677,861
Osaka	138,398,938	661,083
Kyoto	26,009,396	74,915
Yokohama	32,514,690	1,278,896
Kobe	33,664,046	603,406
Nagoya	27,479,854	245,663

Among the various social undertakings calculated to give relief to the increasing pressure on living, there are two that deserve brief mention, having been taken up by various municipal authorities, especially in the six premier cities, in the recent years. These are (1) the "public market" and (2) the "common dining halls."

The Public Market.—The first market of this nature was first established in Osaka in 1918, soon after the "rice riots" that had broken out in many parts of the country. At first rice was the sole article offered for sale, but subsequently the list has been very much enlarged and at present it covers most articles of food and other commodities of daily necessity. Exempt from tax, supplied direct by producers, and enjoying other advantages that tend to reduce the cost, articles on sale at the public markets are reputed cheaper though considered a trifle poorer in quality than those brought by errand-boys of retail-merchants to their regular customers. Those who patronise the public markets are people in middle and lower classes, and it is believed that the habit of buying direct at shops will grow, our people now being so dependent on their regular retailers as to leave them free to bring articles at their option. They are too indolent or shy to do shopping by themselves of such articles. The example set by Osaka has spread to other cities, and at present there are in Tokyo as many as 48 such markets, in Osaka 17 and a number at Kobe, Kyoto, Nagoya and some other places. The public markets were at first temporary barrack sheds, but some of them are being rebuilt in permanent style.

So far as the result realized at the ten municipal markets run by the Osaka municipal authorities is concerned, it is said to be a fairly good success. The monthly turnover is put at about one million yen each, but at the public markets in other cities, in Tokyo, for instance, the result is said to be far less satisfactory, some having been even closed owing to scanty patronage. At first no fee was charged on retailers using the stalls at a public market, and this is still so in most places. The Osaka municipal authorities, however, true to the traditional business spirit prevailing there, charge the stall-keepers a certain rate.

The Common Dining Halls.—Interesting to note the first common dining hall in Japan, that in Tokyo, owes its existence to a philanthropist, who, with the idea of supplying cheap and wholesome food to poorer people, started in 1918 the "Democratic dining hall" on the modest scale of serving 60 sitters at a time. Then appeared similar establishments in Osaka, Nagoya and other cities, most of them run by religious and other charitable

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bodies, and a few as municipal undertakings. At first the charges were 8 sen for breakfast and 10 sen for either dinner or supper; but the tariff has been somewhat advanced lately owing to rise of market prices. At a model municipal hall in Tokyo 12 sen for breakfast and 15 for either dinner or supper is a rule ,while in a corresponding establishment in Osaka, the tariff is uniform, 12 sen.

HOUSING QUESTION

The housing question has become in Japan one of great urgency as it is elsewhere, the shortage of dwelling houses being keenly felt in all urban districts. According to the latest researches of the Home Office shortage of dwelling houses throughout the country is represented by 122,821, of which the shortage in Osaka reaches 23,000, in Tokyo 17,000, and in Fukuoka 13,000. The number of houses planned during the year 1920-21 with low-interest fund specially advanced for the purpose by the Government was only 15,501, or about 10% of the houses required. Even that 10% has by no means been completed as planned at first, for in point of fact only 1436 houses were built during the year, so that the housing troubles remain as grave as before. To take the instance of Osaka city, whereas in 1914 tenantless dwelling houses were reported at 18,987 out of the total number of 225,044 i.e. 623. This percentage had fallen to 0.12 by the end of Aug. 1920. The average space alloted per head is about 45 sq. ft.

The rent has steadily risen, and in Osaka the rate has been quadrupled during the last fifteen years. In 1919-20 it advanced as much as 33% of the total. The fact that between 30 and 35% of laborers and lower school masters earning only at best ¥30 a month are obliged to pay ¥5-6, i.e., about 17-20% of their income for rent, is significant. This alarming shortage of houses places tenants at the mercy of avaricious landlords. They are also in constant danger of being preyed upon by dishonest house-agents, many of whom are little better than swindlers. In these circumstances troubles between houseowners and tenants have become the order of the day, especially in Tokyo and Osaka.

With a view to relieving the situation, the Home Office and Communications Dept. announced in 1920 that they would advance on a low interest ¥6,263,000 and 1,880,000 respectively to building fund of dwellings. Next the Dwelling House Association Law and the revised Lease Law were enacted in 1921, the former regulating the advance of money by provinces and districts for building purposes and the latter determining the legal relations between lessors and lessees of both lots and houses, besides safeguarding the interest of the lessees. The latter law was put into force on May 15 in 5 cities, Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Yokohama and Kobe.

The Dwelling House Association Law that was put into execution in July, 1921, has been followed by the formation of no less than 2,400 associations in urban districts, their applications for loans summing up to ¥160 millions. It was in October of the same year that the sanction was issued for the first time, i.e. to the Kagoshima Association, which is composed of almost all the salaried-men of middle or lower rank in the city. Of the total building fund required amounting to ¥726,700, the members are to pay in as first instalment ¥58,136, the balance to be ad-

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vanced by the Home Office. (See also Chapter on Housing Problem, Supplement.)

THE SIX PREMIER CITIES

1. Tokyo

Finance.—The finances of the city of Tokyo made a sudden expansion after the war with Russia. With the adoption of the tramway municipalization scheme in 1911-12 the figures swelled further. Details are shown:

Year ending March	Revenue Yen 1,000	Expenditure Yen 1,000
1922	153,030	138,186
1924 (estimate)	226,314	226,271
1925 „	245,761	231,651
1926 „	337,684	333,626

The enormous increase of the municipal finances obliges the Tokyo citizens to bear an exceedingly heavy taxation, this being at present more than quintupled compared with ten years ago. Details are shown below (in ¥1,000):—

Year	Additional	Special	Special taxes for street improvement	Total
1922	17,141	3,437	2,750	23,328
1923	7,333	1,616	1,234	10,183
1924	12,717	1,952	1,887	16,556
1925	14,802	1,817	1,504	18,123
1926 (estimate)	15,006	2,091	2,449	19,546

The following shows the revenue and expenditure of the general account and 14 special accounts of the Municipality Budget for 1925-26 and 1926-27 (in ¥1,000):

	1926–27		1925–26	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
City (general)	130,399	130,250	129,762	130,065
Waterworks	20,625	20,625	14,738	12,952
Sinking fund for pub. loans.	34,272	34,272	5,082	8,619
Mutual relief against fires ..	636	636	462	462
Public dining rooms	573	573	1,214	1,214
Workhouse	9,033	9,033	—	—
Electric tramway	64,587	64,587	55,048	42,007
Electric power supply	12,276	12,276	10,791	8,767
Elec. undertaking sinking fund	39,242	35,687	23,462	22,353
City poor house	717	717	692	727
Total including others...	337,684	333,626	245,761	231,651

Sewerage System.—The comprehensive sewerage system first adopted in 1908 and revised in December 1924 with the approval of the Central Government is based on this datum; population to be served 3,000,000; one half of the daily wasted matter to be discharged in 8 hours, supposing the per capita per diem waste to be 6 cubic shaku; maximum rainfall per hour estimated at 50 mm. The whole city is subdivided into three drainage sections and the sewer-conduits measure 712,000 "ken" in all. The area to be drained totals 20,768,000 "tsubo." Started in 1911 the

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work was partially completed before the disaster of September 1923, which has very much dislocated the prescribed arrangement. At present the work is included partly in the Government rehabilitation and partly in the municipal improvement program. The former has set apart ¥43,580,000 for the purpose, the work to extend from the 1923 fiscal year to the '28. For completing the remaining sewerage work and repairing the earthquake damage something like ¥76,000,000 will be necessary, a sum which the city can ill afford to meet at present. The municipal authorities have therefore decided to reserve it for the 1919-36 period work. Meanwhile for 20 places mostly situated in the saved area of the city, which from their natural formation have frequently been flooded on occasion of heavy rain, the same authorities have begun improvement work at the estimate of ¥4,580,000, spread over from 1925 to 1929. With the commencement of the municipal sewerage work the suburban towns have, at the instance of the city, also started or are about to start their own sewage improvement.

Road-making and Improvement.—The road-making and improvement program of the prefecture and city of Tokyo has undergone radical change since the disastrous occurrence of 1923. There are, however, several items for which the design remains unaltered, except for the extension of the period of completion. One of them is to construct around the city a "circular" 12-"ken" road extending 19 m. 26 ch. 6 yd., besides the urban terminals of a little under 3 m. The whole is estimated to demand ¥25,000,000 approximately. The other is called the "radial" road, comprising the four national highways existing from olden time. The total length is 19 m. 16 ch. 5 yd. besides about half a mile terminals in the city. The effective width will be 48 to 72 feet and the expense is estimated at ¥18,750,000. The two road-makings were originally designed for completion in nine years beginning 1921, but the period has been extended five years.

Pavement Work.—The pavement work was started by the city in the 1921 fiscal year as a six-year program for principal thorough-fares of 36 feet or over in width, but it has been transferred to the control of the Rehabilitation Bureau in greater part. At the same time the city took up on its own account the paving of part of the saved area as a four year work to be completed in the spring of 1926. The area to be treated total 348,000 "tsubo" and the estimated cost was ¥3,100,000. The area of pavement work completed by the spring of 1926 was, however, only about 190,000 "tsubo" or 239,000 metres in length, the average cost being ¥45 per "tsubo." The materials used are wood-blocks, asphalt concrete, and cut stones. Some parts will be macadamized.

Bridges.—The bridges now number more than they were before the disaster, as those burnt have been temporarily repaired while there are several newly constructed. The river Sumida, as described in the Earthquake Appendix of the 1924-5 edition, will be spanned by ten large bridges of which four will be new. There will be two more to be constructed in other parts of the city. Taught by the tragic experience of 1923 they will be constructed fire-proof.

Waterworks.—The water supply arrangements in Tokyo date back more than 350 years ago to the time of the Tokugawa Sho-

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gunate, when the primitive mode of conducting water by wooden pipes was adopted. This device was continued well into the era of Meiji. In 1892-98 the work of renovation was carried out at an estimated outlay of ¥9,189,000 met by means of foreign loans. The work was based on the plan of providing for 1,500,000 people at the rate of 4 cubic "shaku" per head. To meet the demand of the fast growing consumption a further expansion was decided upon in 1912 at an outlay of ¥20,720,000 on a 7 year program, further to be increased in 1920 to ¥47,600,000 in anticipation of the probable rise of prices by 1928. The expansion work, when completed, will supply 18,000,000 cubic "shaku" a day on an average for 3,000,000 people. The condition of water supply in 1925 and 1926 stood as foollows:—

End of march	Private metres	Houses supplied	Common metres	Houses supplied
1925	222,803	267,381	4,869	45,483
1926	242,033	310,821	4,848	43,153

Compared with the similar figures for 1922 the above returns indicate a marked falling-off particularly in the number of common metres and houses supplied, the decrease being due to the quake disaster of 1923 which devastated greater portion of the downtown.

Electric Tramways.—The municipalization of street tramways was realized in 1911. The purchase of the three tramways was effected at the cost of ¥63,915,000. The data of the service in the recent years are tabulated below:

Year ended March	Mileage open to traffic	Average working mileage per day	No. of passengers carried per day	Passenger receipts per day Yen
1922	185,000	172,270	1,306,971	86,784
1923	189,000	143,611	1,177,303	71,608
1924	193,000	163,856	1,394,456	81,728
1925	191,000	185,748	1,291,149	85,601
1926	195,000	—	—	—

The uniform tariff rate of 5 sen including transit duty was raised to 6 sen in July, 1916, and to 8 sen in June, 1920; it was 3 sen when the three Cos. were fused. Owing to the abolition of transit duty the rate was lowered to 7 sen in April, 1926.

Electric Lighting.—The Municipality also operates electric lighting business which it took over from the Tokyo Street Tramway Co., when the electric tramways were municipalized. The intrusion of the Municipality in this field has proved an occasion for breaking down the monopoly so far held by the private electric companies, and in lowering the tariff. The number of lamps totalled 481,140 in the city alone at the end of Jan. 1926 representing the share of the two rival Cos. doing business in the city.

Municipal Assets & Liabilities

Assets.—The assets of the Municipality are tabulated below (¥1,000):—

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End of Dec.	1925	1924	1923
General:—			
Public bonds, shares, and other securities	1,150	186	183
Deposits, loans and cash	10,276	1,146	976
Land	184,635	24,465	17,262
Buildings	11,114	10,737	6,312
Other properties	81,926	1,980	897
Total	289,098	38,514	25,629

Electricity Dept.:—	1925	1924	1923*
Land	9,577	8,509	—
Buildings	6,577	4,813	—
Tracks	23,155	20,531	—
Vehicles	24,226	21,290	—
Plants, etc.	—	—	—
Elec. wires	26,256	21,908	—
Total incl. others	108,727	94,408	—

* Figures for 1923 are unobtainable owing to the quake disaster which caused an immense loss to the properties.

The Municipal liabilities outstanding at the end of June, 1926, amounted to ¥298,381,000 or ¥149.00 per capita of population. In October 1926 a ¥60 million loan was floated in London to supplement rehabilitation work fund.

2. Osaka

The "Greater Osaka" Program

By the absorption of the outlying district the industrial city of Osaka has outstripped Tokyo in area and population and has become the largest city of Japan. The ambitious program for realizing the Greater Osaka plan is to be carried into effect by 1928 with a fund of ¥200 millions. To mention the principal features of improvement the main thoroughfares will be widened; all wooden bridges be replaced by new structures of fire and earthquake-proof material, and subways and elevated street car lines, besides the surface electric railways, will be operated. The plan also provides for the establishment of a central city market with a site of about 30 acres by 1928, and water supply capacity will shortly be increased to 128,000,000 gallons a day from 84,000,000 at present. On the completion of the consolidation of the two adjacent counties with the city, it must be added, the industrial capacity of Osaka has been augmented by about 150 per cent.

The settled accounts of the city for 1924 and the estimates for 1925 and 1926 stand as follows (¥1,000):—

Year ended March	General		Special	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
1924	20,348	20,348	153,003	152,292
1925	20,329	20,329	154,832	153,862
1926	25,774	25,774	170,171	170,171

Details of the 1925-26 and 1926-27 estimates stood as follows (¥1,000):—

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	1926–27		1925–26	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
Waterworks	9,674	9,674	9,240	9,240
Elec. tramway	73,954	73,954	55,789	55,789
Harbor expenses...	6,418	6,418	4,137	4,137
Others	80,124	80,124	85,660	84,695
Total	70,171	170,171	154,832	153,867

Principal Special Account Undertakings

1. Waterworks.—The genesis of the Osaka waterworks dates back to 1895 when the river Yodo that runs through the city was utilized for supplying water to 610,000 persons. This was next extended so as to provide for 800,000 and further for supplying a million more. The last work was commenced in 1907 as a 7 year program. The cost amounted to ¥10,630,000 of which ¥2,230,-000 were supplied from the State treasury. A further expansion scheme is now under investigation.

The condition of water supply at the end of 1924 was as follows:—Meter used, 163,610; number of houses getting supply from the common and private sources 246,142; volume of water supplied measured 300,408,000 "koku."

2. Electric Tramways.—From the very outset the Osaka Street Electric Tramway was a municipal undertaking, and 52.71 miles are open to traffic at present. Data of traffic service for the three years ending 1925 are as follows (1,000):—

Year	No. of Passengers	No. of Passengers per day	Passenger receipts (Yen 1,000)	Passenger receipts per day (Yen)
1923	301,256	823	17,118	46.8
1924	300,283	823	17,044	46.7
1925	304,598	835	17,268	—

3. Harbor Works.—The Osaka harbor works were started in 1897 on an 8 year program, at the estimated cost of ¥22,570,400, of which ¥4,680,000 and a portion of land estimated at ¥1,900,000 came from the State treasury. Owing, however, to a marked rise in material and wages, a further extension involving ¥2,200,000 on a 10 year program was made in 1906. The principal works including jetties, warehouses, coast protection, canals, etc., are now almost completed and the port, about 1,800 acres, has suddenly gained in importance with regard to import trade since the Great War.

4. Sewerage Works.—Warned by the outbreak of virulent epidemics in 1886 and 1890 the City undertook the improvement of sewage work in 1894-99 as regards the old city. In 1911 a further improvement was planned on a 10 year program at an estimated outlay of ¥4,500,000, one third of which was to be supplied from the State treasury. This subsidy being assured the plan was altered. The work was started 1909 and is steadily progressing.

Municipal Liabilities

The four big enterprises of Osaka city mentioned above involved the Municipality in a heavy debt amounting to about ¥83,700,000. The loans outstanding at the end of June, 1926, totalled ¥268,841,000 including 2 water works loans for ¥36,628,000;

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3 harbor loans, ¥19,010,800; 5 electric tramway loans, ¥39,423,600; 2 sewerage loans, ¥13,579,000, etc. The total indebtedness works out to ¥127.00 per capita of population.

According to the original program the Municipality was expected to complete the redemption of principal and interest by 1924, with funds obtained from taxation (¥61,000,000), revenue of electric tramway service (¥17,000,000), water charges (¥17,000,000), receipts from the harbor (¥11,000,000), proceeds from sale of reclaimed land (¥3,200,000), income from properties (¥3,700,000) and miscellaneous receipts (¥6,500,000).

8. Kyoto

The ordinary finance of the city is as shown below:—

Fiscal year	Revenue	Expenditure
1924-25	¥10,317,717	¥10,317,717
1925-26	9,916,882	9,916,882
1926-27	10,663,624	10,663,624

The special account estimates for 1925-26 are as follows:—

	Revenue	Expenditure
Canal and water-power works.	¥ 3,692,919	¥ 3,692,919
Waterworks	2,067,059	2,067,059
Electric tramway	6,789,553	6,789,553
Other	13,440,908	13,359,182
Total	35,907,321	35,825,595

The three leading municipal undertakings, i.e. Canal and Water-power works, Waterworks, and Electric tramway, are described below:—

1. Canal & Water-power Works.—The first Biwa Canal that was completed in 1895 at the cost of ¥1,838,317 was designed for the conveyance of passengers and goods and also for the supply of waterpower, while the second canal, ¥4,477,805, and completed lately, supplies water for drinking, fire brigade and for purposes of hydro-electricity, etc.

2. Waterworks.—The waterworks started in October, 1908, were completed in March, 1912 at the cost of ¥3,000,000 of which ¥750,000 came from the State treasury. The water is drawn from Lake Biwa by means of the second canal and was designed as the first term work to provide for 500,000 people and 200,000 for the second, the rate being calculated at 3.5 cubic "shaku" per day per head, with a maximum consumption of 4.9 cubic "shaku."

3. Electric Tramways.—The construction of the street tramway 14.3 miles commenced in 1908, is now practically completed, the expenses incurred being ¥10,379,212. Besides, there are three private tramways run both in the city and its suburbs. The results of working in 1924 are tabulated below:—

	No. of passengers	Passenger receipts
Municipal	92,295,912	¥5,340,437
Keihan Electric	33,515,513	5,090,343
Keishin Electric	4,347,265	619,698
Arashiyama Electric	3,891,268	319,820

Municipal Liabilities

Municipal debts outstanding at the end of June, 1925, totalled ¥32,718,000 or ¥48.00 per capita of population.

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4. Yokohama

The annual revenue and estimate expenditure of Yokohama amounted to (in ¥1,000):—

Fiscal year	Revenue	Expenditure
1925-26 (estimate)	¥9,078	¥9,078
1926-27 („)	9,038	9,038

Special Account

Special account of the Municipality consists of 13 items including Reconstruction work, Waterworks, Electric business, Gas works, Hospital, former Concession account, Cemetery and Crematory, etc. The urban tramway service is managed by a private concern under special contract with the city.

Gas Works.—The works were first started as a private enterprise but were municipalized in 1892. The estimate accounts for 1926-27 put revenue and expenditure at ¥1,479,000. The pipes laid measure about 130 "ri" and about 170,000 households have connection.

Waterworks.—The waterworks enjoy the honor of being the pioneer in Japan, the estimate account for 1926-27 being ¥2,633,000 both for revenue and expenditure.

Municipal Liabilities

The Municipal liabilities outstanding at the end of June, 1926, totalled ¥73,034,000 or ¥179.00 per capita, this being the greatest of all the six cities. In November 1926 a municipal loan totalling $20,000,000 was floated by the city in New York.

5. Kobe

Annual finance of Kobe City has shown a marked increase as follows (incl. special accounts):—

Fiscal year	Revenue	Expenditure
1924-25	¥43,148,945	¥34,883,030
1925-26 (estimate)	38,575,814	38,575,814
1926-27 „	50,952,635	50,952,635

The Municipal liabilities outstanding at the end of June, 1926, totalled ¥84,698,000 or ¥131.00 per capita of population.

Municipal Undertaking

Water supply is the only undertaking Kobe conducts on its own resources, electric lighting, urban tramways and gas works being all left to private enterprises, while the reconstruction of the harbor is a State undertaking to which the city has been obliged to contribute about ¥3,000,000. Kobe, is, however, free from foreign encumbrances, all the loans being domestic.

Waterworks.—The Municipal authorities have been much troubled about the inadequate arrangements of water supply. The waterworks were at first designed in 1909 to supply 3 cubic ft. per capita a day to 250,000 inhabitants, but the plan was later altered in scope and made to provide for 100,000 families, 25 c. ft. a day. The work extended till 1923 and required the expense of

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¥12,858,720 of which the State grants amounted to ¥3,403,000. The municipality is now carrying on an expansion work in the water supply for the city by laying pipes in the eastern suburbs to draw more water from the rich Chikari pond behind Mt. Rokko, and the work east of the Toga rivulet near Mikage has been already finished, about 2½ miles in length. Two "quick" filter-ponds on the grounds of the Hirano waterworks have also been completed.

Electric Tramways.—The tram-system within the city limit is operated by the Municipality, the total open mileage at the end of 1925 being 16 m. 79 ch. with 79 stops and 240 cars. There are three private tramway companies attending to the suburban service, viz., the Hyogo Electric Tramway (Akashi-Hyogo), Hanshin Electric Rly. (Kobe-Osaka) and Hanshin Express Electric Rly. (also Kobe-Osaka). The results of working of these tramways for 1925 are as follows:—

	Per day	
	No. of passengers	Receipts (Yen)
Municipality	249,982	12,302
Hashin Electric Rly	136,938	16,458
Hanshin Express Electric Rly.	35,613	7,532
Hyogo Electric Tramway.....	47,091	3,631

Harbor Works.—The first term work extending over 16 years. started in 1907 at the total cost of ¥15,090,000 of which ¥3,660,000 was borne by the Municipality, was completed in May 1922. The harbor now has four quays with berth for 19 boats of 3 to 20 thousand tons at the same time. The second term work which was taken in hand in 1919 as ten years' undertaking with a view to reclaim a water-front of about 91,600 "tsubo" is now in progress. Upon its completion the harbor will have capacity for 15 more steamers of larger type.

6. Nagoya

The municipal finances of Nagoya, according to the estimates for 1924-25, amounted to ¥9,298,123 in revenue and ¥8,113,942 in expenditure.

The city receives 5 per cent. of net profit from the Nagoya Gas Company and Kansai Electric Co.

Nagoya manages on its own resources its waterworks, sewerage, butchery, the public cemetery and the disposal of night-soil, none of which is of a nature to embarrass the Municipal finance as in the case of Osaka and Kyoto. The waterworks, started in 1907, are now practically completed at a cost of ¥5,279,-882. The sewerage system, which was commenced simultaneously with the waterworks was also brought to a finish in 1923, the total cost being ¥4,453,763. The subsidy from the State treasury amounted to ¥1,264,273 for the waterworks and ¥1,202,000 for the sewerage. The necessary sum was raised by floating municipal loans.

The indebtedness of the city as outstanding at the end of June, 1926, amounted to ¥40,036,000 or ¥52.00 per capita of population.

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CHAPTER XXXVII

CHOSEN (KOREA)

GEOGRAPHY

Chosen (Korea) is one of the largest peninsulas on the east of Asia, and projects between the Sea of Japan and the Yellow Sea. It lies between L. 33° 6′ 40″ N. and 43° 00′ 36″ N. and L. 130° 56′ 23″ E. and 124° 11′ E., and is nearly as large as the Main Island of Japan proper, covering an area of 14,312 sq. ri. In the north the Peninsula is separated from Manchuria and Siberia by the rivers Tumen and Yalu and "White" Mountain. In the south the Peninsula faces Kyushu across the Strait of Chosen while the historic island of Tsushima lies only 30 miles away, forming a stepping stone between the two lands. The Gulf of Gensan on the east coast and the river Tadong flowing into the Yellow Sea practically divide the Peninsula into two parts, northern and southern Korea. A watershed runs through both parts, lying nearer the eastern than the opposite coast. Northern Korea is mountainous and rich in timber. In southern Korea the peak of Kongo, noted for its picturesque scenery and magnificent Buddhist temples, towers on the north-east. The south-western district is the best land in Korea and is generally well cultivated. The rivers are larger than those in Japan proper and at full tide many of them can float boats far up the streams. The height of the tide is especially conspicuous on the western coast. In the vicinity of Jinsen, for instance, it reaches as high as 33 ft., though on the opposite side it is only one ft. The climate is comparatively mild for its latitude in the southern part but in the north a rigorous climate, almost like that of Manchuria, prevails.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION (Average Record)

Temperature

	Fusan C.	Jinsen C.	Gensan C.	Seoul C.	Pyongyang C.
Highest	35.0	36.1	39.6	37.5	36.4
Lowest .....(—)14.0	(—)20.9	(—)21.9	(—)22.3	(—)28.5	

Weather Condition in the Year

	Fusan	Jinsen	Gensan	Seoul	Pyongyang
Clear or cloudy days.....	201	187	212	178	190
Rainy or snowy days.....	107	106	120	113	104

	Fusan	Jinsen	Gensan	Seoul	Pyongyang
Early frost.....	Nov. 13	Nov. 7	Oct. 23	Oct. 16	Oct. 14
Late frost	Mar. 25	Apr. 6	Apr. 14	Apr. 20	Apr. 23
Early snow	Dec. 25	Nov. 18	Nov. 16	Nov. 17	Nov. 17
Late snow	Mar. 6	Mar. 22	Apr. 5	Mar. 27	Mar. 28

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Population

The result of the 2nd decennary census taken on Oct. 1, '25, makes the following showing (the figures representing the total of natives, Japanese and foreigners combined):—

	Household	Male	Female	Total
1925 (Oct. 1)..	3,720,937	10,018,729	9,501,198	19,519,927

Compared with the figure for 1920, the total population shows an increase of 13.1% or 2,258,720 and an increase of 1,451,811 as against 18,068,116 at the end of 1924. The density of population is 1,364 per square "ri."

Natives

Dec. 31	Household	Male	Female	Total
1910	2,749,956	6,593,468	6,175,312	13,128,780
1920	3,191,153	8,701,988	8,214,090	16,916,078
1923	3,282,792	8,970,812	8,476,101	17,446,913
1924	3,309,451	9,045,641	8,573,899	17,619,540

	Birth			Still-birth		
Dec. 31	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1911 ..	148,447	129,026	277,473	2,783	2,460	5,243
1920 ..	251,286	217,435	468,721	1,602	1,443	3,045
1923 ..	370,411	339,497	709,908	1,751	1,416	3,167
1924 ..	363,478	317,350	680,828	1,895	1,578	3,473

	Death			Marriage & Divorce	
Dec. 31	Male	Female	Total	Marriage	Divorce
1911	87,587	75,666	163,253	85,612	5,621
1920	205,844	189,142	394,986	141,122	7,982
1923	190,392	168,966	359,358	258,167	8,797
1924	201,096	177,683	378,779	154,809	7,041

	Ratio per 1000 population				
Dec. 31	Birth	Still-birth	Death	Marriage	Divorce
1910	13.35	0.32	8.17	3.90	0.30
1920	27.71	0.18	23.35	8.34	0.47
1923	40.69	0.18	20.60	14.80	0.50
1924	38.64	0.19	21.50	8.79	0.40

Japanese in Korea

Till the war of 1904-5 the number of Japanese settlers in the Peninsula did not exceed forty to fifty thousands, but thereafter it has increased at the rate of 20 or 30 per cent. annually, and at present the Japanese form 2.25% of the total population.

Year	Household	Male	Female	Total
1910	50,992	92,750	78,792	171,543
1920	94,514	185,196	162,654	347,850
1922	106,991	204,883	181,610	386,493
1923	110,439	212,867	190,144	403,011
1924	111,919	216,429	195,166	411,595

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Population in Principal Cities, End 1924

	Japanese	Korean	Total incl. others
Seoul	77,587	215,960	297,465
Jinsen (Chemulpo) ...	11,420	29,260	42,425
Gunsan	7,118	14,217	21,633
Taiku	20,765	44,985	66,281
Fusan	35,926	46,093	82,393
Pyongyang	21,672	80,168	102,674
Chin-nan-po	5,912	22,383	28,863
Gensan (Wonsan)	8,021	22,215	31,027

Foreigners in Korea

Year	Male	Female	Total
1910	11,239	1,455	12,694
1920	21,939	3,122	25,061
1923	30,640	4,399	35,039
1924	31,852	5,129	36,981.

Classified according to nationality these give in 1924 the following statistics:—Chinese 35,661; Americans, 786; English, 238; French, 93; Germans, 64; Russians, 115; Swiss, 8; Turks, 6, etc.

THE KOREAN ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY AS REORGANIZED

In Aug. 1919, the regulations for the organization of the administrative machine in Korea were revised, with the object of replacing the former military government with one in which the civil factor should be predominant. Thus the Governor-General-ship of Chosen is now open to either a civilian or a military man whereas the post was formerly restricted to a General or an Admiral.

The reorganizing policy has since been carried out still further and many important reform measures suggested by the growing democratic tendency have been adopted. Among them may be mentioned,—Improvement of the Police system; uniform scale of salaries for Korean and Japanese officials; appointment of Koreans as school principals; higher education arrangement for Korean boys and girls; Korean Judges and Procurators invested with the same authority as Japanese; abolition of flogging; company regulations revised and made more liberal; recognition of religious bodies as juridical persons; permission to publish vernacular papers; partial adoption of the local self-government system, etc.

For the Government-General Office is appointed an Inspector-General of Political Affairs whose function is to assist the Governor-General and to inspect the official business of the Local Governments and other various affiliated offices. The Government-General is divided into a secretariat office and ten departments, viz., Departments of General Affairs; Internal Affairs; Communication; Finance; Public Works; Railway; Agriculture, Commerce and Industry; Justice; Education; Police. The Chiefs of those Departments are of "Chokunin" rank.

Gendarmerie System Abolished.—The abolition of the gendarmerie system to be replaced by a civil police force is another significant feature of the revision.

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Local Administration—The thirteen **Prefectures** or Provinces of Korea are as follows:—

Province	Seat of office	Province	Seat of office
Kyongki-do	Seoul	Whanghai-do	Haiju
North Choongchong-do	Chongju	North Pyong-an-do	New Wiju
South Choongchong-do	Kongju	South Pyong-an-do	Pyongyang
North Chonla-do	Chonju	Kwan-won-do	Choonchon
South Chonla-do	Kwanju	North Hamkyong-do	Ranan
North Kyongsang-do	Taiku	South Hamkyong-do	Hamheung
South Kyongsang-do	Fusan		

The Central Council

The Central Council is in effect a Privy Council and considers matters submitted to it by the Governor-General. The members of the Council consist of one President, one Vice-president, five Advisers, and 65 Councillors, all Koreans.

THE ROYAL HOUSE OF KOREA

The former royal family of Korea is treated as Prince of the Blood, and the head is known by the title of His Imperial Highness Prince Yi. The first prince after the annexation, Prince Yi Chiok, demised in April 1926, and was honored with State funeral held at Seoul on June 10 the same year. The present head, Prince Yi Kon, heir and brother to the former, married in April 1920 Princess Masako, daughter of Prince Nashimoto, a Japanese Prince of the Blood.

Korean Peers.—In Oct. 1910, 67 distinguished Koreans including five members of the former Imperial family, were created Peers, i. e. 6 Marquises, 3 Counts, 22 Viscounts, and 45 Barons. The new Peers were given monetary grants.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

The creation of the local advisory bodies in Oct. 1920, as a preliminary step towards self-government, is an important innovation in the Japanese government in Korea. These are of three kinds; (1) Provincial Councils, (2) Municipal Councils and (3) Village Councils.

Provincial Council.—Consists of 18 to 37 members according to population. The membership is of two classes (1) elective and (2) nominated, the former constituting two-thirds of the entire number of members. These are appointed by the Governor from among a certain fixed number of candidates elected by the members of the municipal and village councils. Those eligible for candidacy are to be male subjects of the Japanese Empire of twenty-five years and over and with an independent means of livelihood.

It is presided over by the Governor who is, except when the urgency of the matter leaves no time for so doing, to convene the Provincial council and invite its views on all questions regarding the provincial finances. The council may memorialize the Governor on all affairs of public importance. Their term is three years, and the office is honorary.

Municipal Council.—Consists of 12 to 30 members, elected for three years without any salary by popular votes under a property qualification consisting of the payment of ¥5 and over

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per year in municipal taxation. This restriction is applicable to the voters and the candidates alike. Presided over by the respective Prefects or Mayors, it deliberates upon the financial affairs of the municipaplity as submitted by the Mayor.

Village Council.—8 to 14 members are appointed by the respective District Magistrate or Chief of Island, for three years without pay, and presided over by the village headman. They discuss village finances. As an exception, 41 villages are allowed an elective system as provided for the municipalities in consideration of their population and their importance as political or economic centres.

School Council.—Besides there will be established in each administrative unit a School Council to discuss matters relating to Korean education. The status, election, etc. of the members are practically same as for the members of the Municipal and Village Councils respectively.

The laws came into force in Oct. 1920.

FINANCE

Imperial Treasury's Burden.—To enable the former Korean Government to meet the deficit in its Budget, the Imperial Government disbursed in the 4 years prior to the annexation in 1910 ¥104 millions, of which ¥13,280,000 odd was in the shape of loans, free of interest. This was in consideration of the transfer of judiciary affairs to the control of Japan, and the prison expense devolving on the Imperial Treasury. With the annexation Special Account was established for the Government of Chosen, the expenditure to be met as a rule with the revenue of Korea and the deficit filled up with aids from the home Government. All exploitation items as road-making, harbors, railways, etc. are defrayed with proceeds from public loans or borrowed money chargeable to the Special Account, while military and naval outlays are payable out of the General Account of the Imperial Government. The latter totalled ¥125,626,000 between 1910 and 1923. In 1919 the Government-General could dispense for the first time with financial help from the Imperial Government, but the administrative reform carried out that year again required help from the home Government for the time being. It was ¥10 millions in 1920, ¥15 in '21, ¥16 in '22 and ¥15 in '23 and '24.

The Budget Expansion.—The budget has increased apace in recent years owing to the institution of various cultural enterprises undertaken and stood at the ¥158 million level both for revenue and expenditure in 1922-23 and ¥146 in the following year, the former being 100% over the figures in 1919-20 and 220% over 1911-12.

Budget (in ¥1,000)

Revenue	1924–	1925–26
Ordinary		
Taxes	36,159	35,621
Stamp receipts	9,578	9,115
Yok-tun-to receipts	1,738	1,202
Gov't undertakings and property.	53,425	95,579
Other receipts	1,481	2,017
Total	102,383	143,464
Extraordinary		
Sale of Gov't property	6,403	3,923
National treasury grants	15,123	15,124

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	1924–25	1925–26
From general accounts.....	4,278	800
Loans	10,000	10,000
Surplus of previous year transferred	2,333	—
Total with others.....	38,439	29,858
Total revenue	140,007	173,392

Expenditure

Ordinary	1924–25	1925–26
Prince Yi's Household.....	1,800	1,800
Gov. General's Office.....	5,085	3,930
Justice and Prisons.....	7,609	6,957
Local administration	32,967	28,934
Education	2,940	1,254
Customs-house	1,105	929
Model farms	540	397
Central experimental station....	239	165
Afforestation	2,974	2,768
Communication	11,840	11,024
Railway working	—	42,166
Monopoly Bureau	18,959	16,972
Sundry expenses	1,077	833
Transferred to special account..	13,568	14,188
Chosen Hospital and Saisei-in...	1,226	686
Reserves	3,250	2,500
Total with others.....	106,208	136,456
Extraordinary		
Garrison	275	281
Investigation	1,335	467
Subsidies	9,135	12,681
Repairs and construction.....	4,648	2,737
Public works	2,864	3,550
Railways	10,000	10,000
Arable land adjustment.....	3,283	3,869
Railway stores	—	1,000
Sand arresting	40	400
Total with others.....	34,615	36,936
Total Expenditure	140,823	173,393

Continuing Expenditure (¥1,000)

	Total	Up to 1924	1925	1926
Chosen Shrine	1,564	1,331	233	—
Gov't offices	6,678	5,690	700	288
Telephone & telegraph.....	4,170	2,170	500	500
Roads	40,480	24,340	500	1,000
Harbor construction	28,080	23,860	800	1,000
Railways	268,889	153,981	10,000	16,500
Sand arrester	9,300	700	400	600
Extra. riparian work.....	1,051	827	224	—
Chosen Imperial Univ.....	1,668	394	300	500
Riparian work	9,300	—	700	1,200

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Debts (End March, 1924)

	Amount Yen 1,000	Interest per cent.	When floated	To be redeemed in
2nd Undertaking Loan.....	12,964	6.5	1908	1933
1st 4% Public Loan.....	1,052	4.0	1913	1940
Mark "Sa" & "Yu" Public Loans	7,599	5.0	1921-23	1976-78
Various 5% Exchequer bonds	204,071	5%	1922-25	1925-30
Various Undertaking Loans	34,471	5.5	1921-25	1924-30
Total	260,157	—	—	—

PUBLIC WORKS

There were formerly no "roads" to speak of in Korea, the river beds in many places having served as such in dry seasons. Since the annexation a complete system of roads has been laid out, consisting of 515 lines of roads of various classes totalling 15,000 miles in length. The greater part of these roads was completed by the end of 1923. The remainder is still in course of construction. Reconstruction of streets has also been carried out on an extensive scale, as the old streets were extremely narrow and dirty.

Rivers, which were found in the worst condition imaginable, mainly owing to complete deforestation throughout the country, have been investigated with the view to systematic control, and the works of improvement are already under way.

Harbor works were commenced with Fusan, where all the terminal facilities for the Fusan-Seoul Rly. have been completed. The construction of breakwaters and dredging are now in progress. At Jinsen a spacious lock-gate dock has been constructed to accommodate 2 ships of 4,500 gross tons and under, by taking advantage of the great tidal range (22-23 ft.) of the locality. The work cost ¥741,000.

Cities and towns with **Waterworks** already number 24 and are steadily increasing.

Irrigation works have been carried out on quite a large scale, mostly by the local unions specially formed for the purpose. At the end of 1922, the land irrigated covered no less than 850,000 acres.

FOREIGN TRADE

Volume of Trade (in ¥1,000)

	Merchandise			Specie & Bullion	
Year	Imports	Exports	Total	Import	Export
1922	256,046	215,404	471,449	1,150	4,189
1923	265,790	261,665	527,456	1,058	6,593
1924	309,593	329,039	638,632	1,591	5,737
1925	234,624	317,289	551,912	549	4,358
1926	123,929	24,774	148,703	225	—

Staple Exports (¥1,000)

	1925	1924		1925	1924
Rice	173,164	164,483	Cotton	11,588	13,118
Beans	21,087	25,198	Barley & Wheat	2,307	1,326
Fish	13,789	16,955	Live stock	4,162	4,549
Ginseng ..... (medicinal)	1,743	1,932	Gold ore	1,402	2,475
			Iron ore	919	995

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Timber	3,795	6,261	Beche de Mer.	460	623
Iron	5,017	5,870	Pulp	786	265
Cow hides	6,077	3,256	Fertilizer	—	6,055

Staple Imports (¥1,000)

	1925	1924		1925	1924
Rice	—	12,039	Silk piece goods	8,038	8,772
Millet	6,656	19,679	Glass-cloth ...	4,787	4,992
Flour	5,870	4,900	Cigars, cigarettes & tobacco ..	3,015	2,609
Sugar	1,332	6,786	Paper	6,487	—
Saké	5,049	1,645	Iron, rails, etc..	—	6,925
Kerosene oil ..	—	3,859	Machinery	5,743	7,399
Ginned cotton.	8,485	2,354	Coal	8,015	8,056
Cotton yarn ..	21,601	6,506	Timber	8,090	9,943
Sheetings	3,645	27,039	Beer	—	1,665
Cotton fabrics .	—	2,127			

BANKS AND BANKING

Korea had no banks up to February 1903, when a branch of the Dai-ichi Bank was established and was authorized by both governments, Japanese and Korean, to issue convertible notes. With the establishment of the Bank of Chosen in 1909 the business of note-issuing and other privileges were ceded to the new bank as the central banking organ. The provincial hypothec banks organized in 1906 at various local centres were thoroughly reorganized in June 1918, amalgamating them into one Chosen Industrial (Shokusan) Bank (Seoul), capital ¥30,000,000 (½ p. u.). It is authorized to issue debentures to an amount not exceeding 15 times the paid up capital and to furnish long-period loans at a low rate of interest to promote the development of agriculture, industry, fishery, etc. It has 52 branches at present. There are also 16 ordinary banks and 16 branches of Home banks including those of the Dai-ichi, the 130th and the 18th. Some of them are either purely Japanese or Korean enterprise and others joint establishments. In Sept. 1925, there were 511 petty banking organs backed by ¥5,751,667 p. u. capital and ¥3,350,725 granted by the Government, for the benefit of peasants, small traders and manufacturers. The banking statistics are as follows at the end of 1924 (in ¥1,000):—

	No. of Banks	p. u. capital	Reserve funds	Govt. loans
Bank of Chosen.....	1	50,000	11,420	1,200
Chosen Industrial Bank...	1	15,000	2,553	1,459
Ordinary Banks	17	16,700	2,798	189

	Bank Notes	Debentures	Deposits	Loans
Bank of Chosen.....	129,119	—	140,400	133,673
Chosen Industrial Bank..	—	118,800	52,970	182,198
Ordinary Banks	—	—	82,508	93,429

The Bank of Chosen

(Formerly the Bank of Korea)

The law providing for the Bank of Chosen as promulgated in 1911 (revised in 1918) provides that: (1) The Bank be authorised to issue convertible notes and carry on general banking busi-

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ness and also trust business as the central financial organ of Korea, (2) Japanese subjects exclusively shall be allowed to hold shares in the Bank of Chosen, (3) the Government shall guarantee a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on shares held by others than the Government for the first 5 years. Capital sub. ¥40,000,000; reserves, ¥80,463,170; deposits ¥147,940,426.

The Board of Directors comprises Messrs. S. Suzuki (Pres.), Y. Katayama, I. Iuchi, M. Hashimoto, T. Kakiuchi (Directors).

AGRICULTURE: (1 cho=2.45 acres)

Arable Areas.—According to the latest official returns, the arable land in Chosen measures 4,322,205 "cho" including 1,553,998 "cho" of paddy fields and 2,768,297 "cho" of dry fields. Besides there are some 135,000 "cho" of fields laid out for temporary use.

The irrigation work extending over 15 years was begun in 1920-21 and is in progress to convert 202,500 "cho" of dry fields, marshes, etc. into paddy and also to improve the irrigation plan for 225,000 "cho" of the existing paddy fields.

Encouragement by the Government.—In March, 1907, a law encouraging the exploitation of State-owned uncultivated lands was promulgated, providing that anybody may rent uncultivated lands from the State for ten years or under for tillage, stock-breeding, etc.

Rice.—Rice is the staple product followed by wheat, barley, soya bean, cotton, etc. The cereal is fairly good in quality. The product in 1924 from about ¥1,575,000 "cho" of the rice fields was about 13,219,000 "koku" of which 4,857,000 "koku" valued at ¥154 million was exported to Japan.

Barley and Soya Bean.—Barley covers 812,418 "cho," yielding 7,168,000 "koku". Soya bean is exported chiefly to Japan for manufacturing soy, the export amounting to 1,403,000 "koku" valued at ¥25,200,000 in 1924.

Sericulture.—The climate of Korea is suitable for sericulture owing to the scarcity of rainfall in the rearing season, just the contrary of Japan proper. 243,852 "koku" of cocoons were produced in 1924 yielding 65,986 "kan" of silk. Wild silk worms are also reared in Korea, the cocoons being mostly exported to China.

Ginseng.—Ginseng, a medical root highly valued by Chinese and Koreans, fell off in output lately owing to the ravages of injurious fungi. An improved method of cultivation and control has revived the business. In 1924, the monopoly goods manufactured amounted to 38,538 "kin" and besides there was 84,768 "kin" white ginseng produced outside the specified area. Korean ginseng exported to China alone is now estimated at 40,000 "kin". The plants are left growing 6 or 7 years before they are harvested. The business is a Government Monopoly.

Cotton.—The experimental cultivation of cotton started in the spring of 1905 by the Korean Cotton Planting Society organized by a number of prominent Japanese having proved satisfactory, planting was started on a systematic plan. The American upland variety is cultivated, being judged best suited to the soil and climate of the southern half of Chosen. The second project put into execution in 1919-20 aims to increase the cotton fields to some 250,000 "cho" within ten years when the output will increase to about 192,000,000 "kin" in upland cotton and some 58,800,000 in native species. The latest figures are given below:—

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	Area (1,000 cho)		Harvest 1,000 kin		
	Upland	Native	Upland	Native	Export (Yen 1,000)
1922	104	47	88,778	29,930	3,525
1923	109	49	96,826	30,776	8,680
1924	117	53	106,927	30,928	13,118

Stock-Farming.—Cattle reared in Hamkyong, Northern Korea, are famous for strong build and perfect flesh development. Every house there keeps a head or two, and as the region is excellently suited for pasture, the preserved meat busniess in Northern Korea has a great future.

Tobacco.—Tobacco is an old farm produce in Korea and covers an area of about 12,000 "cho". The leaf harvest shows a marked increase owing to improvement in the method of cultivation and variety. The crop obtained recently reached 3,000,000 "kan." Leaf-tobacco has of late found a foreign market.

Fruit-Culture.—The climate being drier than in Japan proper is suited for the cultivation of fruit-trees and produces fruits of sweeter taste. Formerly fruits were largely imported into Korea from China and Japan but of late fruit-culture has sufficiently developed to meet the demand in the Peninsula. Apples, pears, etc., are now largely exported to the homeland, Manchuria and Siberia.

Organs of Agricultural Department

A Model Farm was established at Suwon, with branches at various places. Similarly sericultural and agricultural schools were founded, and steps were taken to encourage sericulture, the cultivation of rice, cotton, etc.

MINING

The development of Korean mines, especially as regards gold, iron, graphite, tungsten, etc. is quite creditable, the value of the products having been quadrupled from ¥6 to over ¥25 millions. Affected by the recent slump, graphite, zinc, tungsten, etc., among others, have already ceased to be operated since 1921.

Gold.—The Unsan Mine (North Pyong-an) leased by the Oriental Consolidated Mining Co. and Suian Mine (Whang-hai) of the Kanjo Mining Co., both American interests, produce the bulk of the gold output in the Peninsula. There are, besides, Shokusan, Shojo (French Concession), Rakusan (Kobayashi), Toei (Kuhara) and Rippo (Taniguchi) gold mines now under operation. Alluvial mines are found at Shokusan and Jun-an.

Iron.—Whang-hai is the centre of iron mining in Korea. Limonite is especially active in the districts between Kenjiho and Koshu (Whang-ju) to the east. Sainei and Inritsu Mines and also those in South Pyong-an all belong to the same category. Hematite is operated at Angaku Mine (Chosen Iron Mining Co., Whang-hai), while magnesite is found all over the Peninsula, though it is still left in neglect. Sainei and Inritsu, most important of all, operated at first by the Korean Government were transferred to the Home Government in 1910. These with two other Korean mines, Angaku and Rigen, furnish the ores to the Gov't Yawata Iron Works. Penchi-hu and Wanishi Iron Foundries get their supply from Kaisen (Nippon Steel Foundry) and Rigen Mines. Mitsubishi's Kenjiho Iron Foundry runs its own

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mines in Korea but the shortage comes from Angaku Mine.

Coal.—The Pyong-yang Colliery, Gov't enterprise, is famous as working the only rich anthracite mine in Japanese territory. Its full working capacity has lately been increased to 300,000 tons, the bulk of the output being consumed by the Tokuyama Briquette Factory (Yamaguchi-ken) run by the Imp. Navy. Prospecting is going on in other districts of South Pyong-an and also in Kwan-won. Lignite, though inferior in quality, is found in various places.

Principal Mineral Production (in unit of 1,000)

Year	Gold		Tako*	
	Monme	Yen	Kan	Yen
1922	802	3,293	1,492	1,145
1923	964	3,914	1,725	1,626
1924	1,034	4,550	1,555	1,734

Year	Iron ores		Pig-iron		Coal	
	Ton	Yen	Ton	Yen	Ton	Yen
1922	186	1,153	83	5,055	317	2,531
1923	243	1,806	99	5,684	380	2,750
1924	309	2,141	100	4,566	399	2,961

N.B.—* Selected quartz vein containing gold, silver and copper ores.

Other items are alluvial gold, ¥421,790; graphite, ¥277,142; gold and silver ores, ¥874,270, etc., altogether amounting to ¥19,176,462 in 1924 against ¥30 millions in 1918.

FISHERY

Bounded by sea on three sides Korea has coast-line extending over 9,000 nautical miles and is rich in fish, shell-fish and sea-weeds. Mackerel, sardine, Alaska pollack, Sciaena Sp., herring, sea-bream, cod, yellow tail, whale, ear-shell are the principal catches. The encouragement by the Government and the improved methods introduced have brought about the rapid development of the industry of late. The existing state of the business excepting whaling, is as under:—

At the end of 1924	No. of fishermen	Value of catches of the year	Marine products
Japanese	18,445	¥27,169,883	¥12,724,888
Koreans	439,823	24,828,038	18,455,515
Total	458,258	51,997,921	31,130,403

The coast from the River Tumen downward is noted for the Myng-tai, Alaska pollack and cod fishing, the western sea for the Guchi, Sciaena Sp. fishing and the southern sea near Fusan for cod, herrings, etc.

Whaling.—Whaling is solely undertaken by Japanese. Boats numbered 12 in 1924 and the catches totalled ¥380,000 in value.

Salt

Owing to her geographical features, Korea is suitable for salt manufacture by natural process. The output is at present hardly sufficient to meet the demand in the Peninsula, but with the

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completion of the expansion program extending over 7 years, 1920-1926, salt fields, 1,658 at present, will come up to 4,000 "cho." The output for 1924 was 108,253,000 "kin."

FORESTRY

Except in the northern regions covering the upper courses of the Yalu and the Tumen, mountains in Korea are bare, a result of reckless felling and neglect. Areas to be properly regarded as regular wooded land roughly measure about 15,883,000 "cho", about 71% of the total area of Korea including about one third of open land. The trees growing in the wooded zones in northern Korea are chamæcyparis, larix, abies, birch, pines, etc. In preserved forests here and there found in southern Korea are growing pines, quercus, zelkova, walnut-trees, etc. The greatest obstacle in regard to tree-planting in Korea is scarcity of fuel and absence on the part of the people of the idea of preserving young trees, a result of centuries of oppression and extortion. In 1907 the Residency-General set about the task of effecting a thorough renovation of this state of affairs; established nurseries for raising seedlings to be distributed gratis; created an Arbor Day on a national holiday (April 3), and effected planting over 361,000 "cho," or 115 times as great as the figure at the time of the annexation in 1910.

The Government-General's Forest Office established in 1907 at New Wiju has under its control about 2,200,000 "cho" of forests along the Yalu and Tumen Rivers and is chiefly devoted to lumbering work.

INDUSTRIES AND WAGES

The Koreans are a deft race and their mats and similar wares are by no means despicable. As investigated by the responsible authorities, the industries that offer bright prospect in the Peninsula are fabrics, spinning, paper, ceramics, hides and leathers, tobacco, liquors, bamboo-work, metal work, and knit-work. Preserved meat, especially beef, fancy matting and chemicals from sea-weeds are also promising. A rapid growth has been witnessed in the textile industry with the introduction of improved machinery. The production in all lines of industry has made rapid strides of late, the value exceeding ¥277 millions in 1924.

To encourage industry the Government has established a printing office, a higher technical school, technical training schools, brick factory, etc. The last is regarded as especially important, not merely because it is full of promise owing to abundance of clay everywhere but chiefly because the natives, who are dwelling in wretched hovels inducive of indolent habits, should be encouraged to rebuild them with brick, wood being scarce and costly.

The following data taken from the official reports show the development of manufacturing industry in recent years.

	No. factories	Capital (Yen 1,000)	No. workers	Motive power: motors	Motive power: H.P.	Value mfrs (Yen 1,000)
1911 ...	252	10,614	21,032 (17,521)*	148	6,058	19,640
1921 ...	2,384	179,142	49,302 (40,418)	944	86,460	166,414
1923 ...	3,499	177,986	69,412 (59,678)	1,670	90,008	242,788
1924 ...	3,845	166,941	73,184 (63,483)	1,972	98,412	293,947

* Figures in brackets show Koreans.

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Industries Started by Japanese.—These have made a rapid development of late, the investment reaching about ¥222.5 millions in 1924 and comprise chiefly rice-cleaning, ironworks, tobacco, bricks and tiles, electric enterprise, lumbering, brewing, and tanning. The total production is about ¥205 million worth.

Electric Enterprise.—At the end of March 1925, 39 electric companies existed with capital of ¥42,695,000. The Seoul Electric Co. is the largest and commands a capital of ¥10,000,000. It undertakes lighting, electric car business and supply of current.

Wages in Korea

Wages of native laborers are about half what they are in Japan proper. Data showing average of daily wages (at Seoul) for the year 1924 are as follows:—

Occupation	Japanese Yen	Korean Yen	Occupation	Japanese Yen	Korean Yen
Carpenter	3.65	2.40	Coolie	2.25	0.90
Plasterer	4.10	2.65	Compositor ..	2.36	1.45
Stone mason..	4.27	2.77	Shoemaker ..	3.00	2.50
Blacksmith ..	3.50	2.25	Tailor	2.95	2.00
Thatcher	—	2.00	Laundryman..	—	1.00
Rikishaman ..	4.00	4.00	Barber	1.52	1.02

EDUCATION

Korea had no system of modern education before she was brought under Japanese protection, for only about 10% children of school-age, and only those of upper classes attended schools kept by Korean teachers who at best possessed knowledge of Chinese classics. All other children were left uneducated.

The Korean educational ordinance and regulations put in force in Nov. 1911, and revised in Feb. 1922 place Ordinary and Higher Common Schools for Korean boys and girls in the same status as elementary and secondary (i.e. Middle and Girls' High) schools. The secondary schools and those of higher grade for imparting knowledge of agriculture, commerce, engineering, teaching, medicine, laws, economics, etc. are controlled in practice by the regulations thereof operative in Japan proper. Both Japanese and Korean students are co-educated in these schools. The data in March 1924, are as follows:—

		No. of schools	Staff	Enrolment: Boys	Enrolment: Girls
Elementary Schools..	Gov't	1	17	204	180
	Public	446	1,254	28,033	25,364
	Private	1	1	9	24
Common Schools.....	Gov't	3	27	698	336
	Public 1,152		6,730	287,339	46,041
	Private	63	285	8,449	3,189
Middle Schools.....	Gov't	9	195	3,863	
	Public	1	6	94	
High. Common Sch.	Gov't	14	279	4,387	
	Private	8	160	4,322	
Girls' High Schools (Public).....		21	228	4,892	
Girls' High. Com. Sch.	Gov't	2	41	560	
	Private	5	57	981	

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		No. of schools	Staff	Enrolment
Agricultural Schools..	Gov't	1	17	247
	Public	21	152	2,516
Commercial Schools..	Public	15	152	2,724
	Private	3	41	576
Technical Schools (Gov't).....		1	21	132
Fishery Schools (Public).....		4	23	190
Continuation Schools (Public).....		21	56	748
Normal Schools.....	Gov't	1	34	142
	Public	13	98	1,515
Gov't Schools of Higher Grade:				
Seoul Law School.....		1	10	172
Seoul Medical School.....		1	23	390
Seoul Tech. School.....		1	36	121
Sui-gen Agr. and Forestry School		1	17	189
Seoul Higher Commercial School		1	36	240

Besides there were three private special schools managed by Koreans or foreign missionaries and 628 private schools (enrolment 70,345) of lower status including 264 religious institutions. Private elementary schools of the old system mostly teaching only writing and reading number 18,510 and take in about 231,754 children.

Korean Students Studying in Japan proper.—These Koreans increase year after year in number. In Dec. 1924, there was 37 studying at official expenses.

Seoul Imperial University

As the highest seat of learning in Korea the institution was established in May '23 under Imperial Ordinance and in accordance with the Imperial University Ordinance. It is to consist of Law and Literature Departments, with two year Preparatory course attached. The latter was opened in April '24 (Vid. Chap. on Education).

RELIGION

All religious faiths enjoy equal opportunity and protection from the Government, there being no State religion in Korea. The Confucian cult is spread more among the higher classes, and Buddhism among the lower. The latter, however, is not so prosperous as in Japan proper. Standing between the two Christianity has gained a great vogue among all classes.

There are also some adherents of such Shinto sects as Tenrikyo, Konkokyo, etc. In December 1924 Shinto shrines and Buddhist temples established by Japanese numbered 41 and 80 respectively. Besides there existed 1,192 Buddhist temples under Korean management with 7,150 priests and nuns. Other figures for the same period are as follows:—

	Missions	Missionaries	Adherents
Shinto	108	37	75,126
Buddhists	374	466	385,167
Christians	3,814*	2,683	349,375

* including churches.

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JUDICATURE

The Korean Courts fall under the direct control of the Governor-General and hear both civil and criminal cases. They also attend to other legal affairs in Korea. The courts comprise 11 District Courts with 51 branches, three Courts of Appeal, and one Supreme Court.

The District Courts transact the respective legal work as provided in the laws for organization of law courts. The Courts of Appeal give judgment on appeals and protests brought against the decisions of the District Courts, and the Supreme Court decides the appeals against judgment given at the second trial of the Appeal Courts, and the protests against the judgment of the Appeal Courts.

Latest statistics on new cases of civil and criminal preliminary affairs etc. are as follows:—

Year	Civil suits	Criminal suits	Preliminary	Pro'rators' visit
1922	48,879	23,226	697	72,912
1923	55,115	20,188	693	78,346
1924	60,833	23,505	864	83,056

There are 16 prisons with 10 branches, their inmates at the year end being classified as follows:—

		Male	Female	Total
1922	Japanese	790	18	808
	Koreans	13,540	593	14,133
	Foreigners	147	3	150
1923	Japanese	741	18	759
	Koreans	12,270	543	12,813
	Foreigners	147	7	154
1924	Japanese	554	12	566
	Koreans	11,744	385	12,129
	Foreigners	134	4	138

GARRISON AND POLICE

The troops in the Peninsula represent two Divisions, one being quartered at Pingyang and the other at Ryusan near Seoul, besides the 6th Aviation Battalion established in 1921-22. Prior to the "Independence" agitation the policing force consisted of gendarmes and police. With the reorganization of the administrative system in 1919 the gendarmes were mostly converted into police at their own option. The police force proper comprised at the end of December 1924 7,051 native policemen, and 10,131 Japanese policemen, these with others making the total of 18,458. The gendarmes are now on their own proper duty only.

RAILWAY

The Seoul-Fusan section was completed in 1904 by the former Seoul-Fusan Railway Co., and opened to traffic in Jan. 1905. The Seoul-Jinsen route was originally conceded to an American, from whom the former Seoul-Jinsen R'ly Co. bought the privilege and completed the construction in 1909. Amalgamation in 1903 with the larger company, the whole was purchased by the Government on 1st July, '06. The prolongation from Seoul to the Yalu and

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the construction of two branches to Masan and Kenji-ho were hurriedly made during the Russo-Japanese war.

As existing at present the Korean railways reach 1,300 miles in extension consisting of 4 main lines as follows:—(1) The trans-Peninsular line extending from Fusan to Antung (590.8 m.), with branches of 103.8 m., connecting on one hand with the Fusan-Shimonoseki ferry service of the Japanese Gov't Railways and on the other with the Antung-Mukden line of the South Manchuria Railway. This trans-Peninsular line, therefore, forms part of the two international through traffic services, i.e. one between Japan and Europe via Siberia and the other between Japan and China via the South Manchuria Line. (2) Seoul-Wonsan Line (138.4 m.), connects the capital with northern part of Wonsan (Gensan). (3) Honan Line (176.5 m.), consists of the Taichon-Mokpo main line and Kunsan branch, Lili-Kunsan section. (4) Wonsan-Hoiryong Line with branches (290.8).

The Korean railway has adopted the standard gauge of 4.8½ ft. The bridge across the Yalu, 3,098 ft. long was completed in Oct. 1911 at a cost of ¥1,500,000. The bridge is of turn-table design to admit the passage of junks.

Traffic Results

The total investment in the Chosen Government Railways amounts to over ¥230,000,000.

Traffic results are shown below in 1,000:—

Year ended Mar.	Passengers	Luggage (kin)	Goods (ton)	Receipts (Yen)
1922	15,252	54,339	3,791	28,413
1923	16,760	56,049	4,237	30,731
1924	17,488	54,601	3,794	29,028

The average figures per mile per day are:—

	Passengers	Goods (ton	Receipts (Yen)
1922	1,221	1,210	68.41
1923	1,313	1,376	70.12
1924	1,255	1,211	64.10

Private Lines

Eight private lines exist, some of them electric but all of light railway description. Their proposed length totals roughly 1,707.9 miles but in March 1925 the lines open extended only 435.0 miles. All these private undertakings have been started under the Private Railway Encouragement Law and are guaranteed 8% profit for a certain time.

THE ORIENTAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

The first joint undertaking by Japanese and Koreans to exploit the resources of Korea, it was organized in the fall of 1908. The capital was ¥20,000,000, increased in 1919 to ¥50,000,000, divided into 1,000,000 shares of ¥50 of which ¥35 is paid up. Company's line of business comprises opening up of wild land and making loans to Japanese settlers and Koreans redeemable in 5-25 years, and also temporary loans both to Japanese and Koreans. It is allowed to finance enterprises in Manchuria. The term of the Company is 100 years. The Company is au-

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thorized to issue debentures ten times its paid-up capital, and the issue amounted by Sept. 1923 to ¥141,035,331 including ¥18,620,000 of the French loan. President and two Vice-Presidents are nominated by the Japanese Government, one Vice-President to be Korean.

Inviting Settlers.—The Company's settlement plan now in force divides settlers into two classes. The first can lease wet and dry fields to the extent of two "cho" (five acres) per family, the ownership of which to be transferred to them after repaying price of land in 25 or less yearly instalments at the interest of 6% per annum, no redemption being required for the first five years. It is necessary to cultivate the whole leased lot. The second can lease five "cho" by paying not less than one quarter of the price. The ownership is transferable to them after repaying the balance in 25 or less yearly instalments at the interest of 7% per annum. If they are willing to cultivate only part of the land themselves, they can put out the rest to lease.

Statistics for the last few years are given below:—

March	Cap. p. u. (Yen 1,000)	Reserves (Yen 1,000)	Profit (Yen 1,000)	Loss (Yen 1,000)	Net profit (Yen 1,000)	Dividend per cent.
1923	35,000	4,932	19,505	15,748	4,757	13
1924	35,000	5,275	23,612	20,256	3,356	8
1925	35,000	5,677	23,926	20,570	3,356	8

Land Owned

	1923—24		1924—25	
	Area (cho)	Value (Yen 1,000)	Area (cho)	Value (Yen 1,000)
Paddy	51,297	13,080	50,992	13,097
Upland	21,357	2,894	20,975	2,875
Forests	12,344	269	12,930	296
Total incl. others	88,344	17,929	88,262	17,897

Settlers

March	Family	Population	Allotted area (cho)	Loans advanced (Yen)
1923	3,928	17,676	8,458	339,676
1924	3,939	17,726	8,427	387,667
1925	3,956	17,802	8,535	471,026

Pres., K. Watanabe. Directors: R. Ikebe, K. Ozaki, M. Numada. Auditors: T. Shima, M. Fukumoto, Cho Cintai.

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CHAPTER XXXVIII

TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Taiwan consists of Taiwan proper, the Hokoto islands (Pescadores), and smaller islands lying near the coast. The main island covers 2,254 sq. "ri" and extends from latitude 21° 45′ N. to 25° 38′ N. and from longtitude 119° 18′ E. to 122° 6′ E. The Pescadores cover about 8 sq. "ri." The total area of Taiwan almost equals that of Kyushu in Japan proper.

The main island is traversed from north to south by the Taiwan Range that forms the backbone of the island, dividing it into two parts, east and west. The eastern half is exceedingly steep and craggy, while the other is a flat and fertile slope. Among the mountains the most conspicuous are Mt. Sylvia (nearly 13,000 ft.) and Mt. Niitaka (14,500 ft.). In the northern part of the island the volcanic peak Daiton (3,630 ft.) stands, its neighborhood abounding in hot springs. The rivers of Formosa are not large, but their currents are very swift. Every year in late summer heavy rainfalls are frequent, causing floods that inflict heavy damage on the fields and public works. The seaboard extends nearly 290 "ri," but with no good indentation except Keelung and Tamsui in the north and Takao in the southwest. The western part of the island is generally well cultivated, yielding two rice crops a year. The best land is in the southwest, but even in the mountainous districts a great part of available plains has been brought under cultivation.

The island being situated in the Tropic of Cancer the temperature rarely falls below 96° F. In winter the north-eastern monsoon prevails and occasions wet weather in the northern part of the island. On the other hand the southern half is visited by the south-western monsoon and its rainy season is in summer.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Temperature (1924)

	Jan. c.	Apr. c.	Jul. c.	Oct. c.	Dec. c.	Av. c.	Max. c.	Min c.
Taihoku	16.1	21.0	28.1	23.8	15.6	21.6	35.3	4.4
Taichu	16.9	22.1	27.8	24.8	15.9	22.2	35.3	4.6
Tainan	18.4	23.0	27.5	25.3	16.8	23.0	34.8	7.2
Taito	19.7	23.3	27.1	25.1	18.4	23.3	33.4	12.2
Koshun	20.9	24.4	26.8	25.9	19.8	24.3	34.1	12.0
Hokoto	17.9	22.0	28.1	25.3	17.3	23.0	32.9	9.5

Rainfall (1924)

	Jan. mm.	Apr. mm.	Jul. mm.	Oct. mm.	Dec. mm.	Total mm.	Max.* mm.
Taihoku	78	327	250	139	83	2.603	232
Taichu	18	333	151	13	78	2,088	125

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Tainan	6	158	273	101	57	2,217	124
Taito	21	168	522	447	119	2,045	207
Koshun	7	114	747	282	59	2,233	163
Hokoto	15	302	80	97	91	1,181	76

* maximum per 24 hours.

Number of Days of Rainfall

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Taihoku	198	196	170	200	152	194
Taichu	138	165	131	160	95	141
Tainan	106	124	162	114	81	129
Taito	140	168	158	164	150	162
Koshun	135	165	157	157	154	165
Hokoto	89	107	85	104	75	126

POPULATION

		Male	Female	Total
1922	Japanese	99,118	78,835	177,953
	Natives	1,852,864	1,761,343	3,614,207
	Aborigines	41,659	41,505	83,164
	Foreigners	22,832	6,536	29,368
	Total	2,016,473	1,888,219	3,904,692
1923	Japanese	100,886	80,961	181,847
	Natives	1,883,715	1,795,656	3,679,371
	Aborigines	42,180	41,997	84,177
	Foreigners	23,489	7,214	30,703
	Total	2,050,270	1,925,828	3,976,098
1924	Japanese	101,080	82,273	183,317
	Natives	1,913,699	1,828,417	3,742,116
	Aborigines	42,650	42,346	84,996
	Foreigners	23,404	7,869	31,273
	Total	2,080,833	1,960,869	4,041,702

In the following statistics, aborigines are excluded.

Year	Birth	Death	Marriage	Divorce
1920	147,308	119,477	40,915	4,712
1921	161,987	91,513	40,820	4,658
1922	161,829	95,372	37,831	4,125
1923	154,079	94,108	39,486	4,338
1924	166,183	98,405	42,101	4,457

	Per 1,000 of population				Males per 100 females born	Death per 100 births
Year	Birth	Death	Marriage	Divorce		
1920 ...	40.10	32.53	11.14	1.28	106.87	65.40
1921 ...	43.20	24.40	10.90	1.20	105.97	56.33
1922 ...	42.30	25.00	9.90	1.10	104.61	49.74
1923 ...	39.60	21.60	10.10	1.10	104.88	59.55
1924 ...	42.00	24.87	10.60	1.10	105.79	59.21

Principal Cities at the End of 1924

Taihoku	191,135	Kako	32,155
Keelung	58,524	Tainan	84,519
Tamsui	21,689	Kagi	43,427
Girun	21,647	Takao	41,247
Shinchiku	37,354	Mako	20,749
Taichu	39,833	Toroku	26,227

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THE ABORIGINES

There are nine different tribes, ethnologically all more or less allied to the Malay race. These tribes are divided into about 715 communities with a population of about 120,400 and broadly classified into Northern and Southern aborigines. The former are savage head-hunters, the latter more submissive and civilized. The Northern aborigines almost exclusively belong to the Altaiyoi tribe and occupy a little under half the whole extent of the unexplored regions. The Southern tribes are Tsaissetto, Vonum, Tsco, Tsarien, Taiwan, Puyuma, Ants, Peipo and Yami (this on Botel Tobago island alone), and they are about four times as numerous as the other. These togetner occupy regions covering about one half the total area of the island, where natural resources abound.

The Frontier Guard Zone.—For guarding the frontier in order to prevent the descent of savages upon the plains, the system of volunteers organized formerly by the Chinese Gov. has been kept up on a larger scale by the new ruler. The zone extends over 360 miles of which roughly 230 are strengthened with charged barbed wire. Some 9 batteries are placed at strategic positions. On the other hand 27 public schools exist in the reclaimed aborigines' districts.

Subjugation Program.—In 1910 the Government decided to adopt a thorough subjugation program and set apart ¥15,000,000 spread over five years, including over ¥9,750,000 for the guard zone and ¥5,134,000 for subjugation. The first campaign, May-Oct. 1910, was directed against the Southern Gorgan tribe and over 4,000 men, troops and police were employed; the 2nd campaign was undertaken against the Middle tribe Moricowan in (Aug.-Sept.) 1911; and in July '13 a similar campaign was started against the Northern tribe of Kinaiji. The 4th and last attempt was carried out in May-Aug. 1914, the force consisting of 12,000 soldiers, policemen and others. This was intended to bring to subjection the Tarco tribe numbering about 10,000, the head-hunting savages occupying a hilly and inaccessible region between the central mountain chain and Karenko harbor on the eastern coast. Out of the total tribes of 697 with 130,000 inhabitants, 551 tribes representing 116,744 have vowed allegiance and the balance are still to be dealt with.

THE NEW LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

Except in the two eastern districts which are most backward in civilization and communications the new system of local administration was introduced in Aug. 1920 with the creation of 5 prefectures, Taihoku, Shinchiku, Taichu, Tainan, and Takao, much on the same lines as in Japan proper, each under a civil governor, and with it the municipal and village self-government has come into existence. The prefecture, municipality, and village conduct their respective affairs regarding taxation, revenue, management of enterprises, etc., as assigned each by the new legislation. Advisory councils, prefectural, municipal and village, have also been created to deliberate on the financial and legislative affairs, taxation, etc. in their respective commissions. The members of the prefectural council are appointed by the Governor-General, the municipal and village members by the

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governor of the prefecture to which they belong in turn, each for a term of two years and for no pay. The new legislation came into force in Sept. 1920.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

for 1924-25 (actual account) & 1925-26 (estimate)

Revenue (¥1,000)

Ordinary:—	1924-25	1925-26
Taxes & Duties	17,597	15,453
State Undertakings and Property	64,279	68,573
Stamp Receipts	2,571	2,230
Miscellaneous Receipts	809	752
Total	85,256	87,008
Extraordinary:—		
Proceeds from Sale of State Property	885	663
Receipts from Loans	—	—
Miscellaneous Receipts	—	—
Surplus of preceding year transferred	23,359	2,194
Grants from general account	915	—
Borrowings for undertakings	3,000	—
Total	28,359	2,857
Total Revenue	113,615	89,865

Expenditure (¥1,000)

Ordinary:—	1924-25	1925-26
Administration Office	2,433	2,171
Local Governments	13,922	13,353
Custom-houses	507	470
Judicial Courts	1,010	923
Prisons	1,024	969
Police	212	192
Hospitals	1,067	1,033
Research Institute	905	869
Education	2,042	2,819
Communication	13,130	12,908
Monopoly Bureau	25,474	26,875
Forestry	2,931	3,533
Transferred to Special Account	4,213	4,526
Total incl. others	70,302	74,495
Extraordinary:—		
Government undertakings	8,757	8,553
Encouragement of Industry	1,186	1,034
Subsidies	4,920	5,395
Total incl. others	16,560	15,370
Total Expenditure	86,862	89,866

EDUCATION (March, 1925)

	No. of Schools	Teachers	No. Students
Elementary Schools	133	755	23,785
Public Schools	724	5,149	219,472
Middle Schools	9	146	3,054
Girls' High Schools	11	193	3,296
Normal Schools	3	91	1,526
High School	1	22	160

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	No. of Schools	Teachers	No. Students
Agriculture and Forestry School...	1	16	227
Business Schools	2	33	622
Technical School	1	54	557
Higher Commercial Schools.....	1	33	313
Medical School	1	47	352
Higher Agr. and For. School.....	1	38	155
Private Schools	18	254	2,413
Family institutions kept by native teachers	126	180	5,165

By the regulations promulgated in 1922 both Japanese and natives are now placed under a uniform system of education. In the primary grade, however, the native children mostly attend the public schools which formerly admitted only natives to teach them Japanese. In the above table the public schools include those for aborigines.

With the creation of the normal schools in 1919 the Language School, which consisted of two departments, Japanese and native, was abolished. The High School established in April 1922 is under the same regulation as that in Japan proper.

JUSTICE

The judicial system formerly consisted of two stages, but by the revision effected in 1919 a higher stage has been added. Thus the law courts as they exist now are the High Court, with the two Departments of Final Appeal and Revision, and three Local Courts with three branches.

	Dec.	Civil cases			Criminal cases		
		No. of cases	No. disposed	No. remaining	No. of cases	No. disposed	No. remaining
1st instance	1923 ...	11,848	9,634	2,214	5,546	5,401	145
	1924 ...	10,741	8,350	2,391	3,948	3,846	102
2nd "	1923 ...	1,416	1,132	285	517	498	19
	1924 ...	1,452	1,082	370	427	390	37
3rd "	1923 ...	150	126	24	82	71	11
	1924 ...	181	155	26	96	65	31

There are 3 prisons with 3 branches, the inmates numbering 2,668 at the end of 1924, consisting of 199 Japanese, 2,416 natives and 53 Chinese.

FORESTRY

The forest area is roughly put at 8,000,000 "ko" (1 "ko"=2.4 acres), including wasteland that occupies 80% of the total area. More than one half of it is in the aborigines' district, which is noted for vast primeval forests. Reckless felling has devastated the other half. So the authorities have instituted protection forests and are encouraging reafforestation.

Area of Afforestation ("Ko")

Year	Government		Private		Total
	Camphor trees	Other trees	Camphor trees	Other trees	
1922	3,103	1,425	1,076	5,550	11,154
1923	715	930	816	6,752	9,213
1924	701	937	799	6,815	9,252

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Lumbering Work—Arisan

Several lumbering enterprises have already been started, principally for utilizing the dense "hinoki" (Chamaecyparis obtusa) forests that exist here and there.

Arisan is a chain of hills rising 2,800 to 8,700 ft. above the sea-level and stands east of Kagi city. It is sheltered on the east by Mt. Niitaka. Arisan proper extends 15 miles from E. to W. and 20 from N. to S. and covers 27,742 acres. The contents of Arisan are estimated as follows:—

Conifers, 374,230 stamps, yielding 10,606,448 "koku" (1 koku=10 c.f.)
Broad-leaf trees, 1,112,186 yielding 11,242,381 "koku".

As the Government utilization program is to fell every year from 1915-'16 year 250,000 "shakujime" (12 cu. ft.) of conifers and 100,000 for the others, their supply is to last 25 and 186 years respectively. By properly filling up the space of felling, supply may be kept up permanently. In 1924, 182,910 "koku" was turned out.

Lumbering rails are running for 41 miles from Kagi to Nimampei, on the slope of Arisan, the work being completed by the Government-General in Jan., '13 at the cost of ¥4,900,000, after the failure of the Fujita Firm which undertook the work but gave it up after laying only 9 miles. The gauge is 30 in. with a maximum slope of 1 in 20. Along the line 68 tunnels exist and also three spiral sections and two switchbacks. The conversion work is done at Kagi where an extensive saw yard has been constructed.

The Hassenzan.—The mountain, 7,824 ft. above the sea-level and lying east of Taichu, harbors a primeval forest. The area to be exploited covers 14,000 "cho" and its connected with the main traversing railway by a light line. It contains 4,476,000 "koku" of conifers and 5,764,000 "koku" of broad leaf trees. The lumbering work was started in 1915. In 1924, 30,104 "koku" was turned out.

The Dakusui Valley in Giran.—The forest area covers 60,000 "cho" and is estimated to contain twice as great a sylvan richness as Arisan, producing in 1924, 81,380 "koku." The trouble is that the area is still infested by head-hunters.

AGRICULTURE

As referred to in the introductory remarks of this chapter, the low land of Formosa is fertile and yields two crops of rice a year, though of inferior quality. The improved system of irrigation and manuring recently effected by the Government has done much to raise the quality and to increase the production. The total output of cereal, including upland variety, reaches now over six million "koku," of which about 15% goes to Japan proper. The sweet potato is important as a staple article of food for natives, and is grown all the year round. It is also exported as material for alcohol, etc. Other staples in the island are sugarcane, tea, ramie, jute, indigo, etc.

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Area of Cultivation (in 1,000 "ko")

Dec.	Real area		Area of plantation				
	Paddy	Upland	Rice	Sweet potato	Beans, etc.	Sugar cane	Ground nuts
1922	376	397	527	124	28	148	24
1923	376	398	509	125	26	116	25
1924	380	405	547	124	24	123	26

Principal Crops (in 1,000)

Dec.	Rice koku	Ground nuts koku	Sweet potato kin	Beans, peas, etc. koku	Jute kin	Ramie kin
1922	5,446	366	1,582,991	101	4,844	1,694
1923	4,866	352	1,643,853	92	5,537	1,864
1924	6,077	413	1,867,168	96	5,996	2,148

Fruits (in 1,000 "kin" *representing number)

Dec.	Oranges	Longan	Banana	Pine-apple* !
1922	15,000	9,614	131,400	9,054
1923	22,545	28,813	188,378	11,924
1924	21,245	11,100	291,952	10,997

Live Stock (No. in 1,000)

Dec.	Buffalo	Cattle	Swine	Goats
1922	301	104	1,267	103
1923	291	96	1,317	106
1924	287	92	1,341	104

FISHERY AND MARINE PRODUCTS

The fishing industry, long left in a backward state, has recently made a marked improvement under official encouragement. At the end of 1924 there were 122,492 fishermen and 50,449 engaged in pisciculture. The fishing vessels represented 388 motor boats, 4,285 wooden boats and 6,301 bamboo rafts. The area of breeding grounds totalled 24,992 "ko."

Value of Catches and Products (¥1,000)

Dec.	Catches				Marine products	Aquiculture
	Fish	Shellfish	Seaweed	Total		
1922	5,713	252	23	5,988	2,200	2,130
1923	8,538	431	60	9,030	3,299	1,943
1924	7,999	1,140	54	9,193	3,420	3,032

MINING

The important minerals in the island comprise gold, silver, alluvial gold, copper, coal, petroleum, sulphur and phosphorus, mostly produced in the northeastern districts of the island. The principal mineral fields measure as follows, in unit 1,000 "tsubo."

Dec.	Gold	Gold-copper	Alluvial gold	Copper	Coal	Petroleum
1922	2,145	3,400	1,462	9,544	223,112	28,940
1923	2,078	3,400	1,179	8,620	210,612	27,892
1924	2,433	3,400	1,606	8,620	196,614	25,242

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The business is carried on by Japanese, except in case of coal and alluvial gold, in both of which the natives are allowed one half the share of output. The production in the last few years is as follows (¥1,000):—

Year	Gold	Alluvial gold	Gold-copper	Copper	Coal	Petroleum
1922	901	7	37	692	10,514	213
1923	548	7	147	540	11,415	186
1924	380	5	818	131	11,645	284

The principal mines are Kinkwaseki, Zuiho, Shikyakuten and Denryoku, all situated near Keelung. The first two produce gold and silver, the other two coal; copper is found also at Kinkwaseki. Development of coal mining is a recent feature. Its export in 1924 reached ¥7,305,000. Petroleum is still in the prospecting stage.

SUGAR INDUSTRY

When the island was ceded to Japan by China in 1895, the new rulers found the industry in a highly neglected state. After various experiments, they decided to introduce Rose Buds variety. In 1902 they placed the industry under their control, promulgating regulations for the encouragement both in the cultivation of canes and the process of refining. By 1923 the subsidy granted totalled ¥12,418,200. The area of plantations under cane increased from 26,670 "ko" in 1902 to 133,007 "ko" in 1924, while the refineries with the latest equipment, of which there was only one with the capital of ¥3 millions in the former year, numbered 44 in the latter year run by 13 companies backed by an aggregate capital of ¥168 millions. The output too grew from 90,000,000 "kin" to over 739,000,000 "kin" in the same space of time. The recent data are given below:—

Year ended June	Harvest area ("ko")	Total yield 1,000 kin	Of which used for sugar (1,000 kin)
1922	142,032	6,752,838	—
1923	116,620	6,631,863	6,194,198
1924	123,233	7,793,688	7,278,355

The output of sugar makes the following record (in 1000 "kin"):—

Year ended Oct.	Coarse manufacture	Raw	Refined	Molasses
1922	572,420	55,507	50,056	1,921
1923	579,679	37,920	36,777	1,707
1924	—	40,284	38,069	2,021

Production at the Modern-style Refineries (1000 "Kin")

Refining Cor.	Year ended Oct. 1923	1924
Taikoku	60,138	76,730
Niitaka	48,216	63,192
Rin-Hongen ...	20,229	26,776
Toyo	79,051	94,744
Meiji	100,244	104,765
Dai-Nippon	61,478	82,199
Ensuiko	68,056	40,183

Refining Cor.	Year ended Oct. 1923	1924
Taiwan	133,301	167,010
Tainan	9,521	7,740
Shinko	6,625	9,524
Taito	2,199	2,237
Shinchiku	2,310	3,698
Saroku	4,105	4,547
Total	581,380	738,738

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Formosa v. Java.—Though the progress made recently has been marked, Formosa is still far behind Java in essential particulars. For instance, the yield of canes and of centrifugals is about three times per same area in Java, about 1,500 piculs against 450 of Formosa, though the percentage of centrifugals is nearly the same. The fact is the Javanese canefields are better irrigated and left in fallow systematically, while in Formosa the productive capacity is too frequently abused and irrigation is defective. Wages are only 23 or 24 "sen" in Java against 40 in Formosa, though the former is less efficient. On the other hand, Formosa has the advantage of improved plants and the protective tariff of ¥3.10 per picul. (Vide Chap. Industry).

TEA

As a beverage possessing a specially high flavor, Oolong tea is a great favorite in and about Boston and New York, about 18,000,000 "kin" valued at ¥5,700,000 being consumed there. It also goes to England where it is used to improve the flavor of black tea. The Oolong is admittedly superior in quality to black tea, and there is a good hope of its consumption abroad being increased when the taste of foreigners for tea becomes more refined. At present the yearly production amounts nearly to 18,000,000 "kin" and forms one of the principal items of export, the annual shipment approximating 17 million "kin" valued at about ¥10 millions.

The Mitsui Firm has obtained a lease of about 50,000 acres in an aborigines district about 30 miles east of Taihoku. Some 5,000 acres of the hill sides will be converted into tea plantations. Already about a quarter has received planting, the whole area to be planted in a few years. Amount of tea product is shown below:—

	Coarse		Refired	
Year	Quantity (1,000 "kin")	Value (Yen 1,000)	Quantity (1,000 "kin")	Value (Yen 1,000)
1922	18,693	5.401	15,633	9,298
1923	21,264	6,291	15,327	9,136
1924	20,627	6,524	16,678	10,501

STATE MONOPOLY

Opium.—The State monopolies adopted in Formosa are opium, salt, camphor and tobacco, the first more from the idea of suppressing the pernicious custom of opium-smoking than for revenue purposes. As the result of the policy of gradual prohibition, brought into force in 1896, the number of licensed opium smokers had decreased to 37,285 by the end of 1923 against 169,064 in 1900. The amount of the drug sold decreased from ¥6 millions in 1921 to ¥5 millions in 1924.

Salt.—The present system was started in 1899 to encourage the industry which had degenerated as the result of Japan's policy of free manufacture. The total area of salt-fields is now over 2,343 "ko" with the output for 1924 amounting to 202,656,000 "kin."

Camphor.—This monopoly was instituted in 1899 to protect the industry from decline due to reckless felling of the trees and deterioration of quality. Under government control the manu-

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facture of camphor and camphor oil were allowed to 23 licensees until 1919, when they were unified into the Formosan Camphor Mf'g Co. established in the same year for the purpose. Remaking of the chemical is undertaken by both government and licensed manufacturers.

The demand for camphor was formerly insignificant as its use was confined for making merely insecticide, antiseptic, drugs and, in India, for incense. But owing to the rapid development of celluloid industry in Europe and America the world's consumption swelled from 5 million "kin" at the time of the inception of the monopoly, to 12 millions recently. The greater part of the quantity is supplied by the Island. In view of the gradual decrease of camphor woods the work of afforestation has been carried on since 1900 and at the end of 1923 the total planted area covered 31,963 "cho." The output and sale for the past few years are as follows:—

	Output (1,000 "kin")			Sale by Gov't (Yen 1,000)	
Year	Camphor	Cam. oil	Total	Camphor	Cam. oil
1922	1,247	5,870	6,016	7,371	1,828
1923	2,428	10,509	10,788	10,799	2,425
1924	1,966	3,992	5,988	8,280	2,556

Tobacco.—The monopoly was established in 1905 and though the climate is highly favorable for its growth, the output is still insufficient. It cannot even meet the demand in the island, so that the balance comes from Japan proper and from China.

The species cultivated in the island at present is the Chinese, the yellow and the cigar tobacco. The total amount of crop as collected by the government in 1924 was 2,144,264 "kin," valued at ¥589,810.

TRADE

	Trade with Japan Proper (Yen 1,000)				Trade with Foreign Countries (Yen 1,000)				
	Commodities		Specie & bullion			Commodities		Specie & bullion	
Year	Exports	Imports	Exp.	Imp.	Year	Exports	Imports	Exp.	Imp.
1921	...128,897	93,521	852	—	1921 ...	23,542	40,433	—	391
1922	...127,301	82,173	670	500	1922 ...	30,563	36,922	—	—
1923	...169,442	71,018	416	150	1923 ...	29,152	39,111	—	—
1924	...211,098	86,573	131	282	1924 ...	42,575	46,424	—	—
1925	...215,248	129,906	—	420	1925 ...	47,965	56,489	—	—

Chief Exports (¥1,000)

Year	Tea	Fruit	Sugar	Camphor	Flax, hemp & jute	Coal
1922	9,507	152	2,749	4,418	406	5,719
1923	10,007	499	2,230	3,305	364	5,695
1924	10,309	11,816	127,216	7,526	—	8,059
1925	11,702	—	111,807	5,786	—	7,444

Chief Imports (¥1,000)

Year	Opium	Petroleum	Tobacco-leaf	Beans and pease	Straw matting	Iron manufactures
1922	1,669	1,374	862	2,907	1,659	127
1923	1,520	1,359	400	2,578	1,880	726
1924	—	—	—	2,572	—	4,896
1925	2,816	—	—	3,324	—	2,274

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Distribution of Exports (¥1,000)

Year	China	Hongkong	Dutch Indies	Great Britain	U.S.A.	Siam	Kwantung
1921 ..	9,178	4,569	3,065	205	3,331	629	258
1922 ..	10,299	4,323	3,294	1,033	7,691	1,003	621
1923 ..	10,525	4,171	3,189	840	6,596	1,191	712
1924 ..	22,154	5,766	3,540	1,168	5,257	1,398	861

Distribution of Imports (¥1,000)

Year	China	British India	Dutch Indies	Great Britain	U.S.A.	Australia	Kwantung
1921 ..	19,465	1,649	6,588	1,989	4,969	88	1,765
1922 ..	18,239	1,137	3,501	1,465	3,301	184	3,063
1923 ..	17,498	1,495	4,023	1,958	6,370	621	3,708
1924 ..	26,327	2,705	3,033	2,885	3,505	1,175	1,063

PUBLIC WORKS

When China was in possession of the island, it seemed to be the policy of her Government to keep the natives quietly at their homes, as it did nothing to encourage road-making. Any roads that were found in the island were built by wealthy individuals.

In the first 17 years of Japanese occupation, 6,500 miles of roads were constructed, chiefly at local expenses. Since 1912, 240 miles of the most important ones have been reconstructed by the Government; and 1,800 miles more are being likewise improved.

The rivers of Taiwan are all torrential in their nature, bringing down an immense amount of detritus at every flood. The investigation for improvement was commenced in 1912; and the construction work has been going on since 1917. The money already spent for the work reaches a large sum.

The lack of good natural harbors in the island has made the construction of artificial ones a necessity. Keelung was the first one put in hand. The works there consisted of providing an anchorage with a depth of 30 ft. at low water, quay walls 6,000 ft. in length and breakwaters for sheltering the anchorage, the whole at a cost of ¥22,000,000. These works are now rapidly approaching completion. Takao, the nearest port to China, had its works commenced in 1908, consisting in the construction of breakwaters 3,040 ft. in length, and 4,386 ft. of quay walls; further dredging of 440 acres of mooring ground to a depth of 30 ft. at low water. These works which are to cost ¥25,240,000 are now nearly completed.

The tropical climate of the island making the supply of potable water a necessity, waterworks were started immediately after the occupation. Those for the cities of Taihoku, Keelung, Taichu, Kagi, Takao and 14 other smaller towns have already been completed at a total cost of ¥5,400,000, the greater part of which was borne by the Government.

The extensive cultivation of rice and sugar canes makes irrigation a work of utmost importance in Taiwan. The construction of main canals for the purpose undertaken by the Government was commenced in 1908, and is expected to be completed in 1933 at an estimated cost of ¥30,000,000. Other minor works of the kind are being carried out by individuals.

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COMMUNICATION AND RAILWAYS

The complete system of post and telegraph service is in force, while two cables connect the island with Japan proper.

Railways.—The work of constructing the trunk line from Keelung to Takao (274 m.) by prolonging the ill-constructed Keelung-Shinchiku section (63 m.) laid by the Chinese Government, was begun in 1899, and completed in the spring of 1908. The construction of Tamsui (13.7 m.) and Hozan (20.4 m.) branch lines, hotels along the lines, etc. has also been completed. At the end of 1913 the Ako line (main 5.8 m., deflection 3.1 m.) was completed at the cost of ₹2,300,000, and the fertile plain of Ako was made easily accessible. The Taito railway, on the Pacific coast of the island, has been under construction at an estimate of ₹4,260,000. It runs from Kwarenko to Hinan, of which about 55 m. are now open to traffic. The total mileage open to traffic in Mar. 1925 was 550.2.

Besides the Government railways there are 1,307.4 miles of private railways laid by sugar companies, of which 993.3 m. are for the exclusive use of the respective sugar plantations.

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CHAPTER XXXIX

KARAFUTO (SAGHALIEN)

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The southern half of Karafuto below 50° which Japan acquired by the Treaty of Portsmouth lies within 141° 51′ and 144° 55′ E. longitude and extends to 45° 54′ N. lat. The whole district covers an area of about 13,254 sq. m. The eastern coast is washed by the Sea of Okhotsk while on the west the island faces Siberia across the narrow strait called Mamiya Strait or Gulf of Tartary. The southern extremity is forked into two arms which embrace the Bay of Aniwa, and is separated from the northern tip of Hokkaido by the Soya Strait only 23.7 miles across. The native inhabitants consist of various tribes, as Ainus (1,325), Gilyaks (81), Orotchones (245), and Tungues (6). These are gradually dwindling in number. The rest of the population consists of Japanese (149,281), Koreans (1,369), Chinese (244), and Russians (96). The chief towns are Toyohara (Capital, pop. 12,073), Otomari (18,763), Maoka (12,895), Honto (7,101), and Tomarii (8,335). The census taken on Oct. 1, '25, puts the number of households in the territory at 39,168 and the population at 203,504, composed of 122,202 males and 81,302 females, the population recording an increase of 97,605 or 92.2% over the previous returns. The average annual temperature records about 38° F. at Maoka and 29° at Shikka. The minimum falls in January to 40° F. below freezing point while the maximum rises as high as 91° in August.

Finance

The revenue and expenditure of the Administration for the last two years are as follows (¥1,000):—

	1924–25 (Actual)	1925–26 (Estimate)
Revenue:		
Ordinary Revenue	10,441	9,197
Taxes	1,570	1,562
State undertakings and property....	7,906	6,468
Revenue stamps and others.....	204	225
Receipts from Tobacco Monopoly...	652	836
Miscellaneous	108	105
Extraordinary Revenue	8,917	8,650
Sale of State property.....	544	326
Forestry	4,786	6,000
Miscellaneous	2	2
Receipts from Public Loan.....	—	—
Grants from national treasury.....	1,000	600
Surplus from previous year.....	2,168	22
Borrowings for State undertakings..	416	1,700
Grand total	19,358	17,846

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	1924–25 (Actual)	1925–26 (Estimate)
Expenditure:		
Ordinary Expenditure	7,957	8,375
Karafuto Shrine	13	13
Karafuto Office	1,159	1,249
Education	877	1,185
Police	358	407
Government undertakings	4,247	3,908
Other expenses	156	132
Transferred to sinking fund	1,145	1,301

	1924–25 (Actual)	1925–26 (Estimate)
Reserves	—	180
Extraordinary Expenditure	19,279	17,846
State undertakings	2,416	2,613
Engineering damage	568	700
Deforestation	3,574	2,882
Special undertakings	4,718	3,256
Others	46	20
Grand total	19,279	17,846

Japanese Immigrants

In April, 1919, it was gazetted that a small sum of money will be granted to those immigrants who settle down within 6 months of their coming over to the island. Land to be leased to the settlers covers 134,378 "cho."

The number of peasant settlers from Japan proper numbered 2,949 in 1922; 9,340 in 1923; and 9,218 in 1924. Immigrants from Hokkaido headed the list, amounting to 4,798 in 1924.

Sanitation, Education, Religion

The government keeps under its direct management 3 medical offices with 17 physicians, and besides there are 135 public and 105 private practitioners.

At the end of March, 1925, primary schools numbered 156 besides 6 for native children, having altogether 22,104 attendants. There were also a middle school (with an attendance of 551), 2 girls' high schools (attendance aggregating 506) and 2 kindergartens (with 146 pupils).

Shinto shrines and Buddhist temples at the same date numbered 63 and 26 respectively, while Shinto, Buddhist and Christian missionaries were posted at 89 places. All these had 28,188 adherents, consisting of 9,677 Shintoists, 18,324 Buddhists and 187 Christians.

Fishery

Fishery is the oldest industry and by far the most important resource in Karafuto. The principal fish caught are herring, trout, salmon and cod. The right for fishing them is granted under three kinds of licence, the special, ordinary and drift-net fishing. The first is limited to bodies of fishermen on specific grounds, while the second is permitted only to those living in Karafuto. The last-named was formerly issued by public tender, but now it is restricted to certain persons.

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Herring is chiefly exported as fertilizer, while the others are manufactured as food articles. Crabs are tinned and find market in England and America. Laminaria is also worth mentioning.

The value of marine products in the last few years is as follows (¥1,000):—

Year	Stationary fishing	Other modes of fishing	Total
1922	3,850	8,552	12,403
1923	2,779	10,482	13.262
1924	3,098	9,822	12,920

Farming and Stock-breeding

It has been ascertained that of the plains existing in the southern half more than 430,000 "cho" (1 cho=about 2.45 acres) are available for tillage and pasturage. The settlers are cultivating the land deserted by the Russians, and are allowed about 5 acres per family. In 1924 these settlers numbered 9,218 out of the total agricultural population of 37,813. The area under cultivation amounted to 12,710 "cho." Oats, rye, various kinds of tubers and vegetables, legumins, and also fibre plants such as flax and hemp are grown in the island, the total agricultural products amounting to ¥3,153,267 in 1924. Farmers are also engaged in stock breeding. A few years ago fox-farming was started.

Forests

Various kinds of pine-trees abound and form dense primeval forests at several places. They make splendid timber, though lack of convenient transportation is a serious obstacle. The trees have frequently been consumed by forest fires, that lasted even three consecutive years before they went out.

In 1924 there was 1,991,000 "cho" of forest land consisting of 1,792,000 "cho" of conifers with 537,600,000 "koku" of timber, 199,000 "cho" of broad-leaved species estimated to yield about 19,900,000 "koku." The conifers are "todomatsu" (Abies sachalinensis), "ezomatsu" (Picea ajanensis) and larch; white birch (willows and alders) predominate among the deciduous trees. For pulp and match-sticks the Karafuto forests are expected to acquire great importance. The authorities have an idea to start turpentine extraction.

In the year ended March 1924 the revenue from forests was: timber ¥3,503,496; firewood ¥70,048; other by-products ¥3,143.

Four pulp mills exist in the island, these being Karafuto Kogyo, Karafuto Shiryo, Nippon Kagaku Shiryo and Karafuto Sangyo.

Minerals

The strata in the island are generally of Tertiary formations and hold rich veins of coal, the seams measuring as thick as 50 ft. at some places. The quality resembles Yubari coal of Hokkaido. The output for 1923 was 167,304 tons and for 1924 199,385 tons. Then alluvial gold and iron pyrite are also found. In 1917 rich oilbeds were discovered on the western coast, and they are now being worked in paying quantities.

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Railway

The light railway 26.2 m., that was laid between Odomari (Poroantomali) and Toyohara (Vladimirofka) on war account in 1906 has been transferred to the island authorities. The main line at present extends 57.5 m. from Odomari to Sakayehama, with a branch line from Konuma to the Kawakami Colliery, 13.5 m., while the western coast line from Honto to Noda measures 58.4 m. The total mileage amounts to 129.4, besides a goods line measuring 9.3 miles. The gauge is narrow.

In winter the trains make three or four hundred runnings a month, and in summer five hundred. The traffic results are shown below in 1,000:—

Year ended March	Train Mileage	Passengers carried	Goods hauled (ton)	Working revenue Yen	Working expenses Yen	Profit Yen
1923	365	1,003	413	1,153	1,669	*536
1924	384	1,182	525	1,900	2,024	*536
1925	452	1,293	509	1,751	2,726	*975

N.B.—* Loss.

Public Works

"Roads" connecting important points in the island, badly built as they were, were in existence at the time the island was ceded to Japan. It has been the work of the new occupant to improve these roads on the one hand and lay out new ones on the other. At the end of 1924 there were 565 miles of roads averaging 18 ft. in width, and 38 miles of streets.

There are no large rivers in the island calling for extensive works for flood control. The primeval state of the forest has thus far conserved the natural regimen of the streams so well that the damages caused by inundations have been comparatively small.

Drainage of the low lands is found to be necessary for bringing them under cultivation. Up to the end of 1924 drains totalling 229 miles in length were laid out by the Government, and 233 miles of smaller ones by individuals with Government aids.

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CHAPTER XL

SOUTH MANCHURIA & THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS

A. SOUTH MANCHURIA

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The lease of South Manchuria lapsed to Japan by the Portsmouth Treaty concluded in 1905. The original term was to expire in 1923 but was extended till 1997 by the Sino-Japanese Treaty on May 25th, 1915.

Kwantung Province forms the southern part of Liaotung Peninsula, extending between 121° 4′ and 122° 34′ E. longitude and 38° 43′ and 39° 33′ N. latitude. The area covers, including the 40 islands adjacent to the peninsula, 1,336,861 square miles.

By the Imperial Ordinance issued on April 12, '19, a wholesale change was effected in the organization of the Kwantung Government-General (Totoku-fu), which has become a civil government and is called the Kwantung Office (Kwanto-cho). A civilian governor has superseded the Governor-General who was a General. The Governor-Gen. has under his jurisdiction, the Province as well as the South Manchuria Railway. He may issue punitive ordinances inflicting penalties of not more than one year imprisonment and fine of not more than ¥200. The Government Office consists of the Governor's Secretariat, Civil Administration and Foreign Affairs Departments. The chief military officer is the Commander of the Kwantung garrison.

Dairen, a Free Port

As notified on Aug. 22, 1906, by the Government to the Foreign Diplomatic Representatives in Tokyo, the port of Dairen (or Dalny) was opened as a free port on Sept. 1, 1906. Foreign merchantmen are therefore free to engage in navigation and trade between Dairen and Japanese open ports, and they may also proceed direct from any foreign port to Dairen. The city is built wholly in Western style in accordance with the plan first laid by Russia. The houses are of brick and stone, and no frame building is permitted within the city limit. The systems of water-supply and sewerage are complete and not equalled by any in the Orient.

POPULATION

The population of Kwantung Province is, exclusive of Japanese garrisons stationed in the peninsula, as follows:—

		Male	Female	Total
1924	Japanese	45,630	41,685	87,313
	Chinese	369,568	268,565	638,133
	Foreigners	232	175	407
	Total	415,430	310,423	725,853

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Besides, the inhabitants in the railway zone made the following record at the end of 1924:—

Japanese	88,283
Chinese	162,316
Foreigners	1,320
Total	251,919

Principal Cities at the end of 1924

	Japanese	Chinese	Foreigners	Total
Port Arthur	10,210	105,843	11	116,064
Dairen	50,513	101,817	303	152,433
Kinchou	984	95,838	1	96,823
Shahokou	15,414	45,514	29	60,957

FINANCE

Revenue and Expenditure for 1924-25 and 1925-26

(in ¥1,000)

	1924–25 (Actual)	1925–26 (Estimate)
Ordinary Revenue:		
Taxes	3,578	3,341
Public undertakings and State property	5,982	5,796
Revenue stamps	412	432
Other receipts	295	328
Total	10,367	9,793
Extraordinary:		
Sale of State property	589	422
Surplus of previous year transferred	3,496	941
National Treasury grant	4,000	3,000
Proceeds from Public loans	—	—
Total incl. others	8,350	4,075
Grand total	18,717	13,868
Ordinary Expenditure:		
Gov.-General's Office	1,598	1,403
Law-courts and Prisons	472	465
Police	3,475	3,700
Education	1,780	1,849
Communication expenses	4,037	4,084
Harbor office	142	151
Hospital	407	113
Total incl. others	12,108	12,225
Extraordinary:		
Undertaking expenses	2,916	1,533
Land Adjustment	7	8
Total incl. others	3,129	1,616
Grand total	15,288	13,868

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FOREIGN TRADE

Volume as Classified by Countries

(in 1,000 Taëls)

		1925		1924	
		Export to	Import from	Export to	Import from
Japan	Chosen	1,210	517	933	920
	Proper	81,700	48,903	68,480	41,919
China		56,107	38,038	20,718	33,806
Hongkong, India & South Seas		7,267	5,111	4,866	2,194
Others		22,081	21,934	19,313	32,286
Total		168,365	114,503	114,310	111,125

EDUCATION

The Administration Office maintains Primary schools and some higher organs of education, i.e. Technical College, Normal School, Middle Schools and Girls' High Schools in Port Arthur, Dairen, etc. The South Manchuria Railway also keeps a number of Primary and Higher Schools in the Railway zone, including the South Manchuria Medical College and the S. M. Technical School at Mukden. Dairen and Port Arthur are each provided with a Middle and a Girls' High School. Besides, there are a good many private schools of elementary grade, technical schools and girls' schools, and supplementary schools run by both Japanese and Chinese.

The principal institutions make the following record for 1924:—

	No.	Teachers	Pupils
Kindergartens	35	85	2,250
Primary schools	51	657	21,357
Primary schools for Chinese	119	448	17,861
Middle schools	8	140	2,587
Girls' High schools	7	132	2,595
Commercial and Technical schools	7	122	1,817
Normal school	1	38	191
South Manchuria Med. College	1	71	392
South Manchuria Technical School	1	46	317
Port Arthur Technical College	1	68	311

THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY

The railway was ceded by Russia to Japan on Sept. 5th, 1905, and was renamed the South Manchuria Railway by the Japanese Government which issued regulations for converting it into a semi-private concern. The general meeting for organization was held on Sept. 10th-14th, 1906 and the draft of the company contract was passed. On April 1, 1907 the Field Railway Office formally transferred the railways and all belongings to the company.

The Company Contract and Exploitation

The original capital of ¥200 millions were divided into two million name shares of ¥100 each, one half of the capital being represented by the Manchuria Railway and accessories and the

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coal mines at Fushun and Yentai belonging to the Japanese Government, which therefore owned 1,000,000 shares. The remaining shares were offered to Japanese and Chinese subjects, and the entire sum has been called in. The Government guaranteed profit of 6 per cent. on the paid up capital for 15 years, and refrained from claiming dividend on its shares when it did not come up to 6%. In 1913 the Co. obtained approval of the Government to distribute a dividend of 7%, and in following years one of not more than 10%. In the latter half of 1920 the capital was increased to ¥440 millions (380 p.u.) of which the home government took up ¥120 millions by accepting the liability of the Co.'s debentures issued to that amount in England. The Co. is now paying a dividend of 4.3% on the Government shares for ¥117,156,000.

Co's. Enterprises.—Besides railway business the Company is engaged in harbor, colliery, gas, electricity, hotels, etc. The latest is the iron foundry enterprise for utilizing the rich iron mines at Anshantien.

Railway.—The railway system is made up as follows:—The main line from Dairen to Changchun (437.6 m.), Port Arthur branch line (31.6), Yinkow branch (13.9), Fushun branch (32), Mukden-Antung line (161.7), 694.8 m. in all. They are all of standard gauge. The main and Mukden-Antung lines form part of the international through traffic service.

Shipping.—A regular service was first run between Dairen and Shanghai (via Tsingtao), under the direct management of the Co., but on July 1, 1922, the operation was entrusted to the Dairen Steamship Company which is financially backed by the Company.

Harbor.—At Dairen the harbor works partly started by the Russians have been carried out on a most extensive scale. Break-waters totalling 13,121 ft. in length shelter an area of 900 acres. Quay walls more than 13,796 ft. in length have been built and an extension is now being added. Transit sheds, warehouses and belt lines make the terminal facilities as complete as could be desired.

Coal Mines.—The colliery work of Fushun and Yentai forms one of the most important undertakings. The output at these two reached 5,642,464 tons for the year ended Mar., 1925.

The Fushun Colliery, situated about 22 miles east of Mukden, as the crow flies, runs for about 12 miles parallel to the river Hun, and contains deposit of 80 to 420 ft. in thickness, an average of about 130 ft. The pits are in full operation, with the total output of 15,000 tons a day. The quality too is excellent, being of strong caloric power and containing very little sulphur.

The Yentai Coal Fields exist north-east of Liaoyang and can be reached in an hour by rail from the Yentai station. The seams number 16, of which 4 are workable, i.e. first seam of five ft. second of 4 to 6 ft., third of 3 to 8 ft. and fourth of 5 ft. The coal is soft and pulverizable and emits but little smoke. The daily output, according to the latest report, reach about 300 tons.

The production for last few years and equipments are as follows:—

Year ended March	Output, tons	
	Fushun	Yentai
1923	3,858,629	63,098
1924	4,929,585	99,976
1925	5,538,614	103,850

Equipment (March 31, 1926)	Fushun	Yentai
Engines	120	5
Winches	153	6
Pumps	136	18

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Oil Shale Deposit.—The Company owns a large oil shale deposit situated about 26 miles from Mukden and covering an area of 24 square miles. There the coal seam is 130 ft. thick and is covered by a layer of oil shale 400 ft. thick. The coal is low grade but is expected to yield about 15 gallons of oil to the ton. The Company has on foot a program of developing the shale and coal bonanza at the estimated cost of ¥20 millions extending over a period of 5 years. This program is believed to supply half a million tons of oil yearly which is enough to meet the annual consumption of the Japanese Navy.

Electric and Gas Business.—The former have power stations at Dairen (11,000 k.w.), Mukden (14,000 k.w.), Changchun (3,000 k.w.), and lastly at Antung (45,000 k.w.), supplying current for both lighting and motor force: at Dairen and Fushun electric trams are also run. Gas industry which the company carried on at Dairen and other cities was made an independent enterprise under the title of South Manchuria Gas Company.

Hotel Business.—The Company has its own hotels all bearing the title of "Yamato Hotel," located at Dairen, Hoshigaura (suburbs of Dairen), Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun; the hotels serve for lodging as well as for entertainments.

The Railway Zone and Management.—The total area of land belonging to the Company amounts to 68,443,246 "tsubo." Excepting the area used by the Company and the Kwantung Government, the whole is open for rent at the rate of ½ to ten "sen" per "tsubo" per month for building lots, and 1 to 3 "sen" for farming land. By May 1919 over 16,853,000 were under lease contract. In the railway zone the Company maintains 14 hospitals, 26 primary schools, 11 Chinese (common) schools, 23 continuation business schools, 10 girls' practical schools, one medical college at Mukden, and a technical school and a teacher's training institute at Dairen, etc. Besides these, the Company keeps a polytechnic laboratory, 2 agricultural experiment stations and 13 farms with the object of encouraging industry. It undertakes 17 water-supply works.

The Administrative System.—The Government reserves the right of appointing members of the administrative body. The term of the President and the Vice-President is 5 years, that of Directors is four years (selected by the Government from among shareholders holding at least 500 shares). Auditors are elected for three years at the general meeting of shareholders.

Board of Directors.—President, B. Yasuhiro; Vice-Pres., K. Ohira; Dirs., K. Okura, M. Ando, K. Irie, S. Mori, M. Umeno, T. Oka.

Business Report for 1925-26 year (¥1,000)

	Receipts	Expenses		Receipts	Expenses
Rly Service	97,395	38,801	Local undertakings	4,531	15,938
Harbor and Wharf	9,656	9,023	Miscellaneous	1,812	—
Mining	68,453	61,986	Interest	8,914	—
Iron Works	3,987	7,707	Debt charge	—	17,096
Electric Works	5,731	4,341	Total incl. others	201,598	166,733
Hotels	1,118	1,333	Profit	34,865	—

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Principal Assets and Liabilities (¥1,000)

(March 31st, 1926)

Assets			
Unpaid capital	42,844	Materials in stock	13,273
Rly lines	220,789	Deposits in banks	22,365
Rly shops	12,012	Loans	66,873
Ships	4,388	Securities	27,980
Harbor and wharf	46,684	Total incl. others	844,074
Mines	128,402	**Liabilities**	
Iron works	45,311	Cap. p.u.	380,000
Electric plants	20,239	Reserves	14,618
Hotels	2,787	Special reserves	58,400
Local equipments	70,451	Debentures	248,752
Miscellaneous buildings	47,663	Sinking fund	49,000
Products	3,776	Profit for the year	34,365
		Total incl. others	844,074

KIRIN-CHANGCHUN RAILWAY

From Changchun, the northern limit of the South Manchuria Railway, to Kirin, distance 79 m., a railway was completed on Oct. 16th, 1921, in accordance with the treaty between Japan and China concluded in April 1907. The line was laid at a cost of ¥4,500,000 borne in equal shares by the two countries and under the superintendence of Japanese engineers. The Japanese share of ¥2,250,000 was met by the South Manchuria Railway and is repayable by China within 25 years from the date of opening. Twelve stations exist along the line, the journey taking 6 hrs.

GARRISON AND THE RAILWAY GUARDS

One Division is stationed as garrison at Liaoyang. The garrison service will be taken up in turn by the Divisions at home, the term being two years. The Division to which the duty of garrison is assigned is to proceed to the seat of garrison in October of the year and the Division which has served the term is to return home in November.

In conformity with the provisions of the Portsmouth Treaty of Peace, Japan has stationed 16 independent battalions of guards along the line, each composed of 21 officers and 617 rank and file. The battalions were organized with time-expired non-commissioned officers and men up to 1916 when they were displaced by those in active service. The distribution of garrisons is as follows:

Liaoyang, Div. and Brigade headquarters, one Reg. and one battalion; one Reg. at Tiehling; Brigade headquarters and one Reg. at Liutiao; one Reg. at Port Arthur; one Reg. of cavalry at Haicheng. During the 1923 session of the Diet it was stated by the Minister of War that the railway guards were to be withdrawn within three years.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

The farming products in the Leased Territory are not worth mentioning. Along the railway zone, the districts north of the Antung Line are more fertile than the rest of the provinces.

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Principal Crops

Year	Maize	Kaoliang	Soya bean	Millet	Wheat	Ground nut
1922	272,310	85,395	48,084	58,559	5,809	109,596
1923	326,889	92,609	51,834	69,433	6,232	188,855
1924	566,897	200,941	61,947	131,103	8,534	508,770

N.B.—Figures for 1922 and '23 are in Chinese "koku." 1 Chinese "koku"=1.7 Japanese "koku."

Soya Beans.—The fame of Soya beans has spread over the world since 1906 when the Mitsui Bussan first shipped a trial consignment to England. The yield of beans in Manchuria amounts to about 28,000,000 "koku" (4,000,000 tons) including all species and the output of bean-cakes about 60,000,000 pieces valued at ¥110,000,000. In the Leased Territory and the railway zone alone bean cakes and oil were produced to the amount of 38,289,174 pieces and 177,127,093 "kin" respectively valued at ¥70,884,888 and 32,989,610 in 1924, the bulk going to Europe, Japan and China through Dairen and Newchuang (Yinkow).

Favored by rich natural resources and abundant fuel and cheap labor, the industry in the Leased Territory and the railway zone has made a rapid expansion. Bean oil making and flour milling are principal industries, followed by iron foundry, paper, soap, glass and bricks. Recent statistics regarding workshops and their production are given below:—

Workshops

1924	No. of workshops	Employees: Jap. 1,000	Employees: Chin. 1,000	Capital Yen 1,000
Leased Territory	389	759	4,726	80,123
Railway zone	245	618	3,577	107,778
Total incl. others.....	658	1,398	8,758	192,937
Total for 1923.....	633	1,292	7,257	200,827
Total for 1922.....	637	1,291	8,379	226,778

Principal Manufactures (in 1,000)*

Year	Flour: Bags	Flour: Yen	Iron: Tons	Iron: Yen	Bricks: Pieces	Bricks: Yen	Cement: Barrels	Cement: Yen
1922	2,659	8,057	60	7,872	90,152	1,367	244	1,329
1923	3,835	10,503	72	3,793	89,850	1,589	336	1,940
1924	1,959	8,133	81	4,323	102,335	1,599	650	3,806

* For bean oil and cakes see above.

B. THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS

Japan acquired through the Treaty of Peace the mandatory right over the former German South Sea Islands north of the Equator. The archipelago had been occupied by a Japanese squadron in the beginning of the World War. It consists of three groups of Mariana, Marshall, and Caroline, covering altogether an area of 960 square miles with 49,576 natives. Of about 1,458 islets forming the groups those that are comparatively larger make the following record:—

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	Area (km)	Popul.	Long. E.	Lat. N.
Mariana				
Saipan	185	6,468	145°40′	15°5′
Tinian	130	129	„	„
Rota	114	547	145°13′	14°
Pagan	32	74	„	„
Caroline				
Ponape	347	5,191	158°10′	6°45′
Yap	207	5,156	137°58′	9°25′
Trak	132	8,591	151°22′	6°57′
Kusaie	110	877	162°58′	5°15′
Parao	450	3,158	143°10′	6°50′
Marshall				
Yaluit	90	1,860	169°42′	5°48′

Climate, Natives, Religion, etc.

The climate is comparatively mild for the latitude owing to the monsoon and showers. Both in Mariana and Caroline groups the temperature stands throughout the year between 26° and 27°C. In Yaluit, the largest in the Marshall group, the average annual temperature is 27°19′C. the minimum and maximum being 21° and 36°9′ respectively. The natives are mostly Micronesians mixed with other Polynesian races in various degrees. They are indolent and easy-going, and subsist on natural production. They have no religion of native origin. Christianity entered the field far back in the Spanish days. During the German rule Protestant (American) and Catholic missions were at work but so far their influence seems to have been superficial.

Japanese Administration

The Military Government was established in 1914 and Civil Administration in June 1918, the latter superseding the other in 1922. For the benefit of native children common schools have been opened at Saipan, Kusaie, Ponape, Yap, Trak, Parao and others. Since 1915 a number of chiefs and other important personages in the groups have been brought over to Japan for sight-seeing. The seat of the Government was removed from Trak to Parao in 1921.

Japanese Industry, Trade, etc.

At present about 5,550 Japanese are at work exploiting the native resources. Principal items are phosphorus ores (chiefly in Carolines) worth ¥1½ millions and coconuts (chiefly in the Marshall) ¥1 million. Besides, copra yields about 8,000 tons valued at over ¥1 million. Flour, rice, meat, piece goods, building materials, machines, etc., are the chief imports, totalling in 1924 about ¥2,513,334 against ¥3,535,459 of exports. Fishery is carried on only in a primitive manner, but the prospect of the marine industry is said to be bright. The Mariana group produces sugar canes amounting to 58 mil. "kin" and sugar 2 millions.

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CHAPTER XLI

THE PROGRESS OF RECONSTRUCTION

General Remarks

As mentioned in the two previous editions, principal items of the reconstruction work for Tokyo are the construction of roads, bridges and canals and readjustment of building-lots. There are also the construction of public markets and parks and various utility undertakings such as waterworks, sewage works, gas and electric light, etc. The share of the State in this stupendous program consists of the reconstruction or construction of main roads, laying out of major parks, construction or repair of canals together with readjustment of part of building land. The work allotted to the Municipal and local government with State subsidies is equally enormous in extent and expense. The reconstruction budget stands as follows:—

Expenses borne by State.....	¥342,192,800
State subsidy for Fire Zone Buildings.....	20,000,000
Expenses borne by Local Government	357,683,379

Of the last mentioned amount of ¥357,683,379, the State subsidy of ¥128,080,917 is included, so that the actual amount to be borne by the local government balances at ¥229,602,462.

The reconstruction work as originally planned was intended for completion in five years, i.e. from 1923 to 1928 inclusive. The progress having been seriously retarded from various causes, as briefly described later, the Municipality of Tokyo has decided to postpone the program by one year, and to effect completion in the fiscal year 1929, this involving an additional outlay of ¥19,000,000 to the Municipal Treasury.

On the other hand, the Municipality of Yokohama has appropriated ¥4,000,000 to increase the municipal expenditure for the reconstruction work of that city in the fiscal year 1928. The additional appropriation is due to meet the expenses necessary for the removal of buildings. To meet the similar requirement, the Treasury has also decided to provide ¥16,000,000 for the Municipality of Tokyo, and ¥3,000,000 for Yokohama for the fiscal year 1927. The proposed appropriation was approved by the Diet in the 52nd Session.

Adjustment of Building Lots

One of the most serious causes that hamper the work of adjusting the building lots in the devastated area of Tokyo totalling 9 million tsubo is the fact that the landowners number 11,200 as against the leaseholders exceeding 100,000, that the law in force enacted years before the earthquake operates unfavorably against the landowners, and that before order could

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be restored a large number of shrewd people arbitrarily set up their own shacks in unoccupied lots. What especially complicates the situation is that the leaseholders when asked to evacuate make exhorbitant demands, so that the landowners are in despair how to dispose of their own property. This is especially the case in such business districts as Nihombashi-ward or Kyobashi-ward where the market price of superficies commands higher price than the land itself. In those places the owner's share in the sum realized from the sale of the land is less than that of the leaseholder who claims, for instance, ¥1800-2000 out of the ¥3000 procured per tsubo. This peculiar condition is seriously affecting the interest of landowners and bankers who have made advances on land, and has occasioned substantial fall of the price of building lots in Tokyo. The other trouble between owners and leaseholders chiefly originates from the owners' refusal to allow the latter to erect on the lease massive houses for which law recognises much longer superficies than was implied in the original contract mostly concluded before the disaster. This attitude of the owners has deterred the leaseholders to build permanent houses as specified for the fire zone. To minimize the trouble the Government at last enacted a special law in March 1927 with the object of settling it by non-contentious procedure and on the advice of lease committees of the respective fire zones. The compulsory removal of grave-yards to suburbs decided upon long before the earthquake having become a matter of greater urgency since the tragic incident also impedes the progress of reconstruction as proper sites for removal are not easy to find.

PROGRESS OF LAND READJUSTMENT (Dec. 31st, 1926)

1. Arrangement of Exchange Lots

Tokyo	Sections where exchange lots have been arranged		Total area after replotting		
Undertaken by	Wholly	Partially	Estimated Tsubo	Decided Tsubo	Rate of progress
State	15	—	1,205,104	1,205,104	100.0%
City	29	22	4,841,166	3,892,376	83.1
Total	44	22	6,046,270	5,097,480	84.3
Yokohama					
State	6	—	322,394	322,394	100.0
City	7	—	343,029	343,029	100.0
Total	13	0	665,423	665,423	100.0

2. Area of Exchange Lots

Tokyo	Sections where areas of exchange lots were decided		Total area after replotting		
Undertaken by	Wholly	Partially	Estimated	Decided	Rate of progress
State	9	6	1,205,104	943,052	78.3%
City	13	36	4,841,166	2,634,874	54.4
Total	22	42	6,046,270	3,577,926	59.2
Yokohama					
State	4	2	322,394	223,938	69.5
City	2	5	343,092	195,032	55.9
Total	6	7	665,423	418,970	62.4

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3. Removal of Buildings

Tokyo Undertaken by	Sections where orders were all issued	No. of bldgs. to be removed	No. of bldgs. ordered to be removed	Percent. to total No.	No. removed by Dec. 31, 1926
State	7	41,563	24,766	59.6	14,546
City	2	160,198	43,637	27.2	12,695
Total	9	201,761	68,403	33.4	27,241
Yokohama					
State	2	9,832	6,479	65.9	2,428
City	3	7,789	4,328	55.4	1,244
Total	5	17,621	10,807	61.3	3,672
Grand total	12	219,382	79,210	36.1	30,913

ROADS

1. Main Thoroughfares (as State undertaking)

(Dec. 31st, 1926)

	No. of roads	Total length metres	Percent. surveyed	Percent. planned	Percent. taken up	Percent. completed
Tokyo	52	118,886	100	62	28	23
Yokohama ...	13	30,372	100	64	14	8

2. Auxiliary Roads (as Municipal undertaking)

(Dec. 31st, 1926)

	No. of roads	Total Length metres	Completed metres	Under work metres	Work being prepared metres	Being planned metres
Tokyo	122	139,284	18,993	13,269	9,644	7,516

	No. of roads	Total Length metres	Percent. surveyed	Percent. planned	Percent. taken up	Rate of progress
Yokohama	10	12,295	100	100	54	54

3. Highways (as Local Government undertaking)

(Dec. 31st, 1926)

Tokyo Prefecture

Kinds of Roads	Total length metres	Breadth metres	Rate of progress
No. 1	10,254	22	95
No. 4	1,860	22-23	10
No. 7	1,290	22	30
No. 9	3,000	23	90
1st Class B-8	1,818	22	50
" " C-9	1,163	"	70
" " C-10	1,045	"	—
" " C-13	1,090	"	100
" " C-15	1,090	"	90
" " C-17	1,836	"	10
" " C-20	455	"	100
2nd Class A-10	1,436	"	10
" " A-12	1,436	"	—
Kanagawa Prefecture			
No. 1	7,235	22	100

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BRIDGES

Undertaken by the State (Dec. 31st, 1926)

	Total number	Completed	Under work	Work being prepared	Not yet taken up
Tokyo	118	24	32	34	28
Yokohama	40	7	14	8	11

Undertaken by the Cities (Dec. 31st, 1926)

	Total number	Completed		Under work		Work being prepared	
		No.	Percent.	No.	Percent.	No.	Percent.
Tokyo	308	32	10.3	15	4.8	51	16.5
Yokohama	89	13	14.6	13	14.6	3	3.3
Total	397	45	11.3	28	7.0	54	13.6

Undertaken by Local Government (Dec. 31st, 1926)

Bridge	Total length metres	Breadth metres	Rate of progress
Rokugo Bashi	444	22	100%
Senju-Shin-Hashi	455	„	100
Senju Ohashi	109	„	90

CANALS (Dec. 31st, 1926)

Tokyo	Number	Total length metres	Percent. surveyed	Percent. planned	Percent. progress	Percent. completed
Improved or excavated	12	15,425	100	42.2	34.8	25.7
Reclaimed	1	374	100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yokohama						
Improved	2	4,780	100	89.0	52.4	50.8

PARKS (Dec. 31st, 1926)

Tokyo	Total area Tsubo	Area expropriated Tsubo	Percent. of work progressed
Hamacho Park	11,000	11,000	100%
Kinshi „	17,000	17,000	100
Sumida... „	39,000	37,830	97
Total	67,000	65,830	92
Yokohama			
Nogeyama Park	25,000	25,000	100%
Yamashita „	22,000	20,011	95
Kanagawa „	4,000	—	—
Total	51,000	45,011	88
Grand total	118,000	110,841	94

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INDOOR AND SURFACE EQUIPMENT AND UNDERGROUND MAINS OF GAS, WATER, ELECTRICITY AND SEWAGE

(Jan. 31st, 1927)

TOKYO

1. In Connection with Land Readjustment Work

a. Readjustment of Underground Mains

Under control of	Progress Percent.
Metropolitan Police Board	9.33
Communications Dept.	14.13
Common conduits	31.70
City Waterworks Bureau.	11.80
City Electric Bureau (tramway)	5.30
City Electric Bureau (electric light)	13.84
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	15.23
Tokyo Gas Co.	5.44
City Sewage Section	3.30
Imperial Guards Division, and other Gov't Offices.	0.54
Others	2.15
Total	10.44

b. Readjustment of Indoor Equipment (electric and telephone wires and gas and water pipes)

Under control of	Progress Percent.
Communications Dept.	9.77
City Waterworks Bureau.	14.20
City Electric Bureau (electric light)	1.13
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	6.33
Tokyo Gas Co.	14.69
Total	11.11

2. In Connection with Road Construction

Regarding roads to be newly paved, the mains and other structures have been readjusted on 113 roads with a total length of 238,223 metres.

3. In Connection with Bridge Construction

Mains have been temporarily removed for Danjo Bashi and 31 other bridges, and have been newly laid across Kanda Bashi and 26 other bridges.

YOKOHAMA

1. In Connection with Land Readjustment Work

a. Readjustment of Underground Mains

Under control of	Progress Percent.
Kanagawa Prefecture	0.06
Communications Dept.	—
City Waterworks Bureau.	3.81
City Electric Bureau (tramway)	—
City Gas Bureau	5.22
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	6.40
Others	—
Total	2.65

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b. Readjustment of Indoor Equipment

Under control of	Progress Percent.	Under control of	Progress Percent.
Communications Dept. ..	25.80	Tokyo Electric Light Co..	10.53
City Waterworks Bureau.	14.24	Total	13.25
City Gas Bureau	12.41		

2. In Connection with Bridge Construction

Mains have been temporarily removed for Miyako Bashi and 7 other bridges, and newly laid across Hiraoka Bashi and 5 other bridges.

Reconstruction Expenses as Actually Defrayed up to Nov. 10th, 1925 (¥1,000)

Expenses borne by the State

		1923	1924	1925	Total*	per cent to total
TOKYO						
Roads	Est.	4,446	63,790	64,648	257,458	
	Act.	3,148	38,122	32,476	73,745	28.6
Canals	Est.	377	6,040	5,940	28,570	
	Act.	—	1,533	1,472	2,995	10.5
Parks	Est.	282	3,853	3,752	11,900	
	Act.	—	4,122	1,402	5,525	46.4
Land readjustment..	Est.	600	4,272	3,193	8,750	
	Act.	232	706	1,836	2,774	31.7
Total	Est.	5,706	77,955	77,955	306,678	
	Act.	3,380	44,474	37,186	88,740	25.9
YOKOHAMA						
Roads	Est.	365	7,254	7,278	25,382	
	Act.	29	707	1,877	2,612	10.3
Canals	Est.	58	966	955	5,612	
	Act.	—	166	301	467	8.3
Parks	Est.	9	162	158	1,959	
	Act.	—	—	396	396	20.3
Land readjustment..	Est.	154	1,269	931	2,561	
	Act.	22	116	82	222	8.7
Total	Est.	586	9,651	9,322	35,514	
	Act.	51	991	2,658	3,700	10.4
Grand total	Est.	5,706	77,955	77,533	306,678	
	Act.	3,380	44,474	37,186	88,740	25.9

Subventions to Buildings in Fire Zones

Total	Est.....	—	2,000	4,000	20,000
	Act.....	—	—	6	6

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Expenses Borne by Local Governments

		1923	1924	1925	Total*	per cent to total
Tokyo Municipality	Est.	8,189	71,470	67,789	277,943	
	Act.	996	24,689	14,451	40,136	14.4
Yokohama Municipality	Est.	221	13,579	13,393	56,589	
	Act.	—	1,720	6,988	8,708	15.3
Tokyo Prefecture	Est.	2,135	1,888	5,081	20,926	
	Act.	1,662	3,740	2,636	8,036	38.4
Kanagawa Prefecture	Est.	310	1,518	500	3,218	
	Act.	153	899	558	1,610	48.5
Aggregate total	Est.	17,147	178,012	178,618	720,869	
	Act.	6,242	76,513	64,484	147,230	20.4

N. B.—* include allotments for 1926, 1927 and 1928.

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SUPPLEMENT

THE POPULATION PROBLEM

By MR. S. SHIGA,
Professor at Waseda University

The population problem in Japan has lately begun to arrest the serious attention of economists and general thinkers both at home and abroad. As shown in another part of the Supplement the Kenseikai Cabinet has adopted as a plank of its platform the dual problem of food-supply and population.

GROWTH OF POPULATION

The statistical survey of the movement of births and stillbirths for the last twelve or thirteen years ending 1925 shows that on the whole the two run parallel except in 1914 and '18, when they made inverse showing, due in the former year to the comparatively exact reports of births in view of the enforcement of the revised Law of Personal Register in the same year, and in the latter to the prevalence of malignant influenza and increased rate of stillbirths or infant mortality. The movement is shown in the following table.

The "dynamic" statistics prepared on Sept. 1, 1926, by the Government Statistical Bureau have shown that the growth of population in Japan Proper in 1925 broke all past records as detailed below:—

	Marriages	Divorces	Births	Stillbirths	Deaths	Excess of births
1925	521,438	51,687	2,086,091	124,403	1,210,706	875,385
1924	513,130	51,770	1,998,520	125,839	1,254,946	743,574
Increase (+) or decrease (—)	(+)8,308	(—)83	(+)87,571	(—)1,436	(—)44,240	(+)131,811

Per thousand rate of the foregoing data is tabulated below in %:—

1925	8.73	0.87	34.92	2.08	20.27	14.65
1924	8.68	0.88	33.79	2.13	21.22	12.57
Increase (+) or decrease (—)	(+)0.05	(—)0.01	(+)1.13	(—)0.05	(—)0.95	(+)2.08

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The excess of births amounting to 14.65‰ per 1000 in 1925 is only equalled approximately during the last 12 years by 13.80‰ for 1913. Supposing the growth is maintained at the striking rate of 1925 Japan Proper will have by the spring of 1962, i.e. in about 35 years, a population of no less than 100,000,000. A clearer vision of this contingency will be obtained when the second decennial census is taken in 1930.

	Stillbirths per 1000 inhabitants	Increase (+) or decrease (—) against previous year	Births per 1000 inhabitants	Increase (+) or decrease (—) against previous year
1913	2.79	—	33.21	—
1914	2.72	(—) 0.07	33.19	(+) 0.42
1916	2.53	(—) 0.07	32.68	(—) 0.87
1918	2.56	(+) 0.06	32.19	(—) 0.15
1920	2.57	(+) 0.21	36.19	(+) 4.57
1921	2.44	(—) 0.13	35.05	(—) 1.14
1922	2.29	(—) 0.15	34.16	(—) 0.89
1923	2.29	—	34.94	(+) 0.78
1924	2.13	(—) 0.16	33.79	(—) 1.15
1925	2.06	(—) 0.05	34.92	(+) 1.13

As is generally known the rate of infant mortality is still abnormally high in Japan as compared with that in advanced Western countries, but it is worthy of note that this serious defect in the national economic scheme is gradually improving, as the following figures will show:

Infant mortality per 1000 births

1912.....	154	1919.....	171
1913.....	152	1920.....	166
1914.....	159	1921.....	168
1915.....	160	1922.....	166
1916.....	170	1923.....	163
1917.....	173	1924.....	156
1918.....	189		

The excessive rate in 1918 is accounted for by the wide spread of influenza.

Growth of Population before the Meiji Era and After

Historians of Japan, both native and foreign, are interested to

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and a marked contrast in the growth before the Meiji era of 1868 and that after it, the former being singularly stationary and the latter showing rapid multiplication. The population during the Tokugawa Shogunate remained stationary at presumably 30,000,000, according to fairly reliable data, derived from the anti-Christian certificates issued by the Buddhist temples in Japan (at that time Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu) to all the common people living in their respective parishes. According to Murdoch's History of Japan these people were returned in 1732 at 26,912,816. The feudal barons, who numbered over 200 in those days, their retainers and menials are estimated at between two and three millions. It may not be far wide of the mark therefore to conclude that for over a century and a quarter Japan, practically isolated from the rest of the world and solely depending upon her own limited resources, maintained a population of 30 millions. This seems then to have been the saturation point in the movement of Japanese population. The question that naturally arises is, how this stationary state could have been maintained and how the marginal excess was kept down.

Malthus supposes that famine, pestilence, earthquakes and other calamities must have been sufficiently destructive to check an excess beyond the "normal" limit, while other thinkers are of opinion that the malnutrition of an excess beyond the productive capacity of the land and the resulting abnormal infantile mortality must exert a far more baneful effect on the growth of population.

The foregoing explanation, however, does not appear to us quite satisfactory to account for the strange phenomenon of population that continued stationary for so long in the last stage of the feudal régime in Japan. A more reasonable solution must, we think, be sought in the iron social rules then prevailing which enforced primogeniture at the expense of the later born, and in the seclusion policy strictly enforced by many of the 200 feudal princes in their dominions. This unique social and political system, coupled with the absence of a supply of foreign foodstuffs and the defective facilities of communication at home compelled both individual families and daimiates to regard with a jealous eye any addition of hungry mouths to be fed. In the

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family and the domain. It was an open secret in those days, therefore, that abortion and baby-farming could be practised with impunity, of course in the middle and lower classes which form the bulk of the population in any country. Even among the proud retainers of the Tokugawa Shogunate the all-powerful eldest-son custom evidently exerted a deterrent effect on the natural course of multiplication, for the younger sons of the petty retainers, unable to establish themselves, often lapsed, out of despair, into degeneracy, and became a by-word for bullyism and profligacy. Mr. G. C. Allen's article "The Population Problem in Japan" in the June Number (1926) of "Economica," issued by the London School of Economics and Political Science, seems to us somewhat superficial when he writes that prestige attached to numerous progeny in the patriarchal society obtaining during the Tokugawa period. Far from being numerous, the progeny suffered artificial check so far as regards the mass, and the rapid growth that is now drawing such wide attention may be said practically to date from the Meiji era and from the enactment of the Criminal Code sternly forbidding abortion. In our humble opinion Mr. Allen seems to have failed to grasp the whole truth when he concludes that religion, social custom and political expediency are all on the side of a larger population in Japan. Our own explanation is that the removal of the iron shackles of restriction has restored the course of natural propagation.

Restored Normal Growth

There must be several other factors to account for the rapid increase of population since the extinction of feudalism a little over half a century ago, and we have perhaps given undue prominence in this respect to the radical change that has come over the customs of the common people subsequent to the memorable Restoration of Meiji, as the point seems to have been overlooked too often by economists when writing about the population problem of Japan. It should be remembered that prior to that period the limited area of Japan Proper exclusive of Hokkaido had, as mentioned before, over 200 petty daimiates, and these strove, so far as circumstances allowed, to be self-sufficient as to supply

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of foodstuffs and other resources of existence, and that some of them even jealously guarded the border to bar the entrance of people from other domains. It must have been a matter of grave consequence indeed for a small fief of limited resources, as for an individual family of scanty means, when the number of inhabitants should increase beyond what could be maintained with decency.

Be the real causes what they may, the fact is incontroversible that Japan has been out-distancing most advanced countries in the West so far as regards the rate of multiplication of her population, as briefly explained in the Chapter on Population, so that she seems to have reached the stage that requires adoption of suitable measures for keeping the growth within proper bounds.

Proposed Measures to Meet the Excessive Growth

These, as hinted before, are chiefly larger home production of staple foodstuffs, practically rice; expansion of manufacturing industry and foreign trade. Emigration and birth-control may be laid under contribution to play some minor part in relieving the congestion.

Increased Production of Rice:—As things stand at present the scheme for production of more rice occupies the foremost place in the eyes of Government and publicists as the most feasible measure for solving the congestion problem. The idea that Japan must be self-contained at least in food-supply seems to be specially acceptable to the whole nation, while the fact that Japan has in her outlying territories of Korea and Formosa an available basis to work out that idea adds to its popularity.

The national tradition centuries old as regards farming still retains a powerful hold on the imagination of the people, so that the majority of landed—farmers consider the change of life from farm to factory as degeneration, however unavoidable it may be for their younger sons or brothers.

As shown in the chapter on the Food Problem, the Government has published the result of its careful researches for increasing the rice production inclusive of the Korean and For-

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mosan supply. Briefly stated the Government contemplates increase of the output by expansion of tillage area, improvement of productive capacity of land through irrigation and other mechanical devices, and by improving the seed. Supposing that this ambitious aspiration is realized in thirty years, as the Government hopes, Japan Proper alone will gain an additional output of 28,000,000 koku while the Korean production will increase 8,200,000 koku. In other words, the output in Japan Proper will have grown then to 84,800,000 koku against the anticipated increase of population to 86,000,000. This swollen population will require at the average rate of consumption per capita of 1.2 koku a year a supply of 103,300,000 koku. There will then be shortage of 18,000,000, but as we may probably get 12,000,000 koku from Korea and 5,000,000 koku from Formosa, the deficit will thus be reduced 1,400,000 koku.

Korea and Formosa and Their Supply to Homeland

It seems as if nature had designed Korea and Formosa to supplement Japan in the general scheme of food-supply, as the question is understood. The part played by the two territories will not only be as regards quantity but in quality also. Leaving out here the quantitative side, the other requires some explanation.

It is an interesting fact that the Formosans and, in a lesser degree, the Koreans prefer rice that is less glutinous than that generally eaten by the Japanese, and the two territories, under Government encouragement, are learning to grow the glutinous variety that sells dearer, and to consume the Rangoon or similar rice which is cheaper and suits the taste of the inhabitants. The cultivation of the Japan variety of rice in place of the less productive indigenous variety has grown so active in Formosa, where two crops are raised in a year, that there is danger of the area under sugar cane being encroached upon.

Foreshore Reclamation

In this connection Mr. H. Shimomura, of the Tokyo Asahi, writes a highly suggestive article in the January number of the

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Bunka Seikatsu (Culture Life) published in Tokyo. Briefly stated he suggests that Japan, besides opening wild land, should also follow the example of Holland and try to reclaim the surface now under water, such as ponds, lagoons and shallow foreshores. If the great Dutch project of draining the Zuider Zee can be effected in thirty years beginning in 1925, which the experienced Dutch engineers give out as their program with confidence, there can be no technical difficulty, he thinks, of reclaiming at least one half of Tokyo Bay. Then there is plenty of shoal land along the Pacific coast of the Main island which has been proved by our geologists to be slowly rising. It is true too that such projects of reclaiming submerged area are even now not wanting in Japan. The Kojima New Plantation created by the Fujita Firm of Osaka some twenty years ago in Okayama Prefecture is a notable example, while quite recently the Yasuda and Asano firms have organized a similar undertaking on an extensive scale with the capital of 100 million yen, intending to reclaim a number of foreshores in Japan Proper, Korea and even the estuary of Shanghai.

It should be remembered that the increased production scheme is of recent origin in Japan, dating only from 1918, the year of Rice Riot, when, it is said, the Government had to buy, it is said, foreign rice at the exorbitant price of ¥100 per koku. The problem of national feeding, therefore is still in its preliminary stage in Japan, and it seems premature to speak of the outlook in such an alarming tone as some thinkers are inclined to do. The fact that there is a big deficit in the supply of home grown rice is in one sense a satisfactory sign, as it chiefly signifies the elevation of the standard of the common people who can now afford to discard their millet and similar inferior foodstuffs in favor of more palatable though costly home-grown rice. If the Korean and Formosan farmers can be made to grow more and more this special variety of rice, as they are doing, it would not be very difficult to procure whatever shortage there may be from Indo-China.

Industrialization

Phenomenal as has been the progress achieved by modern

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Japan in the various fields of industrial activity, as a factor for relieving congestion of population it plays as yet a comparatively insignificant part in the general scheme of the population problem. Japan Proper, for instance, with a population of over 60 millions, gives employment to only 3 to 3½ million people in factories, or roughly 5% or 6, as against 25% for England which has 10 million factory workers out of the total population of 40 millions, and 20% for the United States with 20 million factory workers out of the total 100 millions. Mr. Ginjiro Fujiwara, President of the Oji Paper Mill, is reported to be of opinion that if properly developed industrialized Japan can be expected to give work to 10 million more people. He admits that Japan is rather scantily favored in natural resources, but at the same time possesses in the nearby regions, in particular China and the South Seas, sufficient supply of raw materials which she can reship in finished form. Those districts are therefore ideal customers of Japan both as regards raw materials and finished goods. Mr. Fujiwara thinks that the only serious drawback handicapping the progress of Japanese industry is low efficiency of labor mainly attributable to defective knowledge, skill and exertion. He is of opinion that the defect being artificial and not inherent, is surmountable, so that on the whole he is disinclined to be pessimistic as to the future of our industry. Increased output of manufactures demands their larger shipment to foreign market and greater consumption at home, and this point is well reflected in the customs returns and the chamber of commerces' reports. Industrialization, it need hardly be said, operates in two different ways, to wit, encouragement of export trade and checking of import trade, and the industrial progress, even when it may fail to raise the foreign trade to proper level, will at least prove a beneficial factor towards the solution of the over-population problem by furnishing work to a large section of the people who would otherwise be left unemployed.

Viewed in that light the following figures quoted from a late number of the Tokyo Keizai (Oriental Economist) are significant, showing how, for all the loud cries of business depression recently heard in our economic circles various important industries have effected creditable progress.

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	1926	1933	1929	1913
Cotton yarns (in 1,000 bales)....	2,608	2,171	1,817	1,520
Cotton fabrics (100,000 yds.)...	1,167.6	914.2	701.1	316.7
Paper (100,000 lb.).....	1,039.8	729.4	773	274.8
Arrival of raw silk (100 bales)..	660.2	460.6	366.7	351.7
Soda (1,000 lb.).....	51,762	42,746	20,950	9,535
Bleaching powder (do).....	72,650	64,973	54,529	22,949

N.B.—Figures for cotton fabrics for 1926 cover Jan.-Nov. period.

Over-population and Peace of the Pacific

In the Feb. 11th issue of the "Japan Times" appeared an article by Marquis Komura, of the Foreign Office, to refute Mr. R. O. Matheson's "The Story of the Soul of Japan" that was printed in "Liberty" for June 26, 1926, in which the former "Chicago Tribune's" correspondent in Tokyo argued that the increasing population in Japan is a menace to the peace of the Pacific. The trend of the Marquis' article may be gathered from the passages quoted here.

"Japan does not look to emigration to solve her population problem, but to a further industrialization of the country, so that this increase in the number of people in Japan will become not a reason for war but a means whereby international trade will be increased and the hope for a continued peace strengthened.....

Japan's population is certainly crowded in the industrial centres, but it is wrong to suppose that the country is teeming with an enormous surplus population. A trip through the northern districts will show anyone that they are very sparsely inhabited and there is still much space for people to live in. It is an undeniable fact that in many places land is left uncultivated simply for want of labor. The importation of foreign cereals, therefore, does not necessarily mean that Japan's population has already grown to so great an extent that the productive capacity of her land is not equal to support it. If foreign observers think that the rapid increase of population in this country will ultimately lead to war, we should say they are gravely in the wrong. At least, such an assumption is absolutely inapplicable in the case of our neighbors and the general peace of the world.....

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It is as plain as day that war is no remedy for over-population and no solution for an economic difficulty. Today, the proper work of Japanese statesmen is to find a way to feed the increasing population in a manner perfectly consistent with the welfare of our neighbors and the general peace of the world.....

In discussing the future of Japan, the idea of "From Over-population to War" must be banished....."

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FOOD SUPPLY IN JAPAN

By MR. KAI IRIYE,

Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

I. Introduction

Rice has been the principal foodstuff of the Japanese people since the dawn of their history and still remains their staff of life. Naturally then the question of rice supply forms the keystone in the national economy of Japan.

A good or bad crop, and the rise or fall in price have always had far-reaching influence on the life of the people, but in old times, unlike today, the primitive means of communication confined the problem of rice supply to small localities of the country, or, at the most, to a few provinces. In those days, therefore, in case of a poor crop, serious consequences followed, causing the inhabitants in the districts affected, untold suffering and privation.

The English economist, Mr. Gregory King, once formulated a law of the relations between harvest and price. According to this authority, if the crop of a given year is less by 10% than the normal crop, the price will rise by 30%, while in case of the crop being better by 10% than the normal year, the fall in price will be 20%. The above formula may not apply to the economic conditions of today without some reservations, but there is certainly some degree of truth in it.

Apart from the causes just mentioned which are most important in determining the fluctuations of prices, there are other factors that affect direct or indirect the complicated economic system of the present day. One of these factors is the extent of the circulation of currency in this country.

Reliable statistics show that the greatest stringency of the money market is usually felt during the period between the end of November and February in the following year. This is the period when rice comes into the market from producing centres. If it happens that the money market is tight during this period,

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the rising tendency of the price of rice even when caused by a poor crop can be arrested to a certain degree, because business operations in rural districts will not be carried on smoothly. With heavy arrivals of rice from the rural districts, there will be urgent call for cash money. And if money is scarce, small holders of rice in the country will try to liquidate their stock even at a loss. Unscrupulous merchants will not be slow to take undue advantage of this situation, and prices will decline.

On the other hand, if money is plentiful in the country, no one will be in a hurry to liquidate his holding and in consequence prices will tend to go up.

Thus, it will be seen that the conditions of the money market greatly contributes to the fluctuation of prices. So long as rice is the main foodstuff for the whole population of Japan, the violent movements in its price will form a constant menace to the stability of the life of the people. Under the present conditions, it may be utopian to endeavour to keep any fixed price for rice, but none the less it is of the greatest importance for the welfare of the people that the fluctuations of prices should be kept within the narrowest limit. For that purpose, there is no better way than to maintain the equilibrium of demand and supply. In the following pages, I propose to discuss in detail the production and consumption of this cereal in Japan and finally to describe how the Government is tackling this serious problem of adequate supply.

II. The Production of Rice

The growth of the area under rice is seen from the following table.

1914.....	3,033,368 cho	1920.....	3,126,535 cho
1915.....	3,056,564 „	1921.....	3,134,894 „
1916.....	3,071,165 „	1922.....	3,140,766 „
1917.....	3,083,447 „	1923.....	3,145,561 „
1918.....	3,092,793 „	1924.....	3,142,514 „
1919.....	3,104,634 „	1925.....	3,157,765 „

Note:—One cho=2.45 acres.

Though the area of cultivation has been steadily increasing, the expansion is no more than 120,000 cho during the twelve

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years under review. As things stand it is almost impossible to expect any larger expansion in this direction in Japan Proper.

The output from these areas can be seen from the following table:—

1912.....	50,222,509 koku	1919.....	60,818,688 koku
1913.....	50,259,379 „	1920.....	63,208,540 „
1914.....	57,007,510 „	1921.....	55,180,468 „
1915.....	55,924,079 „	1922.....	60,693,851 „
1916.....	58,452,386 „	1923.....	55,444,089 „
1917.....	54,567,927 „	1924.....	57,170,413 „
1918.....	54,700,161 „	1925.....	59,702,542 „

Note:—One koku=4.96 bushels. One year for the basic calculation of the rice crop begins with November and ends with October in the following year.

Roughly speaking, the annual production of rice in Japan ranges between fifty million and sixty million koku, the extent of the crop depending of course upon the weather conditions and the degree of manuring.

In the present age, thanks to the wonderful progress of agricultural science such as the irrigation and the adjustment of cultivated areas, a total failure of crop in any year can be avoided to a great extent, and famine among the people is almost a thing of the past.

III. Consumption of Rice

The consumption of rice in Japan Proper will be found from the figures given hereunder:—

Year	Total Consumption	Consumption per Capita	Population
1914	51,329,682 koku	0.981 koku	52,320,477
1915	58,921,442 „	1.118 „	53,035,610
1916	58,225,976 „	1.078 „	53,719,446
1917	61,219,449 „	1.127 „	54,339,347
1918	62,741,476 „	1.144 „	54,845,476
1919	62,079,486 „	1.124 „	55,200,629
1920	62,316,285 „	1.118 „	55,721,267
1921	65,027,823 „	1.154 „	56,360,344
1922	62,854,492 „	1.102 „	57,046,249
1923	66,723,061 „	1.156 „	57,740,502
1924	65,784,262 „	1.126 „	58,443,204

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Note:—The above one year extends from November to October of the following year.

A comparison of the two tables of production and consumption will show at a glance that the latter is far in excess of the former, and that the annual shortage of production varies from five million to ten million koku. This shortage is usually covered by imported rice from our own colonies such as Chosen and Formosa, and also from other foreign countries.

Import Returns of Colonial & Foreign Rice to Japan

Year	Formosa	Chosen	Foreign Countries
1914	621,325 koku	1,040,932 koku	2,022,644 koku
1915	882,365 „	2,026,463 „	457,606 „
1916	686,530 „	1,168,570 „	309,159 „
1917	828,108 „	1,129,528 „	564,376 „
1918	1,125,535 „	1,879,011 „	4,647,168 „
1919	1,216,497 „	2,757,207 „	4,642,382 „
1920	731,739 „	1,893,732 „	471,083 „
1921	1,049,956 „	3,206,584 „	1,595,378 „
1922	740,012 „	2,960,732 „	3,043,912 „
1923	1,280,612 „	3,875,223 „	1,769,554 „
1924	1,860,871 „	4,673,007 „	3,267,870 „
*1925-26	1,420,755 „	4,684,220 „	1,508,943 „

N.B.—* Nov. 1925—July 1926.

The countries of origin of foreign rice are Saigon of French Indo-China, Rangoon of British India, and Siam.

IV. Production in Relation to Consumption

The growth of population in Japan has been ever growing with the corresponding expansion in the power of consumption of rice, this disproportion between the two making the problem of an adequate supply of foodstuff one of paramount importance to Japan.

The price of rice is, like that of other commodities, subject to the common economic law of demand and supply and also to the conditions of the general market.

The average market prices of rice since 1914 are given hereunder:—

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(The unit; per 1 koku of unhulled Japanese rice; quotations are average figures in yen on the principal rice market in Japan.)

1914.....	15.46	1920.....	43.46
1915.....	12.47	1921.....	30.35
1916.....	13.26	1922.....	34.45
1917.....	19.35	1923.....	31.64
1918.....	31.82	1924.....	34.79
1919.....	45.49		

The above figures show clearly the rapid advance in price from 1914 to 1918. The sudden rise in price in 1918 was partly due to the poor crop in that year, but it is also attributable to the inflation of the monetary market. This upward tendency continued until 1919 when one koku of rice was quoted at the monstrous price of ¥45, an advance largely due to the wartime boom, coupled with the bad harvest. With the return of peace conditions, prices have gradually settled down to the level of of ¥35 per koku.

V. Japan's Policy of Rice Supply

The problem of food supply has been one that has always commanded the most careful consideration of the statesmen in power in all ages. It may not be, in these circumstances, altogether out of place to study how this problem has been tackled by the successive authorities in times past.

In the days when the communications with countries abroad were not fully developed and Japan was merely an isolated island in the Pacific, there was scarcely any import of foodstuffs from foreign countries. Therefore, when the weather was not seasonable at the time of harvest, famine followed, of which we have tragic stories in the long annals of the country. Unfortunately at the beginning of September, Japan is subject every year to visit of serious typhoons and a heavy downpour of rain, resulting in serious damage to the rice crop.

How to prevent the privation and hunger caused by bad crops was always a thorny question for the statesmen of the day. Remedies were not many in those days when there was no communication with the outside world. The only method was

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to hoard the surplus of a year of good harvest against a year of emergency.

During the Tokugawa Shogunate

For that purpose, rice granaries were built in many places in the country. In the Tokugawa Shogunate days, taxes from the people and salaries for the samurai were always paid in terms of rice. It became all the more necessary for the Government of the time to keep a large quantity of rice in stock, and hence granaries were established in Tokyo at many suitable places. In a year of bad crop, the government stock of rice was released for sale at modest prices, thus preventing the diminution of the stock of rice in the market. Cornering of rice and shipment to other parts of the country were strictly prohibited, while a limitation was placed on the amount of saké brewed, in order to lessen the demand for rice.

On the other hand, in a year of good harvest, the Government themselves bought up a large stock of rice in order to prevent undue fall in prices. Holding of rice by the general public was much encouraged, while shipment of rice from the producing centres to the central markets was banned to a great extent.

Policy of the Restored Imperial Government

With the Meiji Restoration, the policies of the Government in relation to rice supply underwent some changes, because rice was discarded as the means of payment of salaries to the samurai and also as the means of payment for taxes.

The policies adopted directly or indirectly by various Administrations of the country during the forty-five years of Meiji era were many and varied, but they can be summed up in a few words—viz.—the first and foremost policy was to control demand and supply of rice, while the other was measures taken in directions other than the above mentioned policy. But both aimed at the adjustment of the price of rice.

The policy of the adjustment of the price of rice at the beginning of Meiji was confined to the Government's efforts to maintain prices. For that purpose, the export of rice and other cereals was encouraged by the Government, and in these circum-

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stances there was hardly any import of rice until 1890. In that year, however, the price of rice soared to a very high level owing to the bad crop of the previous year, and the question of price became a subject of a very serious nature for the people at large and also for the Government of the time. After careful deliberation, the authorities concerned took the drastic measure of importing by themselves some 330,000 koku of foreign rice. It had a desirable effect upon the price of rice, for not only was the rising tendency checked, but an appreciable decline was witnessed almost at once. Perhaps, this Government measure of importing foreign rice at the time of rising market in Japan operated with the greatest measure of success during the Meiji era.

Other adjustment measures included an embargo on the export of rice and wheat, or the encouragement of export in case of necessity and the prohibition of transport of any large quantity of rice from one place to another in a year of bad crop. Cornering of rice was often prohibited, while the quantity of saké brewed was carefully regulated. At times, the date of payment of land tax was postponed or moved upwards according to the condition of the crop. Again, the Government intervened in the business of the rice exchange, sales of rice on time being prohibited or making the deliveries of foreign rice compulsory as a substitute for domestic rice.

During the Taisho Period (1912-'27)

With the advent of the era of Taisho in 1912 the fluctuations of prices of rice were more violent than ever before. For the first two years of the era, the price per koku was over ¥20, but from the 3rd year down to the fifth year, it fell as low as ¥11 and even under. The following three years saw an enormous rise and rice riots took place in different parts of the country. A declining tendency, however, set in in the latter half of the 9th year (1920) culminating in a panic towards the end of that year.

This state of affairs came to an end for a while in the Autumn of 1921 in consequence of the failure of the crop and the market prices settled down more or less with an upward tendency.

In order to adjust these violent fluctuations, the Government

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adopted all kinds of measures such as the control of foreign rice, the revision of the customs tariff, the substitution of foreign, Formosan, and Korean rice for domestic rice on the rice exchange, the introduction of a law directed against undue profiteering, the wholesale purchase of domestic rice and the postponement of the final date for payment of taxes on rice fields.

The most serious depression was witnessed in the agricultural community in 1920 due to the extraordinary fall in the price of rice. There was a widespread public cry that the Government should intervene and adjust the prices of rice in order to relieve the panic-stricken farmers, and the Government at last appointed a commission to inquire into the state of finance and economy of the country and to find means whereby the farmers could be assisted to a certain extent.

The Rice Law

On the strength of this commission's recommendation, a law was enacted on the 4th of April 1921 in relation to the adjustment of demand and supply of rice. This law is now generally known as the Rice Law. On the 7th of May in the same year, a bureau was newly established in the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce known as the Foodstuffs Bureau, which has since been changed into the Bureau of Agricultural Affairs in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry upon the new organisation of the latter ministerial department.

It is now this bureau which is responsible for shaping the national policy in regard to rice supply. Since the enforcement of the Rice Law, the fluctuations of the price of rice have become less pronounced, the quotations settling down in the neighbourhood of ¥35 to ¥42 per koku.

Notwithstanding the apparent quietness in the market price of rice in recent years, a country like Japan—where the growth of the population is so rapid, while the expansion of the tillable land for rice is almost checked by the limited area of her territory—can not look forward to much greater production than at present. True, something like an adequate supply may be provided for the next generation by the further extension of rice lands in Chosen and Formosa, but the supply in the distant

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future remains a question that demands the most careful consideration of all who love the country.

Proposed Government Measures for Solving the Question of Food Supply

Considering the question of food supply in Japan as one of the most pressing problems that demand the serious attention of the State, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is reported to to have elaborated, after prolonged research, what is styled the "thirty years' scheme of food supply," the gist being as follows:

In reviewing the statistics for the past five years of the principal food materials in Japan—namely rice and wheat as staples and barley and rye as subsidiaries—it is found that whereas the average yearly consumption of rice is 65,490,000 koku, the annual output has averaged 58,340,000 koku, leaving a deficit of 7,150,000. This shortage has been covered partly by the import of Chosen and Formosan rice and partly by that of foreign rice. Japan now depends on foreign supply to the extent of 2,880,000 koku a year with every prospect of further increase in future.

For wheat and flour the average annual output is 5½ mil. koku against the consumption of a little under 10 mil. koku, a shortage of 5,000,000. It is only in barley and rye that demand and supply are nearly balanced, so that in Japan the question of self-sufficiency of food is practically centred around rice and wheat.

Now if things are left to take their own course, thirty years hence the consumption of rice in Japan will probably be in the neighbourhood of 102,120,000 koku against a domestic production of anything below 74,690,000 koku. The greater part of the deficit will of course be covered by a further increase in the rice producing capacity of Korea and Formosa, but still, at a modest estimate, at least 10,420,000 koku will have to be imported from abroad.

In the case of wheat, the consumption and production will be somewhere round 29,000,000 koku and 13,780,000 koku respectively. The shortage of 15,220,000 koku will have to be made good with foreign produce.

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Taking the value of one koku of rice at ¥40, and that of one koku of wheat at ¥20, the total value of import of these foodstuffs thirty years hence will reach the astounding figure of ¥721,200,000.

That such an enormous efflux of specie from this country would have a deplorable effect upon the national economy can easily be imagined. In view of this grave contingency, an entirely new departure in the national policy of foodstuffs must be speedily adopted so as to set the national existence upon firm foundation. The following are some of the most important measures judged necessary for attaining that purpose.

Suggestions for Carrying into effect the Food Supply Policy

I. Expansion and Improvement of Arable Land.

In order to effect this important reform, the following measures are deemed of urgent importance:

a. The State to reclaim waste land.
b. To increase subsidies to private enterprise aiming at reclaiming waste land.
c. To improve arable land by a better irrigation and drainage system.

II. Improvement in Cultivation of Rice and Wheat.

To secure larger yield of rice and wheat, the following measures must be carried into effect.

a. Research organs to be perfected in order to effect scientific investigation for increased production of the staples.
b. Improved methods to be encouraged and knowledge of them diffused.

III. Regulation of prices of rice and wheat.

To keep the prices on reasonable levels the customs tariff and the Rice Law should be properly operated.

IV. Adjustment and coordination of administrative organs so as to bring the different sources of food production into proper relation.

V. Securing of food supply by establishing our political and economic position in Manchuria, Mongolia and Russian Eastern Asia, at the same time taking measures calculated

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to promote the development of our agricultural enterprises in those regions.

Measures now in Effect as regards Food Supply

The Government has been pursuing for years past various measures deemed necessary for promoting the policy of self-sufficiency of food-supply. These are categorically enumerated below for purposes of reference.

1. Improvement and expansion of cultivated areas.
2. Arable area improvement by means of irrigation and drainage.
3. Arable area expansion by subsidizing reclamation, encouraging use of machines, etc.
4. Improvement of farm products.
5. Better control of fertilizers and researches relating to green manure, and utilization of the nitrogen in the air.
6. Reform and unification of cereal conditioning.
6. Improved method of drying and preserving cereals.
8. Improvement of agricultural tools and machines and the wider diffusion of the improved pattern.
9. Extermination and prevention of disease germs and noxious insects.

It is proposed that similar measures to those now in force should be adopted on a larger scale and as required by the changed circumstances.

Estimated Expenditure for Carrying out the Above-stated Measures

	Anunal ord. expenditure	Ord. exp. for 30 years	Extr. expenditure
A. Arable land improvement and expansion...	42,508,000	1,275,240,000	1,284,000
B. Agricultural improvement	12,887,700	386,632,000	2,224,600
Total	55,395,700	1,661,872,000	3,508,600
Total expenditure for 30 years.....			1,665,380,600

Supply and Demand of Rice

The situation of supply and demand of rice in Japan Proper

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is shown in the following table prepared by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry:—

Supply

	1922 (koku)	1923 (koku)	1924 (koku)	1925 (koku)	1926 (koku)
Reserve stock...	8,161,291	7,305,270	6,789,850	5,210,234	5,500,031
Output 55,180,468	60,693,851	55,444,089	57,170,413	59,703,784	
Foreign rice....	3,791,107	1,620,309	3,327,505	5,136,396	2,141,731
Korean rice	3,136,017	3,453,018	4,547,570	4,428,392	5,213,279
Formosan rice .	740,618	1,131,905	1,658,207	2,522,130	2,174,927
Re-imports	1,439	4,213	976	1,514	—

Demand

	1922 (koku)	1923 (koku)	1924 (koku)	1925 (koku)	1926 (koku)
Consumption ..62,871,025	66,724,356	65,800,094	67,060,265	68,227,092	
Export	47,868	35,277	25,061	88,760	46,997
Shipped to Korea	159,403	87,783	368,837	747,125	132,961
Shipped to Formosa	260,347	60,227	104,882	649,745	27,561
Shipped to Saghalien ...	141,140	224,132	224,827	280,203	285,938
Re-imports	225,923	286,941	34,262	142,956	45,433
Carried to next year	7,305,270	6,789,850	5,210,234	5,500,031	5,967,771
Consumption per head	1.000	1.153	1.122	1.124	1.133
Population 57,132,725	57,883,273	58,643,681	59,414,078	60,194,596	

Supply and Demand of Wheat and Wheat Flour

Similar figures for wheat and wheat flour for the five years 1921 and 1925 inclusive, also based on the investigation of the same Department, are as follows:—

Supply

	1921 (koku)	1922 (koku)	1923 (koku)	1924 (koku)	1925 (koku)
Output	5,582,200	5,726,622	5,190,619	5,268,158	6,125,613
Import	5,168,152	2,898,846	5,714,458	3,103,907	5,610,858

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Demand

Consumption	10,538,903	8,315,206	10,342,369	7,525,688	10,195,423
Export	211,449	310,262	562,708	846,377	1,541,048
Consumption per head	0.186	0.145	0.178	0.127	0.171

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EMIGRATION

By MR. E. HORI,
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1. Brief History

Before the Restoration of Meiji (1868) Japanese subjects who settled in foreign lands were so few and far-between as hardly to deserve mention. Emigration in the real sense of the word may therefore be said to have begun in the Meiji Era, but only nominally, for in those early days the necessity of expansion overseas was not yet perceived by the people, nor was it encouraged by the Government, which seemed to be inclined rather to restrain the free emigration of the people, merely permitting passively the outflow of "emigrants under contract" to meet the demand in foreign countries. At first these emigrants were sent under the direct control of the Government, but later on the matter was entrusted to emigration agents subject, however, to the strict supervision of the authorities and strictly in accordance with the principle of "contract emigration."

The records of this kind of early emigration are insignificant. In 1868 only 48 laborers were sent to Hawaii by the Government, and it was only after the lapse of seventeen years, namely in 1885, that a second batch of 943 took passage to the Islands. They were sent under a contract between the Japanese government and Hawaiian planters, and were called "emigrants under government contract." They were not "free emigrants." In 1886 Japan and Hawaii concluded the Immigration Treaty and after that 26 parties of emigrants were sent to the latter country by the year 1894, when the matter was entrusted to private agents. Two years after the annexation of Hawaii by the United States in 1897, the Immigration Law of the latter was put in force in the Islands. This put a stop to immigration under contract and the Japanese Government discontinued the sending of emigrants for a time. In 1901, however, the people were allowed to proceed to the Islands as free emigrants, and for several years after

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large numbers of them went over to the territory.

Next to Hawaii, the United States proper saw Japanese immigrants settled from early days. They were what may be called "free emigrants," for most of them sailed over there for the purpose of prosecuting their studies, earning their living by labor, and consequently could not be regarded as regular emigrants. The term "emigrants under contract" is applicable strictly speaking, to the 165 who settled there between 1894 and 1898.

To review the growth of Japanese immigration in the United States, the number of Japanese settlers which amounted to only 148 in 1880 showed a gradual increase from about 1887 and reached over 2,000 in 1890, to swell to about 13,000 in 1897. It was in consequence of this increase that the presence of Japanese immigrants began to draw the attention of Americans, and meanwhile the rapid prosperity attained by the Pacific states after the war with Spain called for the inflow of more Japanese both from home and Hawaii. Thus during the seven years from 1901 to 1908 about 37,000 of them settled in the United States proper.

French New Caledonia comes next in the history of Japanese emigration. In 1892 a certain emigration company sent 600 laborers to the Island for the first time. Some years intervened before a second batch was sent, as the Japanese authorities restrained emigration to the Island, judging the first attempt unsatisfactory on account of the unfavorable laws and adverse economic conditions prevailing there. In 1900 the restriction was removed and in the four years of 1901, 1905, 1911 and 1913 a number of laborers were shipped by private agents as mine workers. After 1913 the emigration to the Island was entirely suspended as a result of the outbreak of the European War and the subsequent depreciation of French money.

Guadeloupe in the French West Indies is another place connected with the early history of Japanese emigration. In 1894 490 Japanese emigrated thither through a private agency to work in the sugar plantations in the Islands, but this was the only party of Japanese that settled in this French colony.

Between 1894 and 1907 about 5,600 Japanese sailed to Canada under contract, and there were also some Japanese laborers who settled in the British dominion as free immigrants not bound by

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contract.

Of the earliest emigrants to the other countries may be mentioned 35 to Mexico in 1897, 790 to Peru in 1899, 62 to British Oceania in 1905, 29 to the Philippines in 1903, all under contract.

The field of Japanese emigration has thus become much enlarged in scope year by year, but of all the foreign lands where Japanese find ample room for their activity the most promising is Brazil, where the first batch of 781 was sent in 1908 under contract. Large numbers of them followed every year, ranging from 7,000 in 1918 and 6,000 in 1918 to 800 in 1923. Up to the end of 1925, the Japanese who have emigrated to the country amount to 40,611 in all.

II. The Present Situation

In the following table are given the decennial returns of Japanese emigrants during the forty years ending 1925:—

1885	1,875	emigrants
1895	10,306	„
1905	11,814	„
1915	12,543	„
1925	10,696	„

The principal destinations of the emigrants in 1925 were as follows:—

Brazil	4,908	Philippines	1,635
Canada	979	Malaya	437
Australia	250		

The decennial returns show that the average number of Japanese workpeople going abroad to seek employment does not exceed 10,000 a year, or only one-seventieth of the yearly increment of population which amounts to 700,000. Compared with the exodus in 1924 of no less than 174,000 from England, 130,000 from Italy, 58,000 from Germany and so on, the Japanese emigration is a mere nothing, so that any idea of relieving the overpopulation trouble by emigration is perfectly preposterous, as things stand at present.

Prospects of the Emigration Movement:—Such is the numerical situation of Japanese emigration abroad, and it should be

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stated that except in the case of Brazil, explained below at some length, none of these foreign lands are any longer available for Japanese workers seeking employment. Not to speak of the United States and Canada whose doors are now strongly barred to their entry, the Philippines are practically closed to their activity, while the other South Sea regions, Central America, Siberia and of course China want capital from Japan and not labor. Peru is congested with Japanese laborers while Argentina has no room for alien penniless adventurers.

III. Brazil and Japanese Emigration

Japan's position in the vast economic scheme of Brazil is still negligible. The cultivated area owned by the Japanese emigrants in San Paulo is only 105,911 acres and comes 16th on the list of comparative acreage held by immigrants classified by nationality. It is significant too that the Japanese plantations average only 80 acres in size as against 5,360 for the English and 10,176 for the Americans.

The fact is that while the colonial enterprises of Italy and Germany, the most successful settlers in Brazil, have a history of about a century, the first systematic attempt Japan made in this direction was the creation in 1913 of the Brazil Colonial Co. with a subscribed capital of one million yen, Vis., then Baron, Shibusawa being the chief promoter. This is the antecedent of the present Kaigai Kogyo Kaisha, Ltd., which owns a plantation of 154,350 acres at Iguape along the river of the same name in San Paulo, though not yet completely opened. In it are settled 500 families with over 2,600 members who form the most important and largest Japanese settlement among some 50,000 Japanese now working in the Republic, its annual output being valued at ¥600,000. The other plantations formed of late years are the Shinano Plantation of 20,825 acres with 70 families settled, the Tottori Pla. of 73.500 acres and five families settled, the Kumamoto-ken Pla., 6,125 acres but no settlers as yet. These three are in Alliance. Then there are the Plantation at Parana of Mr. R. Yamashina and his friends, covering 61,250 acres, but as yet no settlers, and several others contemplated in different localities. Some individual plantations of older origin, such as

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Hirano and Kamizuka, are also making satisfactory development.

Japanese as Brazilian Immigrants:—As immigrants into Brazil the Japanese are highly reputed for intelligence, diligence, discipline and a good standard of education. They are quick to learn and are ready in an incredibly short time to take up any difficult post in a workshop or at a counter. In these respects they stand in marked contrast to immigrants from Italy or the Balkan States, but there is another side not quite to their credit. Their merits are their defects, for, probably because they are quick to learn, they generally dislike remaining long at one spot or serving the same fazenda. They like change so that their employers can never be sure of them. Then they are not much inclined to mingle with their alien neighbors and are too often disposed to keep to themselves and to form a colony of their compatriots; in short, lead an isolated existence, a practice which has been cited in North America as one serious objection to Japanese immigrants. Prof. K. Yamamoto, of the Aoyama Gakuin, who made a tour in South America last year, writes strongly against this non-assimilable tendency of the Japanese immigrants in the February Number of the Shokumin (The Colonial Review). "The practice of the Japanese immigrants of living in their own exclusive community as in the Shinano Fazenda or others is not to be recommended. Such a petty insular mode of existence will eventually recoil upon themselves and invite anti-Japanese agitation." The Foreign Minister in introducing in the Diet early in March this year an appropriation of ¥1,800,000 for aiding the Brazilian emigration enterprise also deprecated this peculiar practice.

Government Intervention in Brazilian Emigration:—The part which the Government has played in the movement was chiefly one of control and whatever financial help it extended was occasional and insignificant. It has now decided to adopt a more systematic policy of helping the emigration of a propertied class as also free emigrants. To help the former an Emigration Corporation proposed by certain members of the House of Representatives in the 1926-27 session is to be created under the Industrial Corporation Law, in order to give support to members of the Corporation intending to establish themselves in Brazil;

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either as independent farmers or landowners or free emigrants. The Government plan is first to establish at Kobe an Emigrants' Home for the benefit of those booked for Brazil and next to provide various necessary services there, educational, medical, banking, and so forth. Approved emigrants will be given a small sum to help their passage, and their number for 1927-28 is estimated at 7,000. To meet the expense the Government has set apart the above-mentioned sum of ¥1,800,000.

Future of Japanese Activity:—Though Brazil is at present the only foreign field of activity for Japanese emigrants there is little hope of their taking, for a generation or so, any perceptible part in the important work of exploiting the vast resources of the great Republic. Natural obstacles standing in the way are too great for it. Nor is the artificial factor that hampers this special enterprise of Japan less serious. The conditions required of the applicants by the Kaigai Kogyo Kaisha, Ltd., and the Home Office, both of which extend some help to the qualified emigrants, are too strict to allow their free departure. The primary requirement is that they should be a family group of farmers of at least three. In other words the emigrants allowed to go to Brazil are exactly those whom Japan can ill spare, for in Japan, as in most other countries, the undesirable tendency of one-sided distribution of inhabitants in rural and urban districts has already grown too marked, and this concentration of people in cities is constituting a grave menace to the interest of farming communities where owing to shortage of labor tenancy disputes are growing. All things considered, therefore, the possible success of Japanese emigration to Brazil is a remote contingency. It is more as a field of enterprise and investment that Brazil has lately begun to draw the attention of Japanese capitalists and business men.

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FUEL PROBLEM IN JAPAN

By MR. K. OKUNAKA,

Secretary of the Japan Fuel Association

Japan is, roughly speaking, far behind European countries and America, as regards the development of various forms of fuel in their essential aspects, i.e. resources, supplies and uses. The problem therefore demands the closest attention of our people, while the Government should lose no time in framing a definite fundamental policy, so that by their combined efforts the present limited resources and precarious supplies may be worked to the best advantage and the most economic uses may be made of them.

The question is really one of vital importance in that its satisfactory solution is closely interwoven with all issues of national strength, defence, and industrial development, in short the whole system of national well-being.

A brief description of situation as regards demand and supply of fuel in this country will be found below to show how in Japan of to-day a speedy solution of the problem is imperatively needed.

I. Coal

A—Sources: The survey made by the Mineral Bureau in 1911 gives the deposits of coal in this country at about 8 milliard tons expected, it is said, to last 70 years to come, a period only half as long as the 140 years which is the average in the different countries of the world. This rough estimate is based on the assumption that the rate of increase of coal consumption will be on an average 15% every ten years. The calculation is now judged to be too sanguine in view of rapid growth of our population, steady development of traffic and industries and the like, all of which must naturally go to swell the ratio of consumption. The supposed seventy years' life of the deposits will most likely prove overestimated.

B—Demand and Supply: In order to give some idea of

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what the demand and supply of coal in Japan is like, we give below a table showing the output, export, import and home consumption of the article for the last five years:

Table showing the Demand and Supply of Coal

(Unit: 1000 French tons)

Year	Home produce	Import	Total supply	Export	Home consumption
1921	26,221	790	27,011	2,407	24,404
1922	27,702	1,187	28,889	1,704	27,185
1923	28,949	1,713	30,662	1,587	29,079
1924	30,110	2,012	32,112	1,725	30,387
1925	30,950	1,768	32,718	2,698	30,020

The annual yield of coal in Japan has averaged 30 million tons or so of late years. Until five years ago, she used to export from 2 to 3 million tons a year, but this export ceased with 1923 and Japan has since been an importer of the mineral. In the list of producers at present, the Kyushu districts come first with some 70 per cent of the total output, followed by Hokkaido with 15 per cent, by Joban districts with 10 per cent and by Yamaguchi Prefecture with 5 per cent. Along with the growing demand for coal, the ratio of consumption will without doubt outgrow that of output, with the result that Japan will have to fall back upon a larger foreign supply.

II. Petroleum

Japan stands in no comparison with England, America and France as regards the supply of petroleum, seeing that with her domestic yield inadequate she does not possess any particular external source for supplementing the deficit. It is in view of this serious position that the fuel question has recently risen to such prominence in public attention and that the establishment of national fuel policy, especially as regards heavy oil, has been loudly urged by our publicists. As things stand at present, however, the policy, even if satisfactorily established, cannot but be limited in its working, it being practically domestic, as all the important oil-bearing fields have already been ear-marked by one country or another. Japan's only hope in external supply

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is in North Saghalien where a Japanese company has obtained a concession from the Soviet Republic under certain conditions. In these circumstances Japan must try to scrape together whatever supply she can find within her boundary.

According to the returns of the Government Mining authorities the petroleum concessions existing in the whole of Japan at July 1, 1925 (Jan. 1 for Formosa) numbered 2,159 with area of 1,079,243,752 tsubo (881,612.63 acres) of which 1,560 lots representing 966,865,393 tsubo (789,813.00 acres) are prospecting area and the remaining 599 lots with 112,378,359 tsubo (91,799.55 acres) are working lots.

Of this latter, however, the greater part is in suspension, so that the lots in actual operation decrease to 229 with 52,229,360 tsubo (42,665.12 acres). In other words, only 6% of the entire oil fields in Japan is in actual operation and 94% representing 469,668,814 tsubo (over 400,000 acres) of possible oil beds are still left unexploited. Not that Japan has been negligent in this important exploration, seeing that since the first oil beds were tapped about forty years ago some ¥450 millions have been invested in this undertaking. Still, as the above-mentioned figures indicate, Japan should make greater exertion if she desires to be possibly self-sufficient in the supply of the necessary fuel. This would require immense labor and expense in researches as to deter private capitalists. It is in consideration of these circumstances that some sections of the public are loudly urging the necessity of conducting complete exploitation as State undertaking. It should be noted that according to past experience in Japan only one working field is obtained by prospecting thirty.

Sources: No authentic data exist as regards the extent of deposits of petroleum in this country. A certain geologist puts it at something like a milliard koku. When we consider that a year's consumption of this fuel is now about 6 milllon koku, and that all mechanical devices that need the liquid are making striking advance it is feared that the store may not last more than one hundred years to come at the longest. Of the total output, Niigata Prefecture takes the lead with 50%, Akita Prefecture following suit with 45%. There are also some oil-fields in Yamagata, Aomori, Hokkaido, Nagano, Shizuoka prefectures, Formosa

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and other localities, but as yet their productive capacity is of little consequence.

Demand and Supply: The demand and supply of crude petroleum in Japan for the last five years are tabulated as under. From the figures it will be seen that the yield reached the highest level in 1921 but has steadily gone downward with a slight halt in 1925.

Table showing Demand and Supply of Crude Petroleum

(Unit: 1000 koku)

Year	Home produce	Ratio (per cent)	Import	Ratio (per cent)	Total demand
1921	2,080	89.8%	236	10.2%	2,316
1922	1,914	82.6%	497	17.4%	2,411
1923	1,671	62.8%	991	37.2%	2,662
1924	1,653	50.2%	1,638	49.8%	3,921
1925	1,721	44.3%	2,166	55.7%	3,887

Until six years ago, almost all the crude petroleum wanted at home, namely over 97%, was met by the domestic produce, but the tide had turned in 1925, when more than half, that is 56%, of the supply came from abroad.

The relative position of demand and supply of mineral oil in the shape of volatile oil, kerosene, light-oil, machine-oil, heavy-oil, etc. will be seen from the table herewith annexed:

Table showing the Demand and Supply of Different Forms of Petroleum (Unit: Koku)

Year	Home produce	Import	Total supply	Export	Home consumption
1921	1,514,527	797,566	2,312,093	7,053	2,305,040
1922	1,529,603	1,168,082	2,697,685	8,028	2,689,657
1923	1,653,986	1,199,982	2,853,968	4,935	2,849,033
1924	2,059,953	1,500,853	3,560,806	6,862	3,553,944
1925 ....*	2,303,980	1,337,502	3,641,482	11,699	3,629,783

N.B.—* Rough estimate by the Mineral Bureau, exclusive of crude petroleum.

With every rise in the volume of manufactures at home, a corresponding swell in the import of crude oil has taken place. According to a certain expert, the average rate of increase in

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consumption of petroleum in Japan during the past ten years stands at 50% a year, and the next ten years will most probably see the corresponding figure rising as high as 156%. It is here that Japan has to address herself post-haste to the question of how to exploit her resources in this particular line.

III. The Future of Our Fuel

In the face of the precarious situation in which the mainsprings of heat and power, namely coal and petroleum, stand, Japan is confronted by an important question as to what measures should be taken for easing it. Perhaps remedy may be found in the following:

A—Coal: It is imperative for every source to be exploited, every mode of coal-mining improved, every means of communication well utilized, adjusted and economized, and inquiries to these ends should be made with no delay whatever. At the same time, studies may well be carried on how to make better use of the inferior grades such as brown coal, peat and so forth, and of the possibilities of making them into briquettes. It is gratifying to see that investigations along all these lines are making fair headway.

B—Petroleum: The march of learning is now translating the present age of solid fuel into one of liquid fuel. Hitherto in Japan, heavy oil has primarily been used as a basis for manufacturing machine oils and others, only a part of it being utilized in its original form. Once employed by steamers in place of bunker-coal heavy oil has since been in huge demand and is regarded from commercial and military viewpoints as forming a most important item of fuel in the future. In order to meet this striking new development in the use of liquid fuels, researches have been started by the Government and private institutes on the question of producing coal-oil, shale-oil, artificial oil, etc., and it is hoped the efforts will be crowned with a fair success. Among the institutes conducting the researches are the Government Physical and Chemical Laboratory, which is trying to procure substitutes for gasoline, the Japan Oil Company's Laboratory which is studying decomposition and distillation work with special reference to this problem, and the South Manchuria

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Railway Company's Laboratory at Fushun Colliery where the economic preparation of shale-oil is receiving serious attention.

C—Firewood and Hydro-electricity: The familiar use of time-honored firewood and charcoal suggests itself in this connection, but they can hardly be expected to serve with advantage as sources of heat and power generation. The fact that charcoal from such a remote Chinese region as Szechuan can be imported with decent profit into Japan is an eloquent proof how the question of cost alone limits its extensive consumption even in Japanese kitchens.

Nor is hydraulic electricity, though of course far superior to firewood so far as commercial application is concerned, to be relied upon to relieve the vexed fuel problem. Though Japan is among the favored countries as regards the supply of water-power, this is more apparent than real. The generative capacity from this source is no more than some 7 million H.P., of which again only 2 million H.P. (12 million tons, as computed in coal) is worked at present. The reserved power to be generated commercially, it is said, does not go much further than 4 million H.P. at most.

IV. Machinery for Conducting Researches into the Fuel Problem

Besides the three institutes mentioned above there are several similar organizations that are investigating the fuel problem from various standpoints. First we should mention the Department of Commerce and Industry's Fuel Laboratory at Kawaguchi-machi, Saitama Prefecture, the Admiralty's Fuel Depot at Tokuyama-machi, Yamaguchi Prefecture, the Chosen Government Fuel Assay Laboratory at Rorioshin in a suburb of Seoul and others. The first named is engaged exclusively in comprehensive studies of coal, the Depot occupies itself with inquiries into liquid fuel and preparation of briquettes, the Chosen Laboratory specializes in solving the best way to make use of the smokeless and brown coal produced there. Then there are the Imperial Hokkaido University and other Government Colleges, and the Meiji Technological School of Tobata, that are undertaking similar researches. The Government has also the

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Fuel Investigation Commission entrusted with the work of studying the national policy regarding the fuel problem. As a private organization attending to the scientific side of this problem the Fuel Association located in the Government Fuel Laboratory alluded before is most noteworthy. Lastly there are not a few individuals or corporations interesting themselves in the important work of solving this great national problem.

V. Government Aid for Prospecting Oil-fields

At the instance of the Fuel Investigation Commission the Department of Commerce and Industry placed in the 1927-8 fiscal year's budget a sum of ¥2,460,000 as funds for encouraging oil prospecting in the domestic oil-fields, the appropriations spread over 5 consecutive years, and providing for subvention of one half the cost either for purchasing machinery or effecting trial boring of not less than 1,090 metres in depth. The oil-fields to be prospected are twenty-five, 6 in Hokkaido, 2 in Aomori Prefecture, 6 in Akita Prefecture, 1 in Yamagata Prefecture, 7 in Niigata Prefecture, 2 in Nagano Prefecture and 1 in Shizuoka Prefecture, about 50 pits to be prospected in the course of five years. The Navy has also decided to spend about ¥50,000 for similar purpose in Taiwan.

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IMPROVEMENT IN SILK-RAISING INDUSTRY

By MR. H. AKASHI,

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1. Net-weight in Raw Silk

Governed by the inertia of long-standing custom the raw-silk traders of Japan have been used to handling their goods in non-conditioned weight, containing a slight moisture generally tolerated both in inland and foreign trade. This practice, however, is regarded as too simple for transactions in such a valuable commodity as raw silk, and moreover it is calculated to retard the improvement of the quality. The question of adopting the conditioned weight system similar to that in Europe and America has lately arrested the serious attention of both the Government authorities and those in the trade. That system is non-moisture weight plus 11 per cent of moisture. This method, it should be remembered, has frequently been suggested by the American silk trade people, but the defective state of the conditioning machinery stood in the way of adopting the suggestion. With the completion in the spring of 1926 of the Silk Conditioning House as a State institution in Yokohama this difficulty was removed and the required preparations having been effected, the Government enacted in March, 1926, Law No. 35 for Conditioning Raw-silk for Export, providing that no raw silk may be shipped abroad without passing the examination of the Conditioning House and that transactions should be done only in net weight.

This is indeed an epoch-making change in the history of the silk trade of Japan, and it was therefore judged advisable to give a reasonable time for preparation, with the result that the date of enforcement was fixed by an Imperial Ordinance as July 1, 1927.

2. Transactions in Dry Cocoons

Japanese cocoon-traders usually dealing in raw cocoons only

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as they are picked from their spinning-nests, it naturally follows that the transactions are made in a hurry while the cocoons are still fresh. In these circumstances the silk-worm breeders are often obliged to dispose of their harvest at a disadvantage. Filature people are similarly inconvenienced by this simple mode of transaction inasmuch as too much money is required all at once to get a supply of the raw material, thus subjecting them to the serious risk incidental to the fluctuations of the silk market. From the technical point of view, also, the existing business practice is to be avoided, for the raw cocoons require special care in storing before they are reeled, while they may be damaged in transit. In view of these considerations the Government has concluded to encourage transactions in dried cocoons in place of the existing primitive method, offering a subsidy from the 1925-6 fiscal year to the establishment of cocoon warehouses with drying contrivances as a joint enterprise of all those interested in this important business. The warehouses built under this special arrangement in the same year numbered 19, capable of holding 79,300 koku (405,932 American bushels), while 10 warehouses with capacity of about 50,000 koku (255,951 American bushels) are expected in the year 1926-7.

3. Improvement of Mulberry-tree Culture

The fact that the supply of mulberry-leaves essential for rearing silk-worms constitutes nearly one half the cost of cocoon production makes the question of improving mulberry-tree culture one of great importance, as can be easily understood in view of the fact that the quality of the leaves vitally affects that of the silk-worms that feed on them, and consequently of the cocoons raised. To ensure the improvement of the leaves, since the year 1907-8 the Government has been taking pains to encourage the production of superior leaves through local authorities and private institutions by making no small appropriation for the purpose. The sericultural public was not particularly interested at first in this call of the Government, chiefly because the labor and cost involved was not so perceptible in effect as in the case of silk-worm rearing. The fact being brought home in time to the minds of sericulturists that the quality of

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the filament essentially depends upon that of the leaves the improvement movement is now making fairly good progress throughout the country.

4. Unification of Silk-worm Breeds

The diversity of the breeds naturally militates against the uniformity of the filaments, not to speak of their intrinsic quality. Indeed lack of uniformity has long been a standing complaint against Japanese raw silk on the European and American markets, which demand a large quality of raw silk threads of uniform quality. The Government, consequently, has been endeavoring for some time past to inculcate among the farmers the importance of unifying the breeds of the worms reared, and to carry this idea into effect established a sericultural laboratory in 1911 in order to raise superior breeds for distribution among the breeders. A local establishment devoted to the same work has been subsidized by the National Treasury. The undertaking also elicited the hearty support of silk traders. Thanks to the united efforts of both the Government and people, at present 95 per cent. of the spring breed and 83 per cent. of the summer and autumn breeds consist of the eggs originally distributed by the national and local laboratories, so that a marked uniformity in the quality of the threads has been attained.

5. Improvements of Summer and Autumn Breeds

Remarkable has been the development recently made in rearing the summer and autumn breeds, and today their products do not much differ from those of the spring worms. This is due first to the fact that the time for rearing them is much shorter than that for the spring breed, and moreover it falls in the season when farmers are less pressed by rice cultivation. Aided by this double advantage they can rear two or three courses of the worms, and hence secure so many crops of cocoons. These later hatchings have some serious drawbacks, i.e. the rearing falls in the season when the temperature is too high and the atmosphere too wet to suit the healthy bringing up of the worms. Moreover, the egg-card must be kept cold for a long time to arrest premature hatching with the result that the growth of the worms

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is abnormal and the cocoons obtained are therefore inferior in quality. The question of how to overcome this serious defect demanded of the experts, both Government and private, long and tedious technical studies. Their efforts were at last crowned with a good success and considerable improvement has been realized in the raising of summer and autumn cocoons. Briefly stated the new process consists in forcing at a required time the hatching of the eggs by application of certain chemicals. This artificial hatching is therefore the reverse of the old process which aimed at retarding the hatching. At present, over 70 per cent. of summer and autumn worms come from the eggs thus artificially treated.

6. Silk-worm Egg Cards

The extinction in practice of the once dreaded plague known as pebrine that attacked the worms has given a great relief to manufactures of egg-cards as they can dispense with the troublesome and expensive method of preparing the cards in the so-called "cellular method" which requires special frames for confining the healthy moths selected for the purpose of egg laying. In consequence, the process in vogue in Italy and other sericultural centres in Europe has been adopted, this being called in Japan "the flat method" and "grain method" (in which the eggs are left as individual grains). Apart from the fact that the new process is simple, it has another advantage of allowing the grower easily to estimate with greater accuracy the quantity of the eggs. The innovation growing very popular it obtained the recognition of the Government which consequently amended in May, 1926, the Operation Rules pertaining to the Silk Reeling Industry.

7. New Reeling Process

Formerly the cocoons were left floating in a hot-water basin when spinning, but this process is likely to be superseded by a sinking method, in which the position of the boiled cocoons is exactly reversed, inasmuch as they sink to bottom under the weight of the water that soaks into the cocoon-shell. The new process possesses the merit of easier reeling, improved quality

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of the filaments, greater efficacy in reeling, and economy in cost of production. In view of this the State laboratory has started the task of popularizing the method by holding short training courses. Already over 36 per cent. of the total number of reeling operatives are following this method.

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TENANTRY DISPUTES

By Y. TAKENOBU
Editor Japan Year Book

The tenantry troubles which have only the comprehensive Civil Code and the Tenantry Arbitration Law to control them have lately made such an alarming development that the central authorities have judged it imperative to draw up a Tenantry Law answering the requirements of the times in which the proletarian awakening and general democratic upheaval are outstanding features. A special Commission composed of experts in Government service and out of it is now sitting to elaborate a draft. Pending the enactment of the new measure in the near future, the situation of this vexed problem will be briefly described in the following pages.

Trend of Disputes

The disputes have become very much complicated, both in number and nature. The number of cases as returned by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry is as follows:

Number of Cases

Year	Cases	Year	Cases
1917.....	85	1922.....	1,578
1918.....	256	1923.....	1,917
1919.....	326	1924.....	1,532
1920.....	408	1925.....	2,206
1921.....	1,680	1926.....	2,008

Parties and Area involved

Year	Area (cho)*	Landlords	Tenants
1924	70,382	24,015	110,520
1925	95,894	23,930	101,393

* 1 cho=2.45 acres.

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Disputes originating with Tenants for 1925-26

Cause	No. cases	percent.
Natural damage	1,023	60.14
Excessive rent	192	11.29
Eviction	139	8.17
Tenants' assertive attitude	108	6.36
Insufficient income	42	2.47
Excessive irrigation and other burdens	39	2.29
Arrears of rent	26	1.53
Others	132	7.75
	1,701	100.00

At bottom all these disputes come from the new-born craving of tenants to raise their status in life, the recent increase in the cost of living, and the opposed interest of landowners and tenants, the former of whom are slow to recognize the trend of the times.

The nature of these disputes has made a striking change recently. Formerly the tenants were content to play the humble rôle of petitioners to their landlords for lessening rent or making other favorable consideration, but lately the movement has grown aggressive and is conducted as a matter of ordinary litigation in which class spirit is too marked. Landlords have consequently been driven to accept the challenge, so that in several districts they have formed a league to safeguard their common interest. This attitude of landlords is borne out by the following returns of the Department of Justice as to the nature of the actions they have taken.

Disputes originating with Landlords

Nature	1923	1924	1925
Demand for rent	1,696	1,984	1,857
Eviction	118	125	378
Foreclosure	2	26	226
Confirmation of tenancy	—	104	6
Others	37	14	32

From the table it will be seen how bitter class animosity has lately become, and how the two rival interests, each with a

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strong backing of its own, are disinclined to submit the troubles to the milder settlement afforded by the Arbitration Law. In other words, both parties are now bent on trying to assert their own right as recognized by law.

Claims for Arbitration and Issue

The Tenantry Arbitration Law came into effect from Dec. 1, 1924, and with its enforcement claims for arbitration passed to the control of the Justice Department. Its returns for the last one year are shown in the following figures.

Number and Nature of Cases

Claims by landowners.....	901	56%
Claims by tenants.....	666	41%
Claims by mutual consent.....	33	2%
	1,600	100

Issue of Arbitration Cases

	No. cases	percent.
Arbitration effected	917	57.2
Arbitration failed	23	1.4
Withdrawn	223	13.9
Pending	437	27.3
	1,600	99.8

The Department of Agriculture and Forestry's returns were compiled from administrative considerations and date much earlier. Here for reference are given figures for 1924 and 1925 as to issue of disputes.

	1924	1925
Compromised	856	1,148
Claims carried	51	75
Claims withdrawn	13	32
Land returned	11	10
Natural expiry	8	14
Pending	763	253
	1,701	1,532

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Rival Unions and Reconciliation Unions

While tenants are now conducting their disputes as an organized movement instead of as individual efforts as at first, and the landlords are compelled to form their own leagues for self-defence, at the same time there are landlords and tenants who are inclined to settle the troubles through peaceful means, and these have organized reconciliation unions. The strength of these three bodies stood as follows at the end of 1926.

	No.	Roll of members
Tenant unions	3,926	346,693
Landlord unions	605	41,425
Reconciliation unions	1,491	164,585

Tenants' Unions.—Organized by tenants and peasant proprietors this organization has recently made a striking development, the number of Unions growing from 376 in 1918 to 3,926 in 1926. The increase shows how widely agrarian troubles are affecting the country. It is in such agricultural districts as Niigata, Gifu, Hyogo, Aichi, etc. that the tenancy movement is most conspicuous. The Unions primarily aim at promoting the interest of tenants as opposed to landlords, but include in their programme such matters of general character, as improvement of farming and harmonious working between landlords and tenants. The members are strictly enjoined to help each other, and not a few Unions have decided not to recognize rent raised by the landlords without their consent. Further the members are forbidden to lease the holding of an evicted tenant, and for such evicted tenant the other members are required to share their own holdings within the limit necessary for his existence.

Landlords' Unions.—Some of the Landlords' Unions are of much older origin than the Tenants' Unions and were generally of an altruistic character aiming at the common benefit of both landlords and tenants. But those created since 1918 are combinations for opposing the aggression of the rival organs. These landlords' unions increased from 225 in 1918 to 605 in 1926, and are of course well represented in all those provinces where owing to the activity of tenants life is no longer so comfortable as it was before. These bourgeois unions, besides pledging themselves

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to promote the general interests of the farming class, whether landlords or tenants, naturally devote themselves to guarding their own position threatened by the rise of hostile organizations. They resolve, for instance, to evict tenants making unreasonable demands about rent and to cultivate conjointly the vacated land, to pool collection of rent (in rice), to have recourse to distraint in case of non-payment of rent, non-recognition of sale or assignment of tenancy, etc.

Arbitration Unions.—The oldest organization of the three, some of them created over thirty years ago, the Arbitration Unions are joint establishments by those landlords and tenants who are disposed to follow moderate means and aim at promoting the interests of the farming class as a whole through the joint constructive efforts of landlords and tenants. These Unions have also made a rapid growth in number, from 75 in 1918 to 693 in 1924 and 1,491 in 1926, and some of them have realized a fair measure of success so far as regards the primary object of their existence. They exist in larger number in Gifu, Hyogo, Niigata, Saitama, etc. where the tenancy troubles are more complicated than elsewhere.

Survey of the Peasants' Movement

It is quite in the order of things that the marked rise of democracy in all its varied aspects both at home and abroad should affect the mentality of our peasants inured as they had been from remote antiquity to the miserable life of feudal servitude. The abolition of the feudal system and the establishment of the centralized Imperial government was of course followed by marked improvement in the conditions of peasantry, and though the change was no doubt acceptable to the older generation of small holders who remembered too well their long wretched mode of existence, it is no longer enough for their sons who have imbibed modern ideas at schools and in military barracks. These young bloods consider that their lot stands in too strong a contrast to that of their landlords.

The sentiment of discontent is now almost universal throughout the land, for convinced that separate movement is comparatively futile, the peasants have organized themselves into a

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national combination to consummate their cherished desire of elevating their social status. The establishment of the Japan Peasant Union in 1922 is the first stage attained in the political awakening of the peasant class, and it is to be noted that their movement has become tinged with class spirit aiming at social reconstruction and emancipation in favor of the "Have Not" class and at the expense of the "Have" class.

This national movement made a very modest beginning, for at the first general meeting held at Osaka in April 1922 there were only 14 peasants present. The development made subsequently is shown in the annexed figures.

	When	No. of branches	No. of members
1st General meeting.....	1922	15	272
2nd „ „	1923	85	10,000
3rd „ „	1924	281	22,648
4th „ „	1925	Unknown	42,000
5th „ „	1926	957	59,989

Kagawa prefecture with 10,700 members and Fukuoka prefecture with 6,400 show the two largest provincial contingents.

The Japan Peasant Unions' Program.—The Union's platform presents a decent appearance, and from about 12 important planks, the following may be singled out as characteristic: (a) socialization of farms, (b) stabilization of tenancy system and (c) tenants' living, (d) improvement of farmers' financial facilities. (e) improvement of farmers' dwelling and sanitation.

The Peasants' Movement and Politics

That the tenancy troubles should get tangled with politics was a foregone conclusion, and with the enactment of the manhood suffrage measure in 1924 to be carried into effect in the near future, the down-trodden and long-suffering peasants have been become a power which counts in central and local politics. Already they have gained a firm footing on local politics. In the general election of city, town and village councils in 1925 out of the 1326 elected for 36 cities and 118,198 for 8,939 towns and villages, those that had the backing of laborers and peasants numbered 32 for the cities and 3,493 for the other centres. The

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election ratio of these proletarians stood as high as 80%. For 127 rural election units they held over one-third and for 60 units over one-half of the total force.

Central Government.—The advance of the political activity of peasants from local government to central is but one step, and they are now trying to form their own organization for sending their representatives to the National Assembly. To realize this aspiration they with the principal laborers' unions in the country attempted to organize a Proletariat Party in 1925, but its inaugural meeting was dispersed by the Government authorities who suspected that some of the organizing committee held anarchic or communistic views.

In the second attempts at organization made in Osaka in March 1926 certain objectionable elements were eliminated, and thus the Labor-Farmer Party came into existence. This alliance between farmers and laborers was of short duration, for in the general meeting called in Tokyo in October the conflict between the Right and Left wings ended in rupture, and resulted in the appearance of two independent proletarian parties, the Left in Osaka and the other in Tokyo. The Osaka faction consists of the die-hards of the dissolved party while the seceders of Tokyo are made up of the Federation of Labor men and the intelligentzia class.

Landlords' Counter Movement.—The landlords have naturally been impelled to adopt a similar joint movement for defending their own interests against the other classes. In April 1926 over 600 landlords from various parts of the country met at Osaka and passed resolutions (1) to promote the prosperity of the rural community through the harmonious working of landlords and tenants, and (2) to discountenance and repress all "Red" ideas and movements. It may be noted here that in some districts where the landlords took the high-handed step of evicting their tenants or compelling return of the farms, a league has been formed by the landlords for cultivating the area so restored, either separately or as a joint enterprise. So far the result has not been particularly satisfactory. The landlords, it should be added, are placed at a disadvantage in fighting their rebellious tenants. Their practical knowledge of farming, for instance,

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has been atrophied from long disuse, while the diversity of interest between them stands in the way of their forming such a strong union as the tenants.

Tenancy Troubles affecting Public Life

The effect of tenancy troubles on public life is shown in various ways, some comical and others tragic. Boycotting of landlords is the most common means of reprisal adopted by the tenants when their demands about rent are rejected. Deprived of even every day necessaries of life the landlords have in most cases been obliged to give in.

In some cases the complaining tenants, by way of demonstrating their grievance, have stopped sending their children to school, their education being kept up somehow at the evening classes specially given by temporary teachers, themselves tenants in other villages or friends sympathizing with the hard predicament of the tenants.

The case of Kizaki village, Niigata Prefecture, has obtained the widest notoriety in this respect. Over 700 children of the tenants in a body discontinued attendance at school, and were transferred to "teaching classes" provisionally got up in the village. With the support of the Prefectural Peasants' Union the tenants arranged to establish their own school. When the foundation stone was about to be laid in July the local authorities interfered on the ground that the scheme was prejudicial to the maintenance of order. Tenancy troubles have often placed the Buddhist temples in a highly embarrassing situation, owing to the demands of their richer parishioners, that is the landlords, that they shall not allow the tenants to make use of the halls for the purpose of holding meetings. The tenants protest that the landlords are few and live in large houses where they can meet easily; the tenants are denied this advantage, and they are entitled to use their own temples which they have supported from generation to generation to a greater or less extent. The frightened priest is generally obliged to give way. The growing power of tenants in rural communities is making the life of the landlords one of misery, for wherever the tenants succeed in securing a majority in the local council, as they often do now

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owing to the enlargement of the franchise, they hasten to vote an extremely progressive ratio for the local rates and other assessments, till the landlords are aghast to find their income reduced to naught through this strictly legal retaliation of the tenants. In not a few cases the landlords have to flee to urban districts to escape the exorbitant imposition.

Peasant Proprietary Scheme

With the object of turning the tenants into proprietors or yeomen the Government decided in 1925 to set apart from the 1926-27 year funds of about ¥70,000,000 spread over 49 years. The principle aimed at is to advance loans of ¥4,000 at most on a 25 year term to those tenants desirous to purchase their lease, the interest to be 4.8% of which the State grants 1.3%. The price of land purchasable should be ¥400 per tan (=0.245 acre) on the average. Each family's purchase is limited to one cho. In the first 25 years the program is to create a yeomanry area of about 1,750 cho every year. So far about 1,000 yeomen have been created by advancing ¥12,000,000. It should be remembered at the same time that the tenancy leases cover altogether some 2,800,000 cho throughout Japan, and the conversion of the total area to yeomanry would, therefore, take 280 years, if it progresses at the rate of only 1,000 a year. Meanwhile these small holders as a class are decreasing at the rate of 10,000 per annum, so that the prospects of this scheme are regarded as gloomy.

Tenants' Complaints

Claims for reduction of rent constitute the bulk of the troubles originating with tenants, and it is significant to note that the number of the tenants applying for permanent reduction is rapidly increasing. Of the 1,448 cases recorded for 1924-25 those asking for temporary reduction numbered 1,079 or 63% while those demanding permanent lowering came to 369 or 22%, the balance of 15% representing other causes for reduction. Temporary claims are generally for 20 to 30% decrease, though in extreme cases the reduction demanded is as high as 70 to 80%. For permanent reduction the ratio stands between 10 and 30%.

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THE HOUSING PROBLEM

S. YAMADA, B.A. (Oberlin)

It was during the business boom of 1919-20 that the shortage of dwelling houses in Tokyo, Osaka, and other cities began to arrest the serious attention of the authorities, and it was indeed high time something was done, for the unequal balance between supply and demand occasioned by the sudden influx of people to Tokyo and other cities placed middle and lower classes at the mercy of avaricious landlords who did not scruple to take advantage of the situation to the utmost. The enquiry made at that time by the authorities showed that the shortage of houses throughout the country amounted to over 122,000, Osaka accounting for 23,000 and Tokyo for 17,000. With the creation in the year 1922 of the Social Welfare Bureau at the Home Office, systematic measures were adopted by the authorities to encourage the erection of houses by public bodies or approved private associations, the Government offering for that purpose funds at low interest as will be explained afterwards. At the same time a law relating to house-lots and rented houses was enacted to guard the interests of both landlords and tenants, and this was followed by an enactment for dealing with disputes between the two parties. The earthquake-fire disaster of 1923 seriously complicated the situation, but houses built with the aid of low interest money from 1919, when this provision was made, till April 1926, and the amount advanced by the central authorities are tabulated below:—

	Low interest fund advanced	Houses built
1919	¥12,350,000	5,771
1920	4,520,000	2,493
1921	9,420,000	4,409
1922	8,910,000	4,265
1923	3,310,000	6,431
1924	8,920,000	× 4,590
1925	9,590,000	× 4,793
1926	7,960,000	× 3,980
Total	75,030,000	

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N.B.—Fractions are omitted in the low interest fund advanced. In the Houses built column the figures marked by an asterisk (x) are estimates.

The fund available for encouraging the construction of houses comes from the deposits in charge of the Finance Department and the deposits of the Post Office Insurance and is supplied at the low rate of interest of 4.8 to 6.5%.

The Dwelling House Association Law

The Association under the Law is a foundational juridical person composed by at least seven members desirous to own their own houses. Each member has to pay a first instalment of at least ¥200 per share, and when this is effected he is authorized to get delivery of "his house" to become his property in due course when all the subsequent instalments, only slightly larger than ordinary rent, are paid. Failure to pay the instalments results in the forfeiture of membership. An Association house cannot cover an area of more than 50 tsubo.

The enactment of the Law has been followed by the creation of one Association after another throughout the country, latest figures showing the total amount of funds advanced and the number of houses erected with such aid being given elsewhere. At the end of 1925 there were 1,055 associations with 14,430 members.

House-building by Public Corporations

The first house-building undertaken by public corporations was that of Osaka Municipality which in 1919 spent ¥390,000 on 387 buildings for the use of salaried men and laborers and for other purposes of public utility, such as 4 open markets, 2 labor exchanges, and so on.

Tokyo followed suit in the same year principally as the first step towards renovating the slums. The work was limited to erecting model tenements with open markets, pawnshop, bath-house, etc., numbering only 51 buildings.

Special Inducement to Public Building Projects

To give help to the projects, first funds at the low interest

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of 4.8% were provided, while other facilities extended to this special kind of building are as follows:—

(a) Supply of cheap timber from State forests.

(b) Special reduction or total exemption of railway freight in carrying such timber.

(c) Application of the Law of Public Requisition of Land for plots necessary for erecting houses by public corporations.

(d) Exemption of Registration Fee and Building Tax on such houses.

Public Service Buildings

The housing problem of Japan is closely associated with that of public service buildings such as open markets, common dining halls, public bath-houses, and even public pawnshops, all of which are to be brought up to date either by erecting them anew or improving those that are existing.

Open markets.—It was in 1918 in Osaka that markets of the kind were first erected, at four places, with the object of supplying at a reasonable price daily necessaries which had advanced to an abnormal level owing to the World war. The example set by the city was followed by Tokyo and other cities, so that at present all the provinces excepting only five are provided with varying numbers of these institutions. At the end of 1924 there were 408 open markets with a total amount of sales of over ¥70,000,000 for the whole year. The Government advances cheap funds to encourage the erection of public service buildings in this line.

Public bath-houses.—These are maintained by public or philanthropic organizations to afford this particular hygienic comfort to the lower classes for whom daily ablutions in hot water are too expensive. At the end of 1924 bath-houses of this description numbered 266 with over 3,000,000 bathers per month.

Public pawnshops.—As returned in June 1925 public pawnshops numbered 41 throughout the country with loans amounting to about ¥1,150,000. The interest charged is much lower than that by private establishments in this line and ranges between the two extremes of 6 to 18% according to the amount of the

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loan. There are moreover other beneficial features which distinguish public pawnshops.

Free Lodging-houses

The provision of cheap lodging-houses corresponding to doss-houses is drawing the attention of the municipal authorities in Tokyo and Osaka. The first free lodging-house was established in Honjo, Tokyo in 1900, while in Osaka three such common sheiters for the poorer classes were built in 1917. The number of this kind of cheap inn had increased to 90 by the end of 1924, of which 29 were public establishments and 61 private. The average number of persons lodging in them per month was returned at 162,440 number of days. A small fee of 7 to 30 sen was charged per day, though some establishments were free. The old fashioned doss-houses numbered 8,307 throughout the country in June 1925 and were patronized by no less than 474,148 people in a month, according to the latest returns. Of that total lodgers with a family numbered 89,246, single lodgers 189,484, and those staying overnight 195,418.

Regeneration of Slums

Inquiries made in June 1925 on the existing condition of slums housing at least 100 families have shown that there were throughout the country 217 such districts covering about 20,000 tsubo (1,250 tsubo=1 acre). The other figures were 41,774 houses; 72,612 families; 309,000 inhabitants. The regeneration of these wretched quarters being considered imperative from consideration of public hygiene and order, the Government has decided to apply renovating treatment to the typical sections in the six big cities and environs, the work to be started in 1927 for some 500 families.

Rent

Rent is charged at so much per mat or tsubo (1 tsubo=6 ft. sq.=2 mats) by the month, the latter unit being used for European-style buildings now growing in fashion in Tokyo, Osaka, and other large cities. For native-style houses per mat is generally the accepted standard of charge.

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The latest available returns showing house-rent throughout Japan Proper are those prepared by the Kyocho-kai (Labor & Capital Harmonising Society) as in November 1923. The returns represent the average of 2,000 houses examined, and range between the maximum of ¥1.38 in Tokyo and neighborhood and ¥0.65 in the North-eastern district.

Tokyo.—The Metropolitan Police have prepared later data representing the conditions as in July 1924. The earthquake disaster naturally affected the rent, the average before it being ¥2.03 for shops and ¥1.68 for dwelling-houses, to rise after the disaster by about 34% for the former and about 26% for the latter. At the same time deposit that equalled before on the average 3.5 months' rent increased to that for 4.2 months for shops, the corresponding figures for dwelling-houses being 3.7 and 5.0.

Osaka.—According to the researches carried out by the Social Welfare Section of Osaka in November 1923, the average per mat was about ¥2.00, chiefly shops, the figure for the suburbs being ¥1.42. The Municipal Sanitary Institute of Osaka made interesting enquiries into the sanitary condition of dwelling-houses in the city and suburbs in April 1924. The data for the former represent 135 houses with 561 inhabitants, and for the latter 134 with 1,040 respectively.

Relative % between size of houses by mat and number of inhabitants in Osaka

Size by mat	Suburbs	(Inhabitants)	City	(Inhabitants)
5—10	39.8%	35.5%	3.7%	1.1%
11—15	36.1%	35.3%	9.0%	5.8%
16—30	21.8%	25.0%	50.8%	42.1%
30 or over	2.3%	4.2%	36.5%	51.0%

Number of mats per inhabitants in Osaka

In the suburbs 1—5 mats represented the per inhabitant ratio for roughly 86% of the houses, the inhabitants therein constituting about 90% of the total. In the city the corresponding figures were 2—10 mats and 90% for houses and 89% for inhabitants.

The average extent of mats in sleeping-rooms per one inhabitant was 3 or less for 95.9% and over 3 for 4.1% for the suburbs,

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while for the city the corresponding figures were 85% and 14.4%. It should be added that 3 mats space is judged hygienically necessary for one person.

Housing Trouble and the Great Earthquake

The Great Earthquake intensified the housing trouble, destroying, as it did, no less than 466,299 houses in the stricken areas, as follows:—

Tokyo	328,646	Yamanashi	562
Kanagawa	115,778	Shizuoka	3,138
Chiba	13,456	Ibaragi	157
Saitama	4,562		
		Total	466,299

As the greater majority of those suddenly rendered homeless were able to rebuild their shelters, the number of houses which had to be erected with Government help dwindled to 140,000. To fill up this gap the Treasury advanced till 1925-26 a low interest fund of roughly ¥23,460,000 (included in the total advance of over ¥75,000,000 detailed elsewhere) chiefly to the two prefectures of Tokyo and Kanagawa. Thanks to that aid over 11,000 houses have been built or are about to be built, the number forming part of the houses built with the low interest fund mentioned elsewhere. For the two prefectures the Hypothec Bank of Japan, at the instance of the Government, has advanced to traders for building shops ¥2,900,000 out of the proceeds of the Reconstruction Bonds issued by it. Victims who are without means are still obliged to live in wretched temporary shelters which from consideration of hygiene and public order demand replacement as speedily as possible by permanent buildings. These are estimated at about 140,000 so that the expense involved and the time required for the completion will be considerable. As originally arranged shacks hurriedly built on the damaged zones of Tokyo and Yokohama had to be replaced by permanent buildings by the end of August 1928. This period has been prolonged by 10 years for the fire zone sections and 5 years for others. As estimated in December 1926 there were about 200,000 shacks of which one half can qualify as permanent buildings.

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The Great Earthquake & Special Housing Provisions

Apart from the various measures adopted by the authorities for giving relief in the housing difficulty, there are other special provisions in operation since the earthquake disaster of 1923 and hence applying to the devastated area. The most important of such provisions is the creation of a special semi-official association as foundational juridical person in May, 1924.

Dojun-kai (Mutual Benefit Association). This was created and backed by a Government subsidy of ¥10 millions appropriated from the Earthquake Relief Donations. The work undertaken by this body to date is represented by the following figures:—

Apartment-houses	240	¥ 777,440
Ordinary houses	3,493	2,807,261
Temporary shelters	2,158*	827,000

N.B.—* Of this number 1,147 still exist and 1,011 have been overhauled.

The Reconstruction Building Co., Ltd. Established in December 1925 the company devotes itself to the work of encouraging the construction of fire-proof and quake-proof buildings in the devastated areas of Tokyo and Yokohama, and is backed by a capital of ¥10,000,000 of which one quarter has been paid up. It is under the protection of the Government which has pledged itself to furnish loans within the limit of ¥50 millions at a rate of interest not exceeding 9%. A dividend of 8% is guaranteed by the two cities interested in this project.

The following figures show the situation of the Company's business as at the end of December 31, 1926:—

	No. Loans	Floor area (Tsubo)	Estimated cost (Yen)	Estimated amount of loans (Yen)
Tokyo	81	14,211.82	5,093,210	3,556,500
Yokohama	11	2,809.20	902,280	592,200
Total	92	17,021.02	5,995,490	4,148,700

Of this, seven buildings were built and completed necessary registration, while eight others were nearly so by the above mentioned date.

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The list of promoters includes the names of the mayors of the two cities, Viscount Shibusawa and other prominent citizens.

The Housing Problem in Japan as affected by Modern Civilization

The housing problem of Japan stands in somewhat marked contrast to that in the West. In Japan the trouble is not particularly one of shortage but is even more due to economic consideration. The fact seems to be that the housing question, like many others of economic nature, is growing more and more modernized. Formerly every Japanese family thought it as a matter of course to live in its own separate house suitable for its own status; only the poorest had to content themselves with living in cheap wooden tenements. The luxury of maintaining a separate house is no longer so easy or advantageous as before in consequence of the vast change that has come over social conditions, such as the steady rise in prices of commodities, increased facilities of communications, advanced ideas of comforts of life and so on.

The report prepared in June, 1925 by the Social Bureau of the Tokyo Prefectural Office gives tenantless houses then existing in the metropolis and its suburbs at over 35,600, which correspond to 4.3% of the families registered therein. Of that number 90% were houses with less than four rooms, indicating that most of them were small houses. When it is remembered that house-rent has more or less dropped recently the presence so many vacant houses tells the growing difficulty of living for people of lower status.

The Housing Problem and Growing Population

The housing problem is closely connected with that of population which grows, according to the latest census, at the rate of about 750,000 a year. The commonly accepted standard of five persons per house hardly applies to this yearly increase, for that would require some 150,000 new houses every year. At any rate the number of new houses erected annually at present may not easily relieve the situation when we consider that the shortage in 1920 numbered over 120,000, and the population is increasing so rapidly.

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ROAD-MAKING

By MR. G. MATSUI

Chief of the Road Section, Home Office

History.—The earliest enactment in Japan for regulating road-making was issued in 701 A.D. when the Imperial Court at Kyoto held its legitimate position as the supreme seat of authority in the country, and classified roads into three grades according to their relative importance. Kyoto was the centre for all the ramifications, as the roads were made primarily to afford facilities for conveying taxes, mostly in kind, and tribute to the Imperial court. The rise of the military classes as the actual rulers of the country rather retarded the development of road-making, for, strange to say, the warlike feudal chieftains thought it safer to entrench themselves in strongholds difficult of access rather than in positions easy to approach. They therefore even forbade the construction of bridges in their domains.

With the unification of Middle Japan by Nobunaga in the 16th century road-making received proper attention, and this policy was kept up by the Tokugawa Shogunate, which established a system of Road-Supervision and took no small pains to keep the roads and general facilities of communication throughout the country in good condition. It was however only after the establishment of the restored Imperial Government in 1868 that the question of road-making in all its varied aspects was for the first time regularly mapped out as an important item in the multifarious program of administration, and in accordance with the approved methods prevailing in Europe and America. With the progress of time this policy was steadily pursued and improved upon till in 1919 a comprehensive law on road-making was drawn up, as briefly described in the Chapter on Construction.

Features of the Road Law.—The Law makes definite provision as to classes of roads, their control, width, upkeep, outlay on them, etc. It is sufficient to state here, as details will be found in the above-mentioned chapter, that at the end of 1925 the State roads extended 5,130 miles, prefectural roads 53,400 miles, urban

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roads 9,160 miles and rural roads 459,200 miles, all in round numbers. The total of 1,526,890 miles corresponds to 105 inhabitants per average mile.

The construction of roads is regulated by a special enactment which defines technical details about width, grade, curve, surface, ditches, bridges, etc. There is another regulation which is applicable to urban sections and makes careful provision for carriage ways, side-walks, promenades, avenues of trees, squares, safety zones, etc.

Improvement of Roads.—Though in external appearance there is not much to choose between the two, as effective means of communication, roads in Japan stand in strong contrast to those in advanced countries of the West, and their improvement is therefore considered imperative, especially in view of the steady development in recent years of mechanical means of conveyance. This point being stressed by the Road Council of the Department of Home Affairs when, after lengthy discussion, it submitted a report to the Home Minister, the Government decided to aid the improvement work of State highways, special prefectural roads, and the streets in the six premier cities of Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Yokohama, Nagoya and Kobe.

The State aid is estimated at ¥282,800,000 to be raised by means of public loans during the ten years beginning with 1920. The subvention program is as follows:—

State highways.—The total length to be treated is estimated at 4,600 miles and the Treasury is to find one half of the necessary outlay, three-quarters in special cases, this financial help reaching ¥172,884,000.

Prefectural roads.—About 980 miles of prefectural roads that require improvement from special considerations are to receive State aid to the extent of one-third of the outlay, this rate to be increased to one-half for tunnels, large bridges, etc. The State burden is to reach ¥17,000,000 on this account.

Streets in the six premier cities.—The State gives aid of one-third the required cost for improving the streets, this aid amounting to ¥89,300,000.

Working expenses.—The experimental, supervising and other

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incidental expenses to be met by the State are estimated at ¥3,616,000.

This program met with a serious check in the disaster of September 1923 with the result that the authorities had to postpone the period of completion to a greater or less extent.

So far, the State highways between Tokyo and Yokohama (about 19.22 miles) and between Osaka and Kobe (about 36.40 miles) are nearing completion, the width of the former being 24 yards and that of the latter 30. Both will be paved with asphalt-concrete and provided with carriage ways, including a motor-car drive.

It should be noted here that the Government project of improvement of roads has the hearty support of the public at large. In Tokyo we have the Road Improvement Society with branches at all the important places in the provinces, and all these bodies are trying by means of lectures and publications to promote their cause and collect funds from all those interested in the work.

Surfacing.—The presence of so many rapid streams in Japan often works havoc in the roads which are frequently torn up at time of food, but at the same time they supply coarse sand and gravel ready for use as rude materials for surfacing, and in this respect they serve remedial purposes. Essentially primitive as it is, the practice of spreading gravel over the road-surface to be embedded in it by the pressure of traffic is still in vogue, though in a lessening extent owing to the too destructive effect of heavy motor cars and the constant need of repair. To find a proper solution to this vexed problem of road-making the authorities of Tokyo have carried out a protracted investigation and are now putting the result into practice.

The improvement fund available for the whole country is roughly ¥57,000,000 (end of 1924), and as the greater part is appropriated for extension and creation of new roads, the amount provided for paving is necessarily small. This paving is of course of diverse description, according to the relative importance of the places concerned. Tokyo, Osaka and Kobe, for instance, generally adopt one or another kind of superior pavement, and this practice is followed to some extent in Fukuoka and

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Hakodate. Then of the State highways traversing the provinces the Tokyo—Yokohama and Osaka—Kobe sections are treated in a similar way, as is also the case with the radial and circular roads in and around Tokyo. The important roads in the areas damaged in the quake of September 1923 will also be suitably paved. For roads in other regions simple pavement will be applied, and already such improvement is much in evidence in the prefectural districts of Tokyo, Hiroshima, Ibaragi, Hyogo, etc. Materials now generally used in pavement are stones, wood-blocks, bricks, asphalt in various forms and combinations, and gravel. The stones used are granite blocks, wood-blocks are made of American cedar, and footways are paved with cement concrete. The asphalt used for pavement purposes is of petroleum origin. Several experimental laboratories exist for determining pavement materials and devices, the most important being those maintained by the Home Office and the Reconstruction Bureau.

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APPENDIX A

WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN

Abe, Fusajiro, Vice-Pres. of the Oriental Spinning Co., Ltd.; Dir. of the Omi Bank, Ltd., etc.; b. 1868 in Shiga-ken; studied at the Kelogijuku and assisted in opening the Omi Bank on graduation. Removed to Osaka in '95 and started flax and umbrella business to rise to be a prominent businessman there. Add. Sumiyoshi, Hyogo-ken.

Abe, Goichi, Chairman of the Board of Dir. of the Ibaraki Smokeless Coal Co., Ltd., Karatsu Mining Co., Ltd., etc.; b. 1873 in Gifu-ken. Has risen to the present position through connection with Mr. S. Asano's business. Add. Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Abe, Hidetaro, Auditor of Russo-Japanese Fishery Co., Ex-Sec. of the Bank of Chosen: b. 1878 in Ehime-ken; grad. from the Law Dep't., Tokyo Imp. Univ., and on graduation entered the service of the Chosen Bank, in which he had charge of a Branch at Fusan and other places; later Sectional Chief of the head office; removed to the present post. Add. Hisakata-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Abe, Ichitaro, Pres. of the Gosho Co., Cotton-Yarn and Cotton-Stuff Exporter; b. in 1882 in Shiga-ken; grad. from Keio Univ. and went to U.S.A. where he studied at Columbia Univ., New York. Add. Minami-kyutaro-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Abe, Isoh, Lecturer at Waseda Univ.; b. 1865 in Fukuoka-ken, studied in the Doshisha, Kyoto, class '84, then a pastor for some years; studied at Theological Seminary at Hartford, 91-94 and at Glasgow; Principal of the Doshisha Middle School for some years; Prof. at Waseda Univ. since 1904; is leader of Social Democratic Party. Works; Interpretation of Social Questions, Municipal Monopolies, etc. An authority on social politics and local administration and founded the Japanese Febian Society in '24. Add. Zoshigaya, near Tokyo.

Abe, Jiro, Dr. Litt., Prof. at Tohoku (Sendai) Univ.; b. in 1883 in Yamagata-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Philosophy class '07 and further at the post-graduate course and in Europe (about two years). Works: Essentials of Ethics, Fine Arts, Criticism on some of Nietzsche's Works, etc. Add. Sendai.

Abe, Jujun, Permanent Vice-Min. of Agr. & Forestry Dep't since the reorganization in April '25; b. in 1879 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '05. After passing higher civil service examination, he served at both provincial and Central Govts. as Pref. Secretary, Sec. and Counsellor to the Home Office and the Legislative Bureau; Gov. of Tottori; then Dep't Chief of the former Census Board; Dir. of the Statistics Bureau: Dep't Chief of the Patent Bureau. Add. Ikebukuro, near Tokyo.

Abe, Masaya, Dir. of Kokusai Steamship Co., Ltd., and Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.; b. 1867 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. from the ship-building course, Eng. Dep't., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '93, and

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entered the service of Kawasaki Dockyard Co., then transferred to the present post in '16. Add. Suma, Kobe.

Abe, Yoshinari, Prof. of Seoul Univ.; b. 1883 at Matsuyama; edu. at the First High School and Imp. Tokyo Univ., in Occidental Philosophy, class '09. Works; Ancient and Medieval Philosophy in Europe, Modern European Philosophy, Kant's Ethical Philosophy, etc. Add. Seoul.

Abiko, Kyutaro, a prominent Japanese journalist in San Francisco where he runs the Nichi-bei (Japan-America) News, besides acting as Dir. of the Nichi-bei Bank, etc., and has also founded the Yamato Colony. He was b. in 1864 in Niigata-ken and m. sister of Miss Tsuda in 1908. Educated at California University. Add. Nichi-bei Office, 'Frisco.

Abo, Kiyokazu, Baron (suc. 1909), Vice-Admiral, Supreme War Counciller; b. 1879 in Miye-ken and adopted by the late Baron (1st) in '84; grad. from the Naval Academy in '97; Lieut.-Comdr., '00; Comdr., '06; Naval Attache to the Japanese Embassy in London and Superintendent of Naval Construction, March '13; then Attache to the Naval General Staff Aug. '15; Comdr. of the warship Aki, Dec. '15; Vice-Chief of the Naval Board of Command in '16; Vice-Minister of Navy in '23; Commander-in-Chief of Kure Naval Station in '25. Add. Tomihisa-cho, Ichigaya, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Adachi, Buntaro, Dr. Medicine, Prof. Imp. Kyoto Univ.; b. 1865 in Shizuoka-ken; grad. from the Medical Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ., '94; Assist. Prof. at his alma-mater and Prof. 3rd High School till '98; studied anatomy in Germany, '99-04. Add. Kamikyo Yoshida-machi, Kyoto.

Adachi, Kenzo, M.P., Min. of Communication since '25 and a leader of the Kensei-kai Party; b. 1864 in Kumamoto; went to Korea and established several newspapers to promote the Japanese interest in the peninsula and was involved in the Korean Queen assassination affair but acquitted on trial; Par. Senior under-Sec. of Foreign Department in the Okuma Cabinet. Made a tour through Europe and America, '19. Add. Ushigome Tsukudo-Hachiman, Tokyo.

Adachi, Mine-ichiro, D.L., (Japan), Amb. to Belgium; b. 1869 in Yamagata-ken; graduated from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '92; attaché in Rome, '93; removed to Paris in '97; attached to the head office in '03; was on suite of Peace Envoy to Portsmouth in '05; Senior Counsellor at head office before transfer as Emb. Counsellor to Paris; Minister to Mexico '13-16; to Belgium in '17. Add. Brussels, Belgium.

Adachi, Shinzaburo, Lawyer in Osaka; b. 1874 in Okayama-ken; grad. from the Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '02, and appointed a probationary judicial officer; left the service soon after and called to the Bar, practicing in Osaka. Add. (Office) 29, Masago-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka.

Adachi, So, Pres. of Japan Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.; b. 1870 in Tottori-ken; grad. from Keio Univ., '93; entered the Jiji Shimpo with which he was connected for about nineteen years, and then became a Dir. of the Japan Conscription Ins. Co., Ltd. Add. Shirokane, Sanko-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

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Aiko, Kanesato, Standing Dir. of the Fifteenth Bank, Ltd.; Dir. of the Taisho Bank, Ltd., etc.; b. 1863 in Kagoshima City; stayed in China and Korea, and studied English and Chinese, etc.; was a member of Kagoshima City Assembly, and also of Kagoshima Chamber of Commerce. Add. Tokyo Club & Tokyo Bankers Club.

Aioi, Yoshitaro, Mem. of Dairen City Assembly, Chairman of Dairen Chamber of Commerce, etc.; b. 1865 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School '96, and entered the Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd., and then the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; later transferred to South Manchuria Railway Co., which he left and started business in Dairen. Add. Kirishima-cho, Dairen City.

Akabane, Katsumi, Dir. S.M.R. since '22; b. in 1869; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School in 1904 and took to business; Dept. Chief of the Mitsui Bussan till '21. Add. Dairen.

Akabochi, Tetsuma, ex-Pres. of Taisho Bank, Dir. Chiyoda Fire Ins. Co., and founder of the Keimei Kai devoted to aiding cultural researches; b. in 1882, eldest son of Yanosuke, a millionaire; edu. at Pennsylvania Univ., class '07. Add. Akasaka Daimachi, Tokyo.

Aka-ike, No, Crown mem. of the House of Peers and the Metropolitan Police Sup't at the time of the Kiyoura Cabinet: b. 1878 in Nagano-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law, class '07, and further studied at the Univ. Hall. Passing the civil service examination held the secretaryship at one province and another; Sec. of the Home Office; Gov. of Shizuoka; Dir. of Home Dept.; Korean Govt-General '23-4. Add. Sendagaya Harajuku. Tokyo.

Akamatsu, Katsumaro, staff member of the Japan Federation of Labour; b. 1894 at Tokuyama; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., in Law, class '19. Was once writer of the Kaiho and the Oriental Economist (Tokyo). Works; Social Revolution, etc. Add. Hiratsuka Koyama, near Tokyo.

Akashi, Yoichiro, ex-Vice-Min. of Education Dept. '22; b. in Tokyo 1876; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law '97; studied in France and Germany, '02-04; Dir. General Education Bureau '16-22; Pers. Sec. to the Minister in addition to Counsellorship '05. Add. Hongo Harukicho, Tokyo.

Akatsuka, Shosuke, Minister to Austria since '24; b. in Kagoshima 1872; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law, '98; passed diplomatic service examination '98; Eleve-Consul at Fusan; Sec. at Berlin, and Washington; Consul at Manila; Sec. Foreign Office '09; Consul-General at Mukden '12-22. Add; Vienna.

Akimoto, Harutomo, Viscount (suc. '17), Mem. House of Peers; b. 1881 in Tokyo; adopted son of the late Akimoto Okitomo, formerly Daimyo; grad. from the Peers' School; further studied in America, Germany and England and was a Gov't Commissioner at the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, '10; Personal Secretary to the Minister of Railways '21. Add. Kanda Surugadai, Tokyo.

Akita, Kiyoshi, M.P., barrister; b. 1881 in Tokushima; studied law in some private Univ. and was appointed judge; ex-Prop. of the Niroku (daily paper). Add. Hongo Fujimaye, Tokyo.

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Akita, Ujaku, a dramatist and member of Japan Social Federation; b. 1883 at Kuroishi, Aomori-ken; edu. at Aomori 1st Middle Sch. and Waseda Univ. in English Literature, class '07. Add. Zoshigaya, near Tokyo.

Akitsuki, Satsuo, Dir. of a Japanese daily at Seoul; b. 1858 in Miyazaki-ken; edu. at former Law Coll., Justice Dep't. in '84; further studied in Belgium and Germany from '85 to '91; Counsellor For. Office in '92; Consul at Fusan in '96; Legation Secretary at Paris in '99; to Petrograd in '02; Minister Resident to Sweden-Norway in '04; Minister at Brussels in May '07; Amb. at Vienna '09-14; Dir. of the Yomiuri for a while. Placed on the Peace Envoy staff in 1919. Add. Ushigome Benten-cho, Tokyo.

Akiyama, Masanosuke, D.L., ex-Dir. of Civil Administration Bureau, Tsingtao 1917-22; b. 1866 in Hiroshima-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '86, to be connected afterward with civil affairs section of War and Navy; Councillor of Korean Gov't-Gen. in '13-17. Add. Ushigome Yakuoji, Tokyo.

Akiyama, Shohachi, Dir. of the Engineering Bureau, Dep't. of Railways; b. 1877 in Hiroshima; edu. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., in Mech. Eng. Entered the service of the State Railway as engineer and was despatched abroad for studying his speciality. Add. Ushigome Bentencho, Tokyo.

Akiyama, Yoshifuru, Gen. (ret. 1923), ex-Dir. Mil. Edu. Board '20-23; b. 1855 in Ehime-ken; Sub-Lieut., '79; Major-Gen., '99; Lieut.-Gen., '09; took part in Japan-China War. Boxers Trouble and Russo-Japanese War; Sup't. of Cavalry, Mil. Edu. Bd.; then Commander of 13th Div. '13; Com. of Guards Division '15; Com. of Chosen Garrison, '16; full Gen. in Nov. '16; Mem. War Council '17; director of the Hokuyo Middle School (private), Matsuyama, Ehime-ken, since 1925. Add. Matsuyama, Ehime-ken.

Akutsu, Saburo, D. Med., prop. of Akutsu Surgical Hospital; b. 1873; grad. at Medical Coll. of Tokyo Imp. Univ., in '98 and further studied in Germany; became chief of Surgical Dept. of the Juntendo Hospital. Add. Kanda Awaji-cho, Tokyo.

Amano, Hichisaburo, prop. of Amano Railway Car Works in Tokyo; b. in 1874 in Kyoto; edu. at Doshisha and the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Mechanical Engineering; is Mng.-Dir. of the Japan Car Works, Ltd., in which the interest of the Amano family is predominant. Add. Honjo Aioi-cho, Tokyo.

Amano, Tameyuki, D.L., economist; on Board of Dir. of Waseda University till 1917; Dir. Waseda Business School; b. in Saga-ken, 1859 and grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '82; M.P. at 1st and 2nd sessions. Wrote "Principles of Economics" and others; once editor and proprietor of the "Oriental Economist," a thrice-a-month journal. Add. Koj. Iidamachi, Tokyo.

Amaoka, Naoyoshi, ex-Dir. Postal Savings Bureau, Communication Dept.; b. 1880; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. and passed Higher Civil Service Exam. in '07. Add. Azabu Hommura-cho, Tokyo.

Anamizu, Yoshichi, Mng.-Dir. of the Fuji Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Pres. of Hokkaido Electric Light Co., etc.; b. 1875 in Yamanashi-ken; was twice elected M.P. from Yamanashi. Add. Nagasaka-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

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Ando, Koko, a famous lady-violinist, sister of Rohan Koda, wellknown novelist; grad. from the Tokyo Academy of Music; further studied at the Government Musical School in Berlin, Germany; is Instructor of the Tokyo Academy of Music since 1903. Add. Omote-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Ando, Masazumi, M.P. for a section of Tokyo and journalist; b. in 1876 in Tokyo; edu. at Toyo Univ., Waseda and Tokyo Foreign Language Sch. Was on editorial staff of the Tokyo Asahi as its managing editor, also connected with the Osaka Asahi and other journals in Tokyo and Osaka; was a special correspondent of the Asahis at the time of the Washington conference. Add. Asakusa Matsuba-cho, Tokyo.

Anesaki, Masaharu, Litt. D., Prof., Coll. of Literature, Imp. Tokyo Univ. since '04; Chief Librarian of the Imperial Tokyo Univ.; Mem. of the Imperial Academy; Mem. House of Peers (elected 1926); b. 1873 in Kyoto; edu. at the Univ. in Philosophy class '96; further studied at Kiel, British Museum and Benares, '00-03; Exchange Prof. at Harvard '12-15. Add. Koishikawa Hakusan Gotenmachi, Tokyo.

Anraku, Kanemichi, ex-Sup't of the Metropolitan Police. Mem. House of Peers; b. 1850 in Kagoshima; was connected with the Police service from about 1875; next a local Governor. He resigned the post in '08 and entered commercial circles. Pres. of Chiyoda Gas Co. till '11, and reappointed Met. Police Sup't '11-13; and for 3rd time in '13-14. Add., Nishiokubo, Tokyo.

Aoki, Arata, Minister to Mexico since '26; b. 1881 in Kumamoto; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Politics and passed the Dip. and Con. Serv. Examin. the following year: Eleve-Consul at Chicago '09 and then New York; at London, 11; Consul at Suchow, 13; Sec. at Head Office, '16; 3rd Emb. Sec. in Russia, '16; 2nd Sec. '17; Sec. at Head Office in '18 with additional duty of Per. Sec. to the Minister; Sectional Chief. '19-22; 1st Emb. Sec. at Washington '23: Emb. Coun. in Brazil the same year; Consul-Gen. at Honolulu '24-25. Add. Japanese Legation, Mexico City.

Aoki, Gohei, Mng.-Dir. of the Tokyo Musline Mfg. Co.; b. 1871, Tokyo; first son of Aoki Gohei, famous draper; edu. at the Tokyo Higher Com. School, class '90; was for a time Mng.-Dir. of the Tokyo Calico Mfg. Co. '06. Add. Kojimachi Kami-rokubancho, Tokyo.

Aoki, Kikuo, Mng.-Dir. of the General Dept. of the Mitsubishi Firm since '15; b. in 1867 in Nara-ken; edu. at Imp Tokyo Univ. in Law class '92 and has since been connected with Mitsubishi. Add. Mitsubishi Firm, Koj., Tokyo.

Aoki, Nobumitsu, Visc. Mem. of House of Peers since 1897; b. in '67, 2nd son of late I. Nakayama, of Mito clan and adopted by the Aoki family which was the petty daimiate at Asada, Settsu; was auditor of the Bank of Japan till '25. Took active part in the formation of Kiyoura Cabinet. Add. Ushigome Ichigaya, Tokyo.

Aoki, Shuzo, Crown Mem. House of Peers since 1926; b. 1875 in Yamaguchi; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law, class '02 and passed the higher civil serv. examination two years after; was long in the service of the State Railways in which he ultimately rose to be Director of the Finance Bureau;

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resigned and became Managing-Director of the Chikuho Electric Railway Co. in '20; Deputy-Mayor of Yokohama in '22 and in the terrible disaster there in '23 he lost two children; was Permanent Vice-Minister of Railway Dep't., '24-26. Add. Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Aoki, Tetsuji, D.L., lawyer and patent attorney; b. in 1875 in Gifu-ken; grad. from Keio 1897, passed the examination for the Bench in '98; a Probationary Judge at Kobe for a few months. Dispatched by the alma mater to study Commercial Law at Berlin and Gottingen '99-02; Prof. at Keio, but left it in '08 to open law office. Add. Shiba Shirokane-Imazato, Tokyo.

Aoki, Tetsutaro, Pres. of the Takasago Com. and Ind. Bank, Ltd.; b. 1867 in Okayama-city; grad. from the political course, Law Dep't., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '89, and on graduation, entered the service of the Finance Dep't.; entered the Bank of Japan, '90; transferred to the Yokohama Specie Bank, '91; stayed about ten years in Europe and America in charge of the Branches in New York, San Francisco and London, returning home in '05; left the Specie Bank in '09; was the Government Commercial Agent at Hongkong. '10-'13; then Dir. of the Japan Industrial Bank, Ltd., which he resigned in '18. Add. Kami-Osaki, Ebara-gun, Tokyo.

Aoyama, Rokuro, Dir. of the Teikoku Electric Light, etc. Manager of Tokyo Branch of L.J. Healing & Co. Ltd. (London); b. 1875 in Mie-ken; graduated from Post and Telegraph School (Dep't Communications) '02 and entered Gov't service; then resigning the post entered Messrs. Healing as Mng. Add. Shiba Takanawa, Tokyo.

Aoyama, Yukinobu, Visc., Mem. House of Peers where he is a leader of the Kenkyukai, the most powerful group; is also on the Board of Directors of the Fifteenth Bank and other concerns; b. 1861, a ninth descendant of a small daimiate in Mino; has a seat in the Upper House since 1890; is Manager of the Tokyo Rifle Society. Add. Koj. Fujimi-cho, Tokyo.

Arahata, Katsuzo, a socialist and labor leader; b. at Yokohama in 1887. After finishing common school he earned his bread as messenger boy, apprentice, pedlar of socialist literature. Later he undertook with others the publication of labor and socialist organs and has been imprisoned three times on charge of disturbing public order. Has translated works of Sidney Webb and Bernard Shaw, published "A Socialist Dictionary", etc., besides issuing some original works.

Arai, Kentaro, Privy Councillor since 1926; Min. Agriculture and Commerce in Adm. Kato Cabinet formed in 1822, and Crown Mem. of House of Peers; b. 1863 in Niigata; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ. in law, '90; entered the Treasury in which he rose to the position of Vice-Minister in '06; Dir. of Finance Dep't. of Korean Gov't-Gen. Add. Koishikawa Kanatomi-cho, Tokyo.

Arai, Taiji, Mem. House of Peers, Dir. of various commercial establishments in Formosa; b. 1851 in Sendai; studied under Nakae Chomin, a Rousseau of Japan; assisted late Mr. Tomita in the establishment of the Bank of Japan; then President of Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Co., etc., elected representative of the highest tax payers for Miyagi '99. Add. Koishikawa Yedogawa, Tokyo.

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Arakawa, Bunroku, Dr. Eng., M.A. (Cornell), Prof. of the Engineering Dep't., Kyushu Imp. Univ.; b. 1878 in Yokohama; grad. from the Eng. Dep't., Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1900; lecturer at his alma mater, 1900; sent to Germany, England and U.S.A. for study, '08-10; present post since 1911. Works: Science of Electrical Engineering. Add. Jigyo-nishi-machi, Fukuoka city.

Arakawa, Gitaro, Mem. House of Peers; b. in 1852 Tokyo; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law, 1884; Junior Sec. at the Home Office; Pref. Secretary at Toyama, Gumma, Kanagawa; Governor of Tottori '97, Miye '99, Kagawa 1900 and Nagasaki '03-10; Mayor of Yokohama '10-13. Add. Shitaya Nakanegishi, Tokyo.

Arakawa, Goro, Chief Edit. of Hiroshima Chugoku, M.P. and ex-Par. Jr. Secy. of Communication Dep't; b. 1865 in Hiroshima; grad. Kokugakuin and Nippon Univ.; became Edit. of present daily; established a girls' school in Hiroshima. Add. "Chugoku Shimbun," Hiroshima.

Araki, Torasaburo, M.D. (Strasburg), Pres. Imp. Kyoto Univ. since 1915; b. 1866 in Gumma-ken; edu. at Special Course, Med. Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '89; studied physiology at the Strasburg Univ., Germany, '89-91; Prof. the 3rd High School '95; transferred to Imp. Kyoto Univ; Dean of its Med. Coll. Add. Kyoto.

Ariga, Mitsutoyo, Pres. of the Chosen Development Bank, Ltd.; b. 1873 in Nagano-ken; grad. from the Tokyo Hogakuin (now Chuo Univ.); was in the service of the Chosen Government-General. Add. Seishomonnai, Seoul.

Ariga, Nagabumi, Manager of the Mitsui Firm; b. 1865 in Osaka-fu and younger brother to the late Dr. Nagao Ariga; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., in Law, '86; was in Government service for a long while ultimately rising to be a Bureau Director in Dep't of Agriculture and Commerce about '02. Add. Azabu Iigura, Tokyo.

Arima, Ryokitsu, Adm. (ret. '22) hero of the Port Arthur blockading operation in Russo-Japanese war; b. at Wakayama in 1862; midshipman '88; Rear-Adm. '09; Com. of 1st Squadron '12; Vice-Admiral '13; President of the Naval Academy '14-16; Chief of the Naval Education Board, '16-18. Add. Nakashibuya Oyama, Tokyo-fu.

Arima, Sumitsumi, Visc. Sub.-Lieut. of Cavalry (ret.), Lord Steward to Prince Higashi-Fushimi; b. 1868 of a former daimyo's family at Maruoka, Echizen; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Agriculture '97; Chamberlain to the Crown Prince '00-10. Add. Yotsuya Ukyo-machi, Tokyo.

Arimatsu, Hideyoshi, Privy Councillor; b. at Okayama, 1863; edu. at the German Language School, Tokyo, class '88; in the Justice Dep't till '90; Councillor of the Dep't of Agr. and Commerce and Home Office '94 to '98; Councillor of the Legislative Bureau in '02; Dir. of Police Bureau '03; Governor of Miye-ken '04; Dir. of Police Bureau in '08; Dir. of Imp. Forestry Bureau, '11-14; Chief Sec. to the Privy Council '14-16; Dir. of Legislative Bureau till '20. Add. Azabu Hommuracho, Tokyo.

Arisaka, Shozo, D. Eng., and Director of Naval Arsenal, Tokyo, Prof. at the Imperial University of Tokyo; b. in 1867 in Tokyo; edu. at the University, class '90; sent by the Navy to France where he studied at Hotchkiss; devised a new plug for

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quickfirers; has been sent twice to England on official business. Add. Tamagawa, Ebaragun, Tokyo-fu.

Arishima, Ikuma, foreign style painter and novelist, bro. of Takeo Arishima whose suicide created a sensation; b. 1882 at Yokohama; edu. at Tokyo Foreign Language School and next learned oil painting for several years in Paris and Rome. Works; a number of novels, Reminiscence of Cezanne, etc. Add. Koj. Shimoniban-cho, Tokyo.

Ariyoshi, Akira, Min. to Switzerland since '20; b. 1876 in Kyoto; edu. at the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, class '98; passed the Diplomatic service examination '98; Consul at Fusan, Newchuang, and Secretary to Japanese Embassy at Paris; Con.-Gen. at Shanghai, '09-19. Add. Berne, Switzerland.

Ariyoshi, Chuichi, Mayor of Yokohama since '25; b. 1870 in Tango; edu. in Law at Imp. Tokyo Univ. class '96; Sec. Home Office till '08; Governor of Chiba-ken '08-12; Dir. of Gen. Affairs, Korean Res.-Gen. in '10; Gov. of Miyazaki '11-15; Kanagawa '15-18, Hyogo-ken '18-22; Dir.-Gen. of Pol. Affairs, Korean Gov't-Gen., '22-24. Add. Yokohama City Office.

Asabuki, Tsunekichi, Mng-Dir. Mitsubishi Dry Goods Store; b. 1877 in Tokyo, son of the late Eiji Asabuki; studied at Keio and then in England; entered Bank of Japan; then Mitsui Bussan and transferred to New York Branch; later established the Chiyoda-gumi. Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

Asada, Tokunori, Mem. House of Peers; b. 1848 in Kyoto; 1st Class Counsellor to Japanese Legation, Washington, '74; Counsellor of the Foreign Office '79; Director of Commercial Bureau '86; Governor of Nagano-ken and next of Kanagawa-ken, '99; Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, '00; that of Communications, which he resigned '02. Add. Koj. Shimo Rokubancho, Tokyo.

Asahi, Kenkichi, D.M., Prof. of Med. Dep't., Kyushu Imp. Univ.; b. 1874 in Kyoto-fu; grad. from Med. Dep't, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '97; then studied in Germany and on his return home was appointed Assist.-Prof. at the Kyushu Imp. Univ.; proprietor of an Ear, Nose & Throat Hospital. Add. Fukuoka city.

Asakura, Denjiro, Mng.-Dir. of Japan-America Trust Co., Ltd.; b. 1872 in Ishikawa-ken; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ., '99; Chief of the Mining Section of the South Manchuria Railway Co.; then present post. Add. Japan-America Trust Co., Kitamaki-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

Asakawa, Kan-ichi, Prof. Yale University; b. about 1870; grad. from Waseda and early went over to America for study; grad. from Yale and has since been lecturer and then Prof. of Japanese History at Yale. Add. Yale.

Asakura, Fumio, Sculptor, Prof. at Tokyo Fine Art School; Mem. of Imp. Academy; grad. from the sculptural course of the Tokyo Fine Arts School, 1907. Add. Yanaka Tennoji-machi, Shitaya, Tokyo.

Asano, Osuke, Dr. Eng., Emeritus Prof. of Waseda; b. in '59 at Okayama; edu. in electricity at the Gov. Eng. College, class 1881; electrician to Department of Communications till '16 and was despatched to Europe and America two or three times. Add. Azabu Kogai-cho, Tokyo.

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Asano, Ryozo, Dir. of the Asano Cement Co. and several other undertakings started by his father Soichiro Asano; b. in 1889, second son; edu. at Harvard in Economy, class '12. Add. Mita Tsunamachi, Tokyo.

Asano, Soichiro, Pres Toyo S/S Co., Asano Dockyards and Dir. of many other concerns; b. 1848 in Toyama-ken. He arrived in Tokyo '71 with empty purse; purchased from the Yokohama Gas Works coal-tar and other refuses then left unutilized as first step to his success. In '75 he bought the Gov. Cement Works at Fukagawa and organized Asano Cement Co.; also started tank oil business, '93 and then promoted with others the Toyo S.S. Co., '95. Add. Shiba Tamachi, Tokyo.

Asano, Taijiro, Dir. of a number of the Asano undertakings; b. '84, eldest son of Soichiro Asano; edu. at Waseda Univ. Add. Shiba Tamachi, Tokyo.

Ashida, Hitoshi, First Secretary of the Embassy in Constantinople since '26; b. 1887 in Kyoto-fu; passed Dip. and Con. Service Exam. in '11, and grad. in the following year from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ.: Attache in '12 and next 3rd Emb. Sec., '17, in Russia: in France, '18-20; 2nd Emb. Sec. '20; junior commissioner at the various international conferences held at Paris and Geneva; Sec. at the Head Office and Sectional Chief at the Intelligence Dep't '23-25. Publications; European Diplomacy after Paris Conference, 1923; My Impressions in Russia, 1924; The Powers and Situation of their Home Politics, 1924. Add. Jap. Embassy, Constantinople.

Aso, Hisashi, a labor leader and Manager of the Japan Federation of Miners; b. 1891 in Oita-ken; edu. at Third High Sch. and Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law; on the staff of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi 1917-'19; joined the Yu-ai-kai Labor Ass'n. and has since taken prominent part in upholding the cause of labor. Add. Komagome Kichijoji, Tokyo.

Aso, Jiro, Manager of the Bank of Japan; b. 1871 in Osaka; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., in Law, class '94; has since been in the service of the Bank, having been Dir. of its Branches at Nagoya, Osaka, etc. and also Dir of the Loan and the Banking Dept. at the head office. Add. Azabu Torilzaka, Tokyo.

Aso, Keijiro, D.Agr., Prof. of Agri. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1875 in Tokyo; grad. from Agri. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., with honours in '99; then studied at the University Hall; Assist.-Prof. at his alma mater, '01; sent to Germany, etc. for study of agricultural chemistry, '08-'12. Add. Minami-Tera-machi, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Atobe, Sadajiro, D.C.L., Prof. at Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1872 in Fukui-ken; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1899; further studied in Germany; Assist.-Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ., '05; full Prof. in '06. Add. Shimokamo, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto.

Awaya, Ken, Director of Special Education Affairs, Dept of Education; b. in 1883 in Yamaguchi-ken; edu. Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law, class '07. After passing the higher civil service exam. he was for a time secretary of the Ibaraki Prefectural Office; transferred to the Education Dept. where he has ever remained. Add. Akasaka Tango-cho, Tokyo.

Awazu, Seiryo, D.L., Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., Waseda

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Univ., etc., insurance expert; b. Kyoto in 1871; edu. in Law at Imp. Tokyo Univ. '94; has since been engaged in insurance business at the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, as organizer of a number of life insurance cos, besides undertaking teaching. Attended the World's Insurance Congress held at New York '03. Add. Nakano Uyeno-hara, Tokyo-fu.

Ayai, Tadahiko, Aud. of Murai Sav. Bank, Shibaura Iron Works, and Chief of Acct. Sec. of Tokyo Electric Co.; b. 1871 in Oita-ken; edu. at Post and Telegraph School in Tokyo; was in service of Communications Dept. for years; went to U.S.A. to accomplish his study in '90; after returning home he joined the Murai Co. Add. Takada, near Tokyo.

Ayukawa, Gisuke, mechanical engineer and partner of the Kuhara and the Kaijima interests, being connected with both families by marriage; b. 1880 in Yamaguchi-ken; edu. at Coll. of Eng., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '08; served for some years at the Shibaura Eng. Works and then went abroad for study and inspection. Add. Ushigome Sanaicho, Tokyo.

Baba, Eiichi, D.L., Crown Mem. House of Peers, Pres. Bureau of Legislation in Adm. Kato Ministry; b. in 1879; edu. at Law in Imp. Tokyo Univ. '03; passed Higher Civil Service Exam.; Taxation Superintendent and then Sec. to Korean Govt-Gen. Add. Hongo Maruyama-Fukuyama-cho, Tokyo.

Baba, Genji, ex-Judge of Court of Cassation; b. 1860; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, class '85; was appointed first a junior judge in Tokyo Court and Judge of Supreme Court; resigned and began practice '24. Add. Mita Tsunamachi, Tokyo.

Banzai, Rihachiro, Lt.-Gen., Military Adviser to the Chinese Govt.; b. 1878 in Tokyo; Sub.-Lieut. '92; Major, '03; Colonel, '12; Maj.-Gen. '18; has more than ten years' connection with the Chinese Government and is now one of the authorities of things Chinese. Add. Peking.

Chiba, Shin-ichiro, M.D., Pres. of Chiba Hospital (private) in Tokyo for diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat; b. 1880 in Tokyo. Edu. at Coll. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '05 and further studied his speciality at the post-grad. course and next at Strasburg Univ., and Frankfort Hospital, '08-11; served at the Junten-do Hospital '08-20 and then established the present Hospital. Add. Nihombashi Hama-cho Nichome, Tokyo.

Chinda, Sutemi, Count (Bar. '07, Visc. '11), Lord Chamberlain to H.I.H. the Emperor, 1927; b. at Hirosaki in 1856; grad. from an American University '81; appointed a clerk of Foreign Office, '85 and had charge of the Telegraph Section in the same office; Consul at San Francisco and Chemulpo; Consul-General at Shanghai, '95; Minister Resident at Brazil and next at the Hague '99-00; Minister Ple. Envoy Ext. at Petrograd, 1900; took charge in '01 of the For. Office while the Minister Baron Komura was away to Portsmouth and Peking; Amb. to Berlin '08; Washington '11; London '20; Peace Envoy Dec. '18; Count in '20. Was on the suite of the Crown Prince when he visited Europe in '21; Grand Steward to the Prince Regent '21-27. Add. Koj. Kami-Nibancho, Tokyo.

Chiwaki, Morinosuke, L.L.D. (Loyola Univ., Chicago), Pres. the Tokyo Dental Coll.; b. 1870 at Abiko, Hitachi; grad.

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from the Keio Univ., was for some years on the staff of the Tokyo Shimpo; grad. from Dr. Takayama's Dental School, and after practice for some years established the present school. Add. Tokyo Dental Coll.

Chujo, Sei-ichiro, Architect, Hon. Mem. of Society of Architects (London), and of Royal Society of Arts (London); b. 1868 at Yonezawa; grad. Eng. Coll. (Architecture) Imp. Tokyo Univ.; further studied at Cambridge (Eng.); on returning home entered Edu. Dept; again studied in England '03-07; opened Sone-Chujo Office '08, besides his own. Add. Komagome Hayashi-cho, Tokyo.

Daido, Ryota, Dir. of the Electric Bureau of Tokyo Municipal Office, Ex-Dir. of Tokyo Railway Bureau: b. 1879 in Shiga-ken; grad. from Law, Kyoto Imp. Univ. in '03; Private Secretary to Home Minister, '04; Councillor, and then Secretary of the Dep't of Communications; Chief of the General Affairs Section of the Kobe Railway Control Bureau, Councillor and then Director of the Imp. Railway Board, 1915-'16: present post in '24. Add. Naito-machi, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Daikuhara, Gintaro, D. Agr., President of Kyushu Imperial University since 1926; b. 1868 in Nagano-ken; graduated from Tokyo Imp. University in 1894 in Agricultural Chemistry; served the Department of Agriculture and Commerce as technical official either at head office or at the Nishigahara Experimental Institute; held similar post at the Korean Gov.-General before transfer to the present post. Add. Fukuoka.

Danno, Reisuke, Man.-Dir. of Russo-Japanese Fishery Co., Ltd.; b. 1875 in Nagasaki-ken; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1899; was Mng. of Wakamatsu Branch of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; then Mng. Sapporo Branch, Hokkaido Colliery Steamship Co., Ltd.; present post in 1923. Add. Myogadani, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Date, Gen-ichiro, Gen.-Man. of the Eastern News Agency; b. 1878 in Shimane-ken; grad. from the Doshisha Univ., Kyoto; entered the Kokumin Shimbun, '00; Kokusai News Agency, '15; Editor-in-chief of the Yomiuri, '19; then present post. Made tour several times in China and Europe and America, and served in the Daily Telegraph, London, for several months (1910). Add. Nakashibuya, near Tokyo.

Dan, Takuma, D. Eng., Sen. Director of Mitsui Firm; b. 1858 at Fukuoka; was sent for study to America early in Meiji by the Lord of Fukuoka and completed the course of mining at the Boston Tech. Institute, U.S.A., and was for some years teacher of English at Gov. schools; technical official at the Gov. Meteorological Observatory and next at the Miike Coal mine, with the purchase of which by the Mitsui he entered the service of the Firm. Add. Sendagaya Harajuku, Tokyo.

de Becker, J.E., L.L.B.; D.C.L., international Lawyer; b. in London, England 1863, came to Japan in '87; is the Legal Adviser to the Kobe Foreign Board of Trade and standing Counsel of the leading foreign banks in Japan. Local correspondent of the Society of Comparative Legislation, London. Has been practising law since '94, and contributed several works to Japanese legal literature. Works; "Annotated Civil Code of Japan," "Commentary on the Commercial Code of Japan," "Elements of Japanese Jurisprudence, etc. Add. Kobe.

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Debuchi, Katsuji, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs since '24; b. 1878 in Iwate-ken; edu. at Tokyo Higher Com. School and Post-Graduate course, class, '02, and passed the Dip. and Con. Service exam. the same year; 3rd Emb. Sec. at Berlin, '07-10; 2nd Emb. Sec. '10; Sec. Chief at the head office, '11; 1st Sec. at Peking, '14; at Washington, '18; Counsellor at Berlin, '20; attended as assist. the 2nd League of Nations congress and the Washington Conference; on the Shantung Settlement Com., '22; Emb. Counsellor. Add. Foreign Office.

Den, Kenjiro, Baron (cr. '07), Mem. House of Peers, Chairman of Japan Electric Society etc.; b. 1855 in Hyogo-ken; held at several places post of local chief Police Inspector; Vice-Min. of Communications, Jan.-June '98; President of the Kansai R'ly Co., at the same time M.P. for Hyogo-ken; Vice-Min. of Communications '00-06; Min. of the Dept. '16-17; Gov.-Gen. of Formosa '18-20; Min. of Agri. and Com. '22-23. Add. Tamagawa Kaminoge, near Tokyo.

Den, Sho, Perm. Vice-Min. Finance Dept. since '24; b. 1878; grad. at Politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '04; passed Higher Civil Serv. Exam.; Sec. of Tobacco Monopoly Bureau, and of the Dept; stayed in London as Finance Commissioner; Dir. of Account Bureau before promotion. Add. Finance Dept., Tokyo.

Dewa, Shigeto, Adm. (ret.) Baron ('07); b. 1855 at Aizu; grad. from Naval Academy in '82; was Capt. of cruiser Takachiho in the Japan-China war of 1894-95; chief of committee to bring home Cruiser Tokiwa from England '99; Rear-Adm. 1900. and Com. of the Standing Squadron; Chief Construction Board at Yokosuka; Dir. of Naval Affairs Bureau, etc.; represented Japan at Panama Exposition '15. Add. Kami-Osaki, near Tokyo.

Dohi, Keizo, M.D., dermatologist, Prof. Med. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Chairman of the Japanese Derm. Society; grad. at Med. Coll. 1891 and Univ. Hall; studied his speciality in Austria, Germany, and France, 1894-98. Corresponding member of the Vienna ('02), Berlin ('03), and Paris Derm. Society ('11); recommended to be honorable member of the Italian Derm. Society '06; Editor of the Japanese Journal of Derm. and Urinology. Add. Koji Shimo-Nibancho, Tokyo.

Doki, Kahei, ex-Gov. of Hokkaido ('24-25); Dir. of Civil Affairs, Kwantung Leased Territory '21-23; b. in Wakayama-ken in 1875; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '01; passed the Exam. for the Bar while at school; passed Higher Civil Service Exam.; entered Home Office in which he served in various localities; Gov. of Ishikawa-ken '21-24. Add. Sapporo.

Ebina, Danjo, one of the veteran pastors, and Pres. of the Doshisha, Kyoto, since '20; b. 1856 in Yanagawa; studied at the Foreign Language School in Kumamoto; then theology at the Doshisha; has subsequently led an active life in evangelistic and educational work; pastor of the Hongo Church, Tokyo, for a long time. Add. Doshisha, Kyoto.

Egi, Senshi, Privy Councillor since '24 and Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall; b. 1853, studied Law at Tokyo Imp. Univ. and was in service of Education Dept. '72-77, transferred to Home Office as Dir. of Local Adm. Bureau '90-97; Governor of Ibaraki, Aichi, Hiroshima and Kumamoto till '06 when he resigned. Add. Kanda Awaji-cho, Tokyo.

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Egi, Yoku, Minister of Justice since Aug. '25 and Mem. of House of Peers (nom. '16); b. 1873 in Yamaguchi-ken, adopted son and heir of the above; grad. Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '97, and studied at Univ. Hall; Sec. Chief of Colonial Bureau (abolished later) '10-13; Chief Secy. of 2nd Okuma Cabinet, '14-16; same post in the Kato (Visc.) Cabinet '24-25. Add. Mita Shikokumachi, Tokyo.

Eguchi, Teijo, Dir. Mitsubishi Firm; b. 1865 in Kochi; grad. from Tokyo Higher Com. School '87 and after having been a school teacher for some years, entered the Firm '91 as member on the staff of Banking Department; sub-Mng. of Mining Dep't at Head Office in '97; Dir. of the Land Dep't '00-22. Add. Ushigome Akagishita, Tokyo.

Eitaki, Hisakichi, Mng. Dir. of Tokyo Building Co., ex-Con.-Gen. at Honolulu '12-14; b. 1866 in Echigo; studied law and became Judge in '93 and transferred to the Foreign Office same year, attached to Consulate at Fusan in '93; Consul at Jinsen, Shanghai, Shashi, Sydney and Hankow between '94 and '05; Consul-General at Shanghai '05 to '09, then at Chientao till '12. Add. Tozuka, Tokyo.

Ema, Shun-ichi, Barrister, ex-M.P.; mesmerist; b. in 1861 and studied politics at a private Univ., Tokyo; admitted to the Bar in '93 and afterwards elected Pres. of the Tokyo Barrister's Association; Vice-Pres. of Tokyo Prefectural Assembly '89. Add. Koishikawa Hakusan-maye, Tokyo.

Endo, Ryukichi, D. Litt., Founder and Pres. of the Sugamo Middle School, Pres. of Philosophical and Sociological Ass'ns.; b. 1867 in Mayebashi; grad. from the Litt. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ. Works: Chinese Philosophy, Loatze Philosophy, etc. Add. Sugamo, near Tokyo.

Fujii, Kenjiro, D. Sc., Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1866 in Ishikawa-ken; grad. from Science, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '92; went to Germany for study, '01; appointed Prof. at his alma mater, May '12. Add. Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Fujii, Kenjiro, Litt. Dr. and Prof. at Imp. Kyoto Univ. since '20 in Ethics; b. 1872 in Yamagata-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '98 and Munchen and Berlin '05-07. Works; Principles of Subjective Ethics, National Ethics; was for some years connected with Waseda Univ. Add. Kyoto Univ.

Fujii, Otoo, D. Litt., Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. 1867 in Hyogo-ken; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ., '94; was Prof. of the gov't high schools, '98-'11; present post, '11. Add. Kyoto.

Fujikawa, Yu, D.M., D. Litt., formerly Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1865 in Hiroshima-ken; grad. from Med. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ. '89; further studied in Germany; was once lecturer on pathology at Kyoto Imp. Univ. Add. Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Fujimori, Seikichi, novelist; b. 1892 at Suwa; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in German Literature; has written a number of stories. Add. Zoshigaya, near Tokyo.

Fujimura, Yoshiro, Baron, Mem. House of Peers. Bar. of Middle Tem., ex-Sect. Chief of the Mitsui Bussan; b. in Kumamoto in 1870; edu. in Law at Cambridge, returning home '03, and entered the Mitsui; its London agent till '10; removed

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to the head office, but left it soon after. Was Minister of Foreign Affairs and then of Communications in the Kiyoura cabinet, '24. Add. Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.

Fujioka, Ichisuke, Dr. Eng. (Japan), Pres. Iwakuni Elec. Tram. and Tokyo Elec. Cos., b. in 1856; grad. from Tokyo Engineering College in '81; appointed its Professor '84; retired '86 to start electric business; chief electrician to the Tokyo Electric Light Co. in '92 and founder of the Tokyo Street Railway Co.; he has been to Europe and America several times for study, on business, etc. and was under Edison for some while. Add. Azabu Higashicho, Tokyo.

Fujioka, Katsuji, D. Litt., Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1872 in Tokyo; grad. from Litt. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '97; further studied in Germany '01; after returning home was appointed Assist.-Prof. of his alma mater; full-Prof. '10. Add. Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Fujisawa, Ikunosuke, Minister of Commerce & Industry since Sept. 1926, lawyer, M.P.; b. 1859 in Sendai; studied law and became lawyer in '80 and distinguished himself in connexion with the Fukushima affair in '83; elected mem. of Sendai Municipal Assembly, and then of Miyagi Prefectural Assembly, of which he was once Chairman; Parliamentary Secy. of Communication Dep't July '15; later removed to Home Dep't; appointed to the present post '26. Add. Uyenohara, Nakanomachi, near Tokyo.

Fujisawa, Rikitaro, Dr. Sc., Emeritus Prof. of Mathematics at Tokyo Imp. Univ., Mem. House of Peers (elected Sept. '24); b. in Niigata-ken 1861; pursued his special study in England and Germany, '88-87; Exchange-Lecturer in U.S.A. '22; has written several works on mathematics. Add. Koishikawa Suwacho, Tokyo.

Fujise, Masajiro, Dir. of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha: b. 1867 at Nagasaki city; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School '85 and entered the Co. to be promoted to present position, meanwhile in charge of branches at London, New York, etc. Add. Shirokane Imazatocho, Tokyo.

Fujishima, Hampei, Dr. Eng., Dir., Nippon Yusen Kaisha; b. in Miye-ken, 1871; grad. from the Eng. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ., and entered the Co., '94; sent by the Co. to England to study shipbuilding '98-00. Add. Ichigaya-Tamachi, Tokyo.

Fujishiro, Teisuke, D. Litt., Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ.; Dir. of the Kyoto College of Painting; b. 1868 in Chiba-ken; grad. from Litt. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ. class '02: studied in Germany '02-'04; was once Prof. of the 1st Higher School. Add. Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto.

Fujita, Heitaro, 2nd Baron, one of the millionaires in Osaka; b. in Osaka, 1869; son of late Denzaburo Fujita who started in Osaka the Fujita Firm to undertake contract business with the Government, besides undertaking mining and engineering works. Educated at Cambridge Univ. Add. Kita-ku Amijima, Osaka.

Fujita, Keishin, Prof. of Fishery at Hokkaido Imp. Univ.: b. 1879 Tokyo; grad. from Sapporo Agr. Coll., '90 and Tokyo Imp. Univ., '92; further studied in England and Germany. Add. Sapporo.

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Fujita, Ken-ichi, Mng.-Dir. of Tokyo Woolen Cloth Co. etc.; b. 1873 at Hirosaki; grad. from the now defunct Meiji Law Coll. '98; in civil service for a time; Manager of Iwaya Shokai, then famous tobacconist in Tokyo; founded the Toyo Salt Industrial Co. which developed later into Dai Nippon Salt Mfg. Co., Kwantung Leased Territory. Add. Shiba Shirokane, Tokyo.

Fujita, Shiro, Member of the House of Peers, b. at Tokyo, 1861; attache to Japanese Legation in Vienna, 1886, then in Berlin; afterwards Private Secretary to the Minister of Communication and of Agriculture and Commerce, &c.; Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, '98; now Pres. of Taiwan Sugar Co. and other concerns. Add. Shiba Mita, Tokyo.

Fujita, Tokujiro, Dir. of Fujita Bank (Osaka) and other cos. run by the Fujita family, being younger brother of Baron Fujita; b. 1880; grad. from Columbia Univ., '07. Add. Kiyamachi, Kyoto.

Fujita, Yuzuru, Mng.-Dir. of the Meiji Life Ins. Co.; b. 1865 in Okayama-ken; grad. from Keio '88; further studied at the Pacific Commercial School, San Francisco, '91; a clerk at a certain American store and returned home '95 to enter the present Co.; Manager of its Nagoya Branch '98; present post '17. Add. Sugamo, Tokyo.

Fujiwara, Ginjiro, President and Mng.-Dir. of the Oji Paper Manufacturing Co. since 1911; b. 1868 in Nagano-ken; graduated from Keio '91 and then took to journalism in the provinces; entered the Mitsui Bank and was transferred to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and had charge of its Branches at Shanghai and Taihoku '15. Add. Azabu Shin-ami, Tokyo.

Fujiwara, Sakuhei, D. Sc., Meteorologist; b. in 1884 at Shimo Suwa, Nagano-ken; graduated at the Tokyo Imp. Univ. in Theoretical Physics, '09; appointed assistant at the Central Meteorological Observatory the same year; granted the Doctorate '15; promoted to Meteorologist (titular) in '18; proceeded to Europe on official business, '20; Prof. at his alma mater as additional duty, '23; attended the International Meteorological Observatory directors conference in 1926. Is specialized in Theoretical Meteorology, especially vortex motions. Add. Central Meteo. Observatory, Tokyo.

Fujiwara, Toshio, Prop. Fujiwara Trading Co., and Mng.-Dir. Naigai Kogyo (International Industrial) Co.; b. 1867, in Okayama-ken; studied in U.S.; was once in the service of the Mitsui Bank; founder of the above Cos. Add. Akasaka-Daimachi, Tokyo.

Fujiyama, Raita, President of Nippon Sugar Refinery Co. etc.; Dir. of various concerns; b. in 1865 in Karatsu; grad. at Keio-Gijuku in '90; was in the service of Mitsui Bussan; then entered the present Co. after the notorious scandal culminating in the suicide of its former President; Chairman of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce till '25 as successor of Visc. Shibusawa. Add. Shiba Shirokane, Tokyo.

Fukada, Kosan, Litt. Dr., and Prof. at Imp. Kyoto Univ.; b. 1878 at Kanazawa; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Philosophy, class '02 and further studied in England, Germany and France. Works; Translation of Kant's Critique, etc. Add. Kyoto Imp., Univ.

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Fukai, Eigo, Dir. of Nippon Ginko; b. 1871 in Gumma-ken; educated at the Doshisha College, Kyoto; on the staff of the Kokumin Shimbun '98-05; Private Secretary to Gov. of the Bank of Japan, '06-12; accompanied the Peace Envoys to Versailles in 1918 as an unofficial member. Add. Akasaka Hikawa-cho, Tokyo.

Fukuda, Masataro, Gen., Mem of Supreme Council; b. 1870 in Nagasaki-ken; Sub-Lieut. '87; Captain '95; stayed in Berlin and Vienna as Military Attache for years; took part in '04-05 war as a staff officer to Marshal Oyama; Colonel '07; Maj.-Gen. and brigade commander '11; Chief of Staff, Military Department, Kwantung Government; Lieut-Gen. and Commander of the 5th Div. '16; Vice-Chief of Gen. Staff; Full Gen. in '22; Com-in-Chief of Formosan Garrison, '18-22; Com. of Tokyo Garrison at the time of the Earthquake. Add. Yoyogi near Tokyo.

Fukuda, Tokuzo, D.L., Prof. of Tokyo Coll. of Commerce; b. 1874 in Tokyo; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, class '94; was dispatched by the Gov. to Germany, France, and Italy to make further study in economics; again visited Europe and America '25-26. Works: several works on Economics. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Fukuhara, Ryojiro, Pres. Peers' School since '23, Chairman of Imp. Art Gallery, etc.; b. 1869 in Miye-ken; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '92; held various junior posts at Central Government and in the provinces for some years after; as Councillor and Inspector of the Education Dep't '98; dispatched to Europe '99 to investigate affairs of educational administration; Bureau Director in '04; Vice-Minister '11-16; Mem. House of Peers (nom. in '16); Pres. Tohoku Univ. in '17. Add. Ushigome Kita-machi, Tokyo.

Fukuhara, Toshimaru, 2nd Baron, Mem. House of Peers; Dir. of Onoda Portland Cement Mfg. Co.; b. 1886 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. from Eng. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '01; Lecturer at Kyoto Imp. Univ., '02-'04; Army technical expert '04-'06; despatched to Europe and America on official mission, '08-'09; was also on the faculty of Waseda Univ. Add. Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Fukui, Kikusaburo, Mng.-Dir. of the Mitsui Bussan; b. 1866 in Tokyo; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School in 1883 and then entered the service of the Mitsui, to be attached to the branches at Shanghai, Singapore, Hongkong, Osaka, etc., and then the agent at New York for several years; was on the suite of the Peace Envoy Dec. '18. Add. Mitsui & Co., Tokyo.

Fukuoka, Hidei, 2nd Visc., L.L.B., M.L. (Yale), Prof. at Tokyo School for Foreign Languages and Peers School, etc.; b. 1871 in Kochi-ken; went to America and studied at Washington, Lee, Cumberland and Yale Universities. Add. Koishikawa, Kanatomi-cho, Tokyo.

Fukuzawa, Ichitaro, Chancellor of Keio-gijuku; b. 1868, eldest son of the late Y. Fukuzawa; educated at Yale Univ. after he finished the Keio. Add. Mita, Tokyo.

Fukuzawa, Momosuke, ex-M.P., Pres. of Daido Elec. Power Co., etc., brother-in-law of the Fukuzawa brothers, being husband of their sister; b. in 1864 at Kawagoye; studied at Keio; and further at a Commercial Coll. in U. S. A. Returning home '89, he first entered Tokyo Ice Works., then Oji Paper Mill,

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and finally Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co., of which he was agent for Tokyo. Add. Shimo-shibuya, Tokyo.

Funakoshi, Mitsunojo, 2nd Baron, Crown Mem. of House of Peers; b. 1867 in Hiroshima; studied in Germany, '88-93; passed Diplomatic Service Examination in '94; Eleve Consul at Vladivostok the same year, at San Francisco in '95; Legation Sec. at Washington in '97; to London in '99; Secretary at head office '02; Sec. at Vienna in '03; at Berlin '06-09; and at For. Office and lastly Emb. Counsellor at Berlin '12-14. Add. Motozonocho, Tokyo.

Funatsu, Shin-ichiro, ex-Con.-Gen. at Mukden ('24-26); b. 1873 in Saga-ken; edu. at the Shoin-gakusha, Saga, and passed the "Foreign student exam." of the Foreign Office '94; was Consul-General at Tientsin and then at Mukden '24-26. Add. Mukden, China.

Furuichi, Koi, Baron (cr. 1919), Dr. Eng., Privy Councillor since '24; Emeritus Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. at Himeji in 1854; studied engineering in France '75-80; was successively Director of the Public Works Bureau, Home Office; Vice-Minister of Communications, Director-General of the Government Railways and Director of Seoul-Fusan R'ly '03-07; Pres. of Tokyo Subway Co. till '25. He is one of the best amateur "no" singers and actors. Add. Hongo Yumi-cho, Tokyo.

Furukawa, Toranosuke, Baron (cr. '15), President of the Furukawa Mining Co., son of the late celebrated Ichibei Furukawa and inherited his father's immense properties including more than twenty mines; b. in 1882 and graduated from Mining at Columbia, U.S.A., class '07. Add. Nihonbashi Setomono-cho, Tokyo.

Furuya, Shigetsuna, Minister at Mexico since '22; b. 1876 in Ehime-ken; edu. at Doshi-sha, Kyoto, and Michigan; passed the Dip. and Con. service exam. in '02; 3rd Emb. Sec. at London, '08; 2nd Emb. Sec., '10; Sectional chief at the head office '16; Con.-Gen. at Ottawa, '18; Emb. Counsellor at Washington, '20. Add. Mexico.

Futa-ara, Yoshinori, 1st Count; b. 1886, of the house of Date, formerly a daimyo, and was adopted by the family; studied law at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; Secretary to a local Govt. for a time; on the suite of the Crown Prince when he visited England '21. Lady Futa-ara is sister to the late Prince Kitashirakawa. Add. Yotsuya Kasumiga-oka, Tokyo.

Futakami, Hyoji, Crown Mem. of House of Peers nominated in '24, Chief Secretary of the Privy Council; b. in 1878 in Toyama prefecture; graduated from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '04 and passed the Higher Civil Servce exam. the same year; was long connected with the Department of Communications as jun. secretary, Counsellor, etc. before transferring to the Privy Council. Add. Off. Res., Tokyo.

Futaki, Kenzo, D.M., Expert of the Epidemic Diseases Research Institute, Prof. of Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1873 in Akita-ken; grad. from the Tokyo Imp. Univ. Add. Hongo Motofujicho, Tokyo.

Gamo, Yasusato, Dir. of Fukushima Higher Com. Sch. since its creation in 1922; b. in Nagasaki-ken, 1873; grad. from the

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Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch. (Special class) in '98: visited England, Germany and U.S.A. to study commerce; Prof. of Kumamoto High Sch.; Dir. of Ehime Com. Sch.; Prof. Yamaguchi Higher Com. Sch. Add. Fukushima.

Go, Seinosuke, 2nd Baron, Mem. House of Peers, President of the Oriental Steel Foundry, Iriyama Colliery Co., Dir. of various Cos.; b. 1863 in Tokyo, son of late Junzo Go; studied in Europe; after several years in Govt. services he entered business circles, was chairman of Tokyo Stock Ex. till '24. Add. Kanibancho, Tokyo.

Gonda, Yasunosuke, writer; b. 1887 in Tokyo; edu. at Foreign Language School, German course, and next at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Literature, making fine art his speciality, class '13. Works: Economy and Civilization, Applied Art, etc. Is also connected with Ohara Social Research Institute. Add. Otsuka Kubocho, Tokyo.

Gorai, Kinzo, (penname Sosen), writer and Prof. at Waseda; b. in 1875 in Ibaraki-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in French Law, class '00, also in France and Germany '04-09; edit. of the Yomiuri '14; edit. of the monthly magazine Taikan, Marq. Okuma's organ at the time, in '18. Works; France and Frenchmen, Political Ethics, Future of Social Revolution, etc. Add. Waseda Univ.

Goto, Fumio, Dir. of General Affairs, Formosan Gov't-General since '24; b. 1884 in Oita. Edu. in Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '08; Sec. or Chief Police Inspector in the provinces till '13; transferred to the Police Bureau, Home Office, the same year, first as sectional chief and then its Director, and last to the present post. Add. Taihoku, Formosa.

Goto Seitaro, D.Sc., Mem. of the Imp. Academy, Prof. of Zoology and Dean of the Coll. Sc., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1867 in Yamaguchi-ken. Edu. at the above institution, '90, and further at the Univ. Hall, and went to America to study entomology; attended the 3rd International Zoological Conference held at Leyden, Holland, in '95; Prof. at the First High School on return and next at the present institution. Add. Imp. Tokyo Univ.

Goto, Shimpei, Viscount (Baron '06, Visc. in '22), Mem. of House of Peers; b. 1856 in Iwate-ken; studied medicine in Japan and Germany; chief of Nagoya Hospital '76-8. App. Sanitary Commissioner at the time of the Japan-China War, and then Director of the Sanitary Bureau, Home Office; Dir. of the Civil Adm. Bureau, Formosa, Pres. of S. Manchuria Railway '06; Minister of Communications in '08, combining the office of Deputy-Pres. of the Colonial Bureau. Retired in '11 but again held it with an additional post of Pres. of I.G.R. in the 3rd Katsura Cabinet; formed the Doshikai with late Prince Katsura, but left it in '13. Min. Home Affairs and next of For. Affairs '16-18; Mayor of Tokyo '21-22; Home Minister, '23. Add. Azabu Miyamuracho, Tokyo.

Haga, Gonshiro, Lieutenant (ret.) Dir. Gov. Sericultural Institute at Nakano; b. in 1867 in Saitama-ken; graduated from Agriculture, Imperial Tokyo University, '92. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

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Hamada, Kunimatsu, Lawyer; M.P.; b. 1868 in Miye-ken; grad. from Chuo Univ.; returned to the House of Representatives thrice from Miye-ken and was once Vice-Pres. of the House. Add. Kojimachi-ku Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.

Hamada, Tsunenosuke, Governor of Kyoto since '26; b. 1871 in Kochi-ken; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '96; served as Counsellor or Chief Police Inspector in the provinces till '07; Gov. of Toyama, '07; of Miyagi till '20; after some years on the retired list was Dir. of Colonial Affairs Bureau '25-26. Add. Kyoto Pref. Office.

Hamaguchi, Tan, B.A. (Cambridge), founder of Inawashiro Hydro-Elec. Power Co.; b. 1872 in Wakayama-ken; grad. Keio Univ. '91 and Waseda, '94; studied further at Cambridge; M.P. in '04 from Wakayama-ken. Add. Koj. Shimo-rokubancho, Tokyo.

Hamaguchi, Yuko, M.P., Minister of Home Affairs since '26; b. 1870 in Kochi-ken; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imperial Univ. '95; Director of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau '07-12; Vice-Min. of Communications '12-13; Vice-Min. of Finance in 2nd Okuma Cabinet '14-15; Parl. Jun. Secy. to Finance Dept. for a while in '15; Minister of Finance in '24. Add. Zoshigaya, Tokyo.

Hanai, Takuzo, D.L., Barrister, Mem. House of Peers (nom. '22), b. 1868 in Hiroshima-ken; grad. from the English Law School in Tokyo, class '85; passed Barristers' Examination a year or two after, is an acknowledged authority in criminal affairs. Has written several popular essays on Criminal Law; M. P. for several terms and was once Vice-Pres. of House of Representatives. Add. Kanda Nishiki-cho, Tokyo.

Hanihara, Masanao, Ambassador unattached '23; b. 1876 in Yamanashi-ken; grad. from Waseda '97; attache at Seoul Legation '99; at Washington, '01; Secy. at the same, '02; then Sec. Chief at Foreign Office; Consul-Gen. at San Francisco '16-17; Dir. Political Affairs, '17-19; was among the four Delegates to the Washington Conference 1921-'22; Vice-Min. of For. Affairs '19-'22; Amb. to Washington, '23-24. Add. Foreign Office.

Hanta, Ryotaro, Partner of Hunter & Co. of Osaka, Dir. of the Osaka Marine Ins. Co. and Aud. of Osaka Shosen Kaisha; b. 1871 in Kobe; grad. from the Engin. Coll., Glasgow Univ., '88. Add. Nishi-ku, Osaka.

Hara, Kado, lawyer, D.L., b. 1867 in Nagano-ken; grad. at Tokyo University, '89; Counsellor, Dep't Agr. and Com. in '09; Chief of the Tokyo Mine Inspection Office and that of Osaka '01-'03; has since been practising law. Add. Koj. Iida-machi, Tokyo.

Hara, Kingo, Pres. of the Kyoritsu Fire Ins. Co. (non-tariff); b. 1867 in Tokyo; edu. at the Tokyo Higher Com. School. Was for many years in the service of Mitsui Bussan; organized the present Co. with Mitsui backing in. Add. Azabu Honmura.

Hara, Kunizo, Pres. of the One Hundredth Bank, etc.; b. 1883 in Hyogo-ken; adopted son of Rokuro Hara, a prominent retired businessman; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '07 and passed Higher Civil Service Examination the next year. Add. Kita Shinagawa-juku, Tokyo.

Hara, Rokuro, a prominent business-man; b. 1844 in Tajima and took part in the work of the Restoration, having fought on

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the Imperial side in the civil war; studied in England and U.S. '71-77. Entered business circles and founded with a few others the One Hundredth Bank; Pres. Yokohama Specie Bank '83-90. Add. Gotenyama, near Tokyo.

Hara, Tomitaro, Pres. of 2nd Bank, head of the Hara Firm, Yokohama; b. in Gifu-ken 1870; studied at Waseda Univ.; was adopted by the Hara family as husband of its daughter; is a Director of the Yokohama Fire Insurance Co. and a leading businessman in Yokohama; noted as collector of art objects. Add. Bentendori, Yokohama.

Harada, Tasuku, L.L.D. (Edinburgh), D.D. (Amherst), ex-Pres. of Doshisha, Kyoto, '07-19; Professor at Hawaiian University since '20; b. 1863 in Kumamoto; studied at Foreign Language School in Kumamoto, and later at the Doshisha; entered Yale and grad. from Divinity School, class '91; travelled through Europe in '92; pastor in Tokyo, Kyoto and Kobe; ed. of Rikugo Zasshi, and the "Christian World". Pres. of the Christian Endeavor Union of Japan '93-'06 and attended the world convention in London '00 and similar religious meetings abroad; lectured at Harvard, Yale and other Universities in America '09. Add. Honolulu.

Haruki, Ichiro, D.L., Prof. Law at Imp. Univ. of Tokyo; b. in 1870 at Tokyo; grad. from the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, '94; further studied Roman Law in Germany, 1900-04; Prof., Imp. Kyoto Univ. in '05; transferred to Tokyo later. Add Hongo Nezu, Tokyo.

Hasegawa, Manjiro, (penname Nyozekan), journalist and socialist writer; b. 1875 in Tokyo; was once on the staff of the Nippon, the Osaka Asahi and other journals; started a monthly organ "We" in '18 with his socialist friends. Works; London, Criticism of Modern State, Modern Society Criticized, etc. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Hasegawa, Shogo, Dir. Kisha-Seizo (Car Mfg.) Co.: b. in Osaka, 1872; grad. Mechanics at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '96. Add. Tennoji, Osaka.

Hashimoto, Keizaburo, Mem. House of Peers, Pres. of Yokohama Warehouse Co.: b. 1865 in Niigata; grad. College of Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '90; Secretary of the Privy Council '92; Chief of Accountant's Bureau and then Vice-Min. of Finance '11-12; Vice-Min. of Agr. and Com., '13-14; Pres. the Hoden Petroleum Co. till it merged with the Japan Petroleum Co. in '27. Add. Okubo, Tokyo.

Hashimoto, Kizo, M.P., Pres. of the Dojima Bldg. Co., Dir. of the Hashimoto Steamship Co.; b. 1872, stayed abroad for study many years. Add. Shiba Nihon-enoki, Tokyo.

Hata, Benzo, M.D., Prof. of Surgery and Dean of Coll. Med., Hokkaido Imp. Univ.; b. 1879 in Fukui. Grad. from Medicine, Imp. Tokyo Univ. class '02. After serving as Assis. at the Alma mater's hospital and next at the Sapporo Hospital, he was sent for study to Berlin and Prague in '12; on return home in '14 appointed Prof. on the establishment of the present college and elected its Dean. Add. Sapporo.

Hata Ryotaro, ex-Minister to Brazil ('20-23); b. 1867 in

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Nagano; entered diplomatic service after graduating from Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '90; Emb. Counsellor at Berlin '06; Secretary of Foreign Office '08; on retired list, '25. Add. Akasaka Shinsaka-machi, Tokyo.

Hata, Sahachiro, M.D., co-worker of Dr. Erlich in the discovery of No. 606 or Salvarsan; b. 1872 in Iwami; grad. with honors from Medical Dept. of Okayama High School in '95; was Dr. Kitazato's assistant at the Epidemic Investigation Laboratory '98-07; studied at Berlin and Frankfort '07-11; Depart. Chief of Keio Hospital. Add. Nakameguro, near Tokyo.

Hata, Toyosuke, M.P., ex-Parl. Vice-Min. of Navy; b. in Tokyo, 1872; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '96; Governor of various localities; Parl. Vice-Min. of Communications and then of Navy '24-25. Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Hatai, Shinkishi, Ph. D., Prof. at Faculty of Science, Imp. Tohoku Univ. (Sendai), Prof. at Pennsylvania Univ. (U.S.A.). Educated at the Tohoku Gakuin, a well known Christian mission school at Sendai; further studied zoology under difficult circumstances, working as assistant under Prof. Goto at the 1st High School in Tokyo; went to U.S.A. and studied at Chicago University where he was granted fellowship, becoming lecturer of the alma mater upon graduation; later Prof. at Cincinnati University and then Prof. at Pennsylvania University and Dir. of Biological Dep't of the Wistar Institute attached to the Univ.; appointed Prof. at the Imp. Tohoku Univ. '23 while holding professorship at Pennsylvania Univ. Add. Wistar Institute, Pennsylvania Univ. (U.S.A.) & Imp. Tohoku Univ. (Sendai).

Hatano, Seiichi, Litt. Dr.; Prof. at Imp. Kyoto Univ. since '17; b. in 1877 at Matsumoto; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Philosophy, class '99; studied in Germany '04-06; Prof. at Waseda till '17 after his return home. Works; Origin of Christianity, History of Western Philosophy, Spinoza, etc. Add. Kyoto Univ.

Hatano, Shogoro, Dir. of Mitsui Firm, Aud. of Mitsui Bank, Mining Co., etc.; b. 1859 in Tokyo; grad. from Keio, '76; was on the staff of Jiji when it was started; entered the Foreign Office and was appointed Consul at Tientsin, next Sec. at the head office; M.P. in '21-24. Add. Koj. Kami-Nibancho, Tokyo.

Hatoyama, Hideo, D.C.L., Lawyer, formerly Prof. of Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1884 in Tokyo; younger brother of Ichiro Hatoyama, M.P.; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '08; further studied in Germany and France. Add. Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Hatta, Saburo, D.Sc., Prof. of Zoology and Entomology, Imp. Hokkaido Univ.; b. 1865 in Kumamoto. Grad. from the Coll. Sc., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '91; was app. Prof. at the Peers School, 93; at the Sapporo Agr. Coll., which has been expanded to the present Univ.; visited America, '06; sent for study to Europe, '12-15. Add. Sapporo.

Hatta, Yoshiaki, Perm. Vice-Min. of Railways since '26; b. in Tokyo; grad. from Civil Eng. Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '08; entered the service of the Gov't Railways, of which he had been Dir. of Construction Bureau till promotion to the present post in '26. Add. Nishi Sugamo, Tokyo.

Hattori, Bunshiro, Ph. D. (Princeton), Prof. at Waseda Univ; honorary consul for Venezuela; b. 1878 in Shiga-ken; grad. from

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Waseda in '02, and further studied economics at Princeton and Berlin '02-08; Chief Sec. Tokyo Chamber of Commerce '17-25 Works; Local Finance (in English), Commercial Education in University, Principle of Banking, etc. Add. Waseda Univ.

Hattori, Genzo, Dir. of K. Hattori & Co. Ltd. and Hattori Trading Company, Ltd.; b. 1888 in Tokyo; eldest son of Kintaro Hattori; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, '09. Add. Ginza Shichome, Tokyo.

Hattori, Kintaro, Pres. of K. Hattori & Co. Ltd., that run Seikosha Watch and Clock Works; Dir. of First Mutual Life Ins. Co. and of Chosen Industrial Co. Ltd.; b. 1860 in Tokyo; established in business 1881 and incorporated '17. Add. Ginza Shichome, Tokyo.

Hattori, Unokichi, Litt. Dr., Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1867 in Fukushima-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., Philosophy '87-90; studied Chinese classics in China and method of teaching in Germany, '99-07; Prof. at alma mater on return; Prof. at Chinese Univ., Peking. till '09; Prof. at Harvard, U.S.A. '15. Add. Shimo Shibuya, Tokyo.

Hayakawa, Tetsuya, ex-M.P., b. Okayama, 1865; grad. Sapporo Agri. Coll, '84; studied law in U.S.A. and Germany; entered the diplomatic service, '85 and attache at Seoul Legation until '88; to Consulate at San Franciscco; to the Legation at Berlin, '89-92; Private Secy. to the Minister of Agriculture, '92-97; Minister Resident, '97-98; Secy. of the Cabinet, '98; Dir. of the Political Bureau, Foreign Office, in the 1st Okuma Cabinet. Succeeded in procuring foreign loan for the Hokkaido Colliery. Add. Shimo-Shibuya, Tokyo.

Hayakawa, Yoshitaro, Pres. of Hayakawa Bill Broker Bank; b. 1885 in Tokyo; grad. from Keio '06; Served as Military interpreter and then as chief of Loan Dep't of the Tokai Bank, Ltd., before he promoted the present Bank in '18. Add. Ushigome Funagawara, Tokyo.

Hayashi, Aisaku, b. 1873 in Gumma, studied in U.S.A. for some years and entered business after his return home; Mng. of the Imperial hotel '07-21. Add. Ebaragun Komazawa-mura. Tokyo.

Hayashi, Gonsuke, Baron (cr. '07). Ex-Ambassador to the Court of St. James ('20-25); b. at Aizu 1860; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered Foreign Office '85; Consul and Secretary of the Legation, '87-09; Director of Commercial Bureau '98., Minister at Seoul '99; at Peking '06-08 and again in '16-18; Ambassador to Rome, '08-'16; Gov. of Kwantung Leased Territory '19-20; Ambassador in England '20, but returning home in Sept. '25, resigned the post; accompanied Prince Chichibu to England in 1925 as a member of the suite, returning home with the Prince in January '27. Add. Tokyo.

Hayashi, Haruo, M.D., Prof. Medicine, the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Dir. of the Infectious Diseases Investigation Laboratory; b. 1874 in Aichi-ken and was adopted into the family; studied at the above Coll.; its Assist-Prof. 1900 and Prof. '09. Add. Shitaya Yanaka, Tokyo.

Hayashi, Hirotaro, 2nd Count, Mem. House of Peers & Lec-

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turer at the Literature Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1868; grad. in Philosophy from the above; Prof. at Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch. and Master of Ceremonies for a time; chairman of Educational Investigation Committee since '22. Add. 399 Yoyohata Hatagaya, near Tokyo.

Hayashi, Kiroku, President of Keio Univ; b. 1872 at Karatsu; edu. at Keio in Literature and further studied Diplomacy at Paris 1901-04; M.P. in '20 and Senior Secretary of For. Office. Works; "Modern European Diplomacy," etc. Add. Shimo-Shibuya, Tokyo.

Hayashi, Kyujiro, Minister to Siam since '25; b. in 1882 in Tochigi-ken; edu. at Waseda, in Law, class '03; passed the Diplomatic Service exam. in '06; has since been in the diplomatic and consular service. Eleve Con. at Seattle, '08; Consul at Tientsin, '14; 2nd Emb. Sec. at London, '18; Con.-Gen. at Fuchow, '19; at Hankow '23-25. Add. Bangkok.

Hayashi, Raizaburo, D.L., Perm. Vice-Minister of Justice since '24; b. in 1878; grad. from the Chuo Univ., '97; Judge till '21; Dir. Bureau of Criminal Affairs. Add. Koj. Yoban-cho, Tokyo.

Hayashi, Tsuruichi, D. Sc. and mathematician, Dean Sc. Coll., Imp. Tohoku Univ. at Sendai; b. 1873 in Tokushima-ken; edu. at Coll. of Science, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; Assist.-Prof. Imp. Kyoto Univ. '98; Prof. Tokyo Higher Normal School, '07; Prof. Imp. Tohoku Univ. since '11; is associate of various scientific societies of Germany, France, Italy, etc. Add. Sendai.

Hayashida, Kametaro, M.P., b. 1863 in Kumamoto; edu. in Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '87; Chief Secy. of the Lower House, '97-15. Add. Haneda, near Tokyo.

Higuchi, Hideo, M.P.; b. 1875 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Litt. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '00; was lecturer at the Shinshu Univ. and the Bukkyo Univ. Add. Nipport, near Tokyo.

Higuchi, Shigeji, M. D. (Japan and Rostock, Germany), Obstetrician and Gynecologist; b. 1876 in Niigata-ken; edu. in Medicine, First High School, class '99, and further at Breslau, Rostock, Halle, Berlin and London between '00 and '11 with some break spent at home; now Prof. at Tokyo Jikei-kai Medical Coll. and is connected with its hospital; also practices at his Higuchi Hospital at Shiba Tamura-cho. Add. Nishikubo Shirayama, Tokyo.

Hijikata, Kyucho, Deputy Governor of the Bank of Japan since '26; b. 1870; graduated from the Law Coll. of Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, '93; entered the service of the Bank of Japan with which he was connected for years finally becoming its director; Pres. of the Industrial Bank of Japan 1918-22; re-entered the Bank of Japan in '26, being appointed its Deputy-Governor. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Hijikata, Yasushi, D. L., Crown Mem. House of Peers since '22 and ex-Dean of the Law College, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1859; edu. in Law at the Univ. in '82, and with a short break occasioned by his study in England from which he returned in '94 he was on the University faculty till '22. Add. Kojimachi Ichibancho, Tokyo.

Hirai, Masamichi, M. D., Surg.-Gen., ex-Pres. of Red Cross

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Hospital; b. in Wakasa in 1863; edu. in Medicine, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '89; attached to Otsu Regiment '90; studied in Germany '97-00; Director of Tokyo Garrison Hos., Vice-Pres. of Red Cross Hos. '06; then its Pres. '09-20. Add. Ushigome Yarai, Tokyo.

Hiranuma, Ki-ichiro, Baron (cr. '26), D.L. Privy Councillor since '24; b. 1865 in Okayama-ken; grad. at Law, Tokyo. Imp. Univ. '88; appointed to the Bench, having filled chair of sectional chief and Procurator in the Tokyo Appeal Court, '95; Bureau Director '06-11, Vice-Minister of Justice '11-12; Procurator-Gen. till '21; then Pres. of the Supreme Court. Add. Nishi-Okuba, Tokyo.

Hiranuma, Yoshiro, D.L.; b. in 1864 in Tsuyama, being brother of above; was in journalism for some years; educational work at Sendai High School, Osaka Com. School, etc.; Prof. at Waseda in '04; its Pres. '17-20. Add. Waseda Tsurumakicho, Tokyo.

Hiraoka, Ki, pioneer of rolling-stock makers in Japan, ex-Vice-Pres. Osaka Loco. Works; b. 1855 in Tokyo; went to U.S.A. in '71, and entered a rolling stock shop, N.Y., returning home about '80; appointed overseer of the works at Shimoasai, till about '90. and started the Hiraoka Rolling-Stock Works at Honjo, Tokyo, which was fused with Osaka Loco. Works. Add. Kojimachi Nagatacho, Tokyo.

Hiratsuka, Akiko, Miss, author and a "new woman"; b. 1886 in Tokyo; edu. at Ochanomizu Girls' High School and Womens, Univ., Tokyo, in Domestic Economy. Works; Women's Life of Today, Men and Women of the Day, Rights of Women and Children; has also written some stories. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Hirayama, Kinzo, M.D., Dir. of the Gastro-enteric Hospital in Tokyo, etc; b. 1876 in Ibaraki-ken. Edu. at Coll. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '03; served as assistant at the alma mater '03-05, and was next appointed Vice-Pres. of the Hospital founded by Dr. Nagayo; studied at Heidelberg, Berlin, etc. '07-10. Add. Koi. Hara-machi, Tokyo.

Hirayama, Narinobu, Baron (cr. '25), Pres. of Japan Red Cross since '20 and Mem. of the Privy Council; b. 1850 in Kagoshima; was once in the Dep't of Finance and of Home Affairs. Nominated Member of House of Peers in '93; Steward to Prince Arisugawa, in '07. Add. Koishikawa Hara-machi, Tokyo.

Hirayama, Shin, D. Sc., Mem. of Imp. Academy, Prof. of Astronomy, at the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1867 in Tokyo; edu. at Science Coll. of the Univ., in '90; further studied at the University Hall and in England and Germany; Prof. at his alma mater on his return home in '94. Add. Azabu Nagasaka-cho, Tokyo.

Hiroi, Isamu, D. Eng. (Japan), Hon.-Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1862 in Kochi; edu. at Sapporo Coll., class '81; proceeded to U.S. Dec. '83; was successively Assist. Eng. in Miss. Riv. Comm., Eng'g Office of C. Shaler Smith, Edge Moore Bridge Co., etc. '84-87. Chief Engr. to Hokkaido-cho '89-95; Dir. of Harbour Works at Hakodate and Otaru '95-07; Prof. of Civ. Eng'g at Imp. Tokyo Univ. '99-19; Mem. of Harbor Invest. Comm., Mem. National Research Council and Mem. of Shanghai Harb. Invest. Comm., '21. Works (in English): Plate-girder

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Construction, fifth ed., the statistically Indeterminate Stresses in frames commonly used for bridges, 2nd ed. Add. Ichigaya Nakano-cho, Tokyo.

Hiro-oka, Keizo, Pres. the Kashima Bank, Osaka, and is head of the Kashima family, one of the millionaire houses in the city; b. 1876 in Tokyo, 2nd s. of Visc. Hitotsu-yanagi and adopted by the family; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ., '00, and his activity afterward has been confined to various interests of his father-in-law whose daughter he married. Add. Kashima Bank, Osaka.

Hirosawa, Kinjiro, Count, Mem. House of Peers; b. 1871 at Yamaguchi; proceeded to England for study '86; Private Secretary to the Premier; Min. to Spain and Portugal '21-24. He is a son of the celebrated State Councillor Hirosawa who took active part in the work of Restoration. Add. Azabu Zaimoku-cho, Tokyo.

Oirota, Koki, Minister to Poland since '27; b. 1878 in Fukuoka; edu. in Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '05; passed Dipl. Service Examin., '06; attached the same year to the Chinese Legation; to England '09; Sectional Chief of the Commercial Bureau '14; 1st Emb. Sec. at Washington '18; Sectional Chief of the Intelligence Bureau '21; Dir. Euro-American Bureau, Foreign Office, '24-27. Add. Japanese Legation, Warsaw.

Hirota, Tsukasa, M. D., specialist in Children's Diseases, Emeritus Prof., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1856 in Kochi-ken; edu. at Coll. Med. of said institution, class '80; served at the Kumamoto Med. School and its hospital, '81-83; further studied at Strasburg, '85-88; Prof. at his alma mater, '89-21; was once Physician-in-Ordinary to the Court. Add. Iidamachi Roku-chome, Tokyo.

Homma, Hisao, a writer and Prof. at Waseda Univ.; b. 1886 at Yonezawa; edu. at Waseda in English Literature, class '09. Works: Current Thoughts and Literature, Life and Art, Essentials of Ellen Kay, etc. Add. Waseda Univ.

Honda, Iwajiro, Dir. of the Tokyo Higher Sericulture School; b. in 1866 in Oita-ken; edu. at Tokyo Higher Agr. and For. School, class '88; was expert of the Dept. of Agr. and Com. and Dir. of Tokyo Ser. Institute. Add. Nishi Sugamo-machi, near Tokyo.

Honda, Kotaro, D. Sc., Prof. at Tohoku (Sendai) Imp. Univ. since '09, Adm. of Gov't. Metal Laboratory; b. in Aichi-ken in '70; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., in Physics, class '97; further studied at the Imp. Univ. Hall, specializing in Electro-Magnetism; sent to Europe by Gov't. for further study; distinguished by his researches in steel; won the Imp. Academy prize; invented the Permanent Magnet patented in Japan and other countries. Add. Sendai.

Honda, Kumataro, ex-Ambassador to Germany; b. 1874 in Wakayama-ken; edu. at Tokyo Hogaku-in in Law but left unfinished, '94; passed the Foreign Office Clerks Exam., '95 and Dip. and Con. Service Exam. '98; Attache in China and next Belgium, '99; Per. Sec. to the Foreign Minister, '01; Member of the Peace Envoy suite to America; 2nd Sec. of Embassy at London, '97; Consul-Gen. at Harbin, '12; Emb. Counsellor at London,

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'14; Minister to Switzerland, '18; Minister to Austria, '22; Ambassador in '23 and ordered to proceed to Turkey; accredited to Germany '23-26. Add. Tokyo.

Honda, Seiroku, Dr. Dendrology, Prof. at the Agr. Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ., since '00; b. 1866 in Saitama-ken; edu. Dendrology, Agr. College, '88; further studied in Germany. Add. Komaba, Tokyo.

Hongo, Fusajiro, Gen., (ret.); b. 1860 in Hyogo-ken; grad. Mil. Cadet School and Sub-Lieut. of Infantry '89; Maj.-Gen. '05; attached to the Berlin Legation during Japan-Russia War and commissioned with exchange of prisoners; Dir. Personnel Bureau of War Office in '09; Div. Chief of Mil. Education Board '10; Vice-Min. '13-14; Div. Com. and of Tsingtao Garison '17; full Gen. '18. Add. Aoyama Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Honjo, Eijiro, Dr. of Economics; (Japan), Prof. at Imp. Kyoto Univ., his alma mater; further studied in Europe '21-22. Works: History of Socialism in Japan. Researches on Economic History, etc. Add. Imp. Kyoto Univ.

Hori, Keijiro, Pres. of Osaka Shosen Kaisha; b. 1867 in Kanazawa; edu. in Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '93; entered the same year Russian Oil Co.; the present Co. in '95; Chief of Chemulpo branch, etc.; Dir. in '08; Vice-Pres. '11; Pres. '15. Add. Edobori Kitadori, Nishiku, Osaka.

Hori, Yoshikata, Counsellor at the Legation in Peking since 1926; b. 1885 in Kagoshima; edu. at Tokyo Higher Com. School and its post-graduate course, class '08; passed the Dip. and Con. Serv. Exam. the same year; was in the Consular service at New York, '11; Vancouver, '13; Canton, '16; Pers. Sec. to Foreign Minister, then 1st Legation Secy. in China '17-21; commissioner of political affairs to the Siberian Expedition, '22; Consul-Gen. in London, '23-25. Add. Japanese Legation, Peking.

Horiguchi, Kumaichi, ex-Minister to Brazil; b. 1865 in Niigata-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '93; passed Diplomatic Service Exam. and Eleve-Con. '94; Legation Secretary in Brazil '99-06; Sweden, '08-09; Mexico, '09-13; and Madrid, '13-18; Min. to Brazil '18-24, placed on retired list, '25. Add. Foreign Office, Tokyo.

Horikiri, Zembei, M.P., Prof. at Keio; b. in Fukushima-ken; edu. at Keio, class '03; studied finance in Harvard, Cambridge and Berlin Univ.; on the editorial staff of the Jiji; Private Sec. to the Premier in the Takahashi Ministry; Parl. Counsellor, Dep't of Com. & Agr. till Ap'l. '25. Add. Ichigaya Tamachi, Tokyo.

Horikoshi, Zenjuro, Pres. Horikoshi Firm; b. in 1863 at Ashikaga; in early days connected with Mr. Mason's in New York carrying on business in Japanese silk goods; returning home he organized the Horikoshi Shokai with branches at New York, London, Paris, Lyons, etc. Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Horiuchi, Saburo, Vice-Adm.; b. 1869; early entered the Navy and was gradually promoted till attaining the present post; was Dir. of Military Affairs Bureau, Navy Dept. and Com. Training Squadron, Dir. Naval Staff Coll. ('22-23), etc. Add. Navy Office.

Horiye, Ki-ichi, D.L., Dean of Economics Dep't, Keio Univ.; b. '76 in Tokyo; grad. from Keio in Economics, class '96; further studied in U.S.A. and Europe, '99-02; Prof. at the alma

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mater; again went abroad on observation tour, '10-11. Works: Essays on Economics and Finance; Studies in Science of Finance; The Central Bank and Money Market, etc. Add. Shirokane Sanko-cho, Tokyo.

Horiye, Sen-ichiro, D. L. (Japan), L.L.M. (Michigan), lawyer, lecturer at Central Univ. (Tokyo) etc.; b. '76 in Hiroshima-ken; edu. at Tokyo Hogaku-in (now Central Univ.), class '99, the National English Ins., '01, and at Michigan, '07. Meanwhile passed the Judicial and Barrister's Exam. '02 and served at Dr. Kishi's Office for some years. Works: Does Suicide Nullify Insurance Contracts?, etc. Add. Kyobashi Minami Nabe-cho, Tokyo.

Hoshi, Hajime, Pres. of Hoshi Pharmaceutical Co.: b. 1874 in Fukushima; edu. at Tokyo Higher Com. School and Columbia Univ.; published monthly "Japan and America" in N. Y.; dispatched by Govt. to Europe to inspect industry. Returned '07 and started present Co.; was once elected M.P. Add. Shinagawa Gotenyama, Tokyo.

Hoshijima, Jiro, M. P. social reformer and journalist; b. in Okayama-ken in 1887; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. '17; Manager of Y.M.S. of said Univ., and Dir. of Central Legal Advisory Council. Add. Hongo-Masago-cho, Tokyo.

Hoshino, Seki, Chairman of Tokyo Business-men's Confederation; Member of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, Mng-Dir. of the Tokyo Printing Co.; b. 1854 in Tokyo, started printing business in '74; went to America in '87 to investigate printing business; is promoter of the Oji Paper Mill; Mem. House of Rep. in '12. Add. Nihombashi Hamacho, Tokyo.

Hosokawa, Moritatsu, 3rd Marquis (suc. '14): Mem. House of Peers; b. 1883. His house formerly held the fief of Kumamoto. Add. Koji-machi, Tokyo.

Hotari, Riichiro, Ph. D. (Chicago Univ.), Lecturer at Waseda; b. at Futsukaichi, Fukuoka-ken in 1881; edu. at Tokyo Hogakuin Univ., South California Univ., and Chicago, devoting himself to the study of Divinity and Philosophy; Lecturer at Waseda after returning home and was sentenced to imprisonment for his socialistic article in a magazine but the execution was suspended. Works; Religion and Humanity, Humanitarian Poet Browning, Translation of Dewey's Works, etc. Add. Waseda Univ.

Hozumi, Shigeto, D.L. Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ.: b. 1883 in Tokyo, eldest son of Chincho Hozumi, Privy Councillor; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law, class '08, at Bonn, Paris, Cambridge, etc., '11-16 studying law of family, inheritance, etc. Works; Elements of Jurisprudence, Outline of Law of Family, Russian Revolution and Marriage, On Divorce, etc. Add. Ushigome Minamicho, Tokyo.

Ibaraki, Seijiro, Dir. of Urawa High School; b. in Ishikawa-ken, 1876; Edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ. (English Lit.); Prof. at 4th High Sch.; educational inspector; Dir. of Tokyo Musical Academy, Matsumoto High Sch. and Tokyo Girls' Higher Normal Sch. Add. Urawa, Saitama-ken.

Ibuka, Kajinosuke, M.A. (Princeton), D.D. (Rutgars), Pres. (hon.) of the Meiji Gakuin; Chairman, National Committee,

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Y.M.C.A. Union of Japan; vice-chairman, World Students Fed.; b. in Aizu; studied at Dr. Brown's School in Yokohama and then at the Union Theological Seminary, New York; represented Japan in the Worlds' Y.M.C.A. and other religious conferences held abroad. Mrs. Ibuka is B. A., (Mount Holyoke, Mass.) Add. Meiji Gakuin, Shiba, Tokyo.

Ichikawa, Sadanji, (Eijiro Takahashi's nom de guerre), prominent actor; b. in Tokyo, son of the late 4th Sadanji who was one of the greatest actors of Meiji Era; succeeded to his father's name on his death, 1906. Toured abroad '21; combines classical and "new" style of acting. Add. Kanda Kita-Koga-cho, Tokyo.

Ichikawa, Sanki, Litt. D., Prof. of English and Philology, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1886 in Tokyo.; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ., in Philology, class '09; further studied in England, '12-'15; given chair of English and English Literature at the alma mater in Jan. '16. The Doctorate, '23. Works; Studies in English Grammar, An English Pronouncing Dictionary for Japanese Students; Notes on Shakespear's Othello, Hamlet, etc., Sheridan's The Rivals and The School for Scandal; Stevenson's Treasure Island. Add. Imp. Tokyo Univ.

Ichiki, Kitokuro, D. L., Minister of Imp. Household since '25; b. 1867 at Shizuoka; studied constitution, administrative politics, etc. in Germany '90-93; Prof. at Tokyo University '94; Mem. of House of Peers 1900; Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, '08-11; Chief of Bureau of Legislation '12-13; Minister of Education; next of Home Affairs '16-18; Privy Councillor, '17. Add. Hongo Akebono-cho, Tokyo.

Ichiki, Otohiko, Gov. of Bank of Japan since '23; b. 1872 in Kagoshima; graduated Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '96; Sec. to Formosan Government, and to Finance Dept.; Chief of Accountant Bureau of the Dept.; Vice-Minister of Finance '16-18; Minister of Finance in Kato Cabinet '22. Add. Ushigome Shin-Ogawa-machi, Tokyo.

Ichimura, Sanjiro, D. Litt.; Emeritus Prof. of Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1864 in Ibaraki-ken; grad. from the Tokyo Imp. Univ., in '89; Prof. of the Peers' School and then of the Tokyo Imp. Univ. Add. Totsuka, Tokyo.

Ichimura, Uzaemon, Professional name of Rokutaro Ichimura, actor at the Imperial, Tokyo; b. in Tokyo, 1874, son of the late Kakitsu Bando famous on the stage in Meiji Era; assumed the name of the 15th Uzaemon Ichimura at the age of 13. Add. Shiba Nishikubo-Akefune-cho, Tokyo.

Ichinomiya, Reitaro, Vice-Pres. of Yokohama Specie Bank since '22; b. in Tokyo-fu in 1870; studied at the Tokyo Senshu Gakko and entered the service of the Bank; Manager of its New York Branch before he was called back to the Head Office as Dir.; present post at the time of its reorganization in '22. Add. Yokohama.

Ide, Kenji, Admiral (retired), once Supreme Military Councillor; b. 1872 in Shizuoka-ken; grad. from the Naval Academy in '90; appointed 2nd Sub-lieutenant in '91, being gradually promoted to Rear-Adm. in '17; Chief Staff of the Kure Naval Station '14-16; Dir. of the Military Affairs Bureau, Navy Dept., and then Vice-Minister of Navy; despatched thrice to England on official mission; Adm. in '25. Add. Nakano, Tokyo.

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Idei, Moriyuki, Prof. at Waseda Univ.; b. in 1892 in Tochigi-ken; edu. at Waseda and Chicago Univ. where he studied economics '17-20; visited U.S.A. in 1926. Add. Waseda Univ.

Igarashi, Tsutomu, Litt. D., Prof. at Waseda Univ., since '00; b. 1874 at Yonezawa; edu. at Waseda in Literature, class '95; has ever since been connected with the alma mater. Works; New History of National Literature, New Treatise on Composition, etc. Add. Waseda University.

Iida, Shinshichi, dry goods merchant, head of the Iida Firm, one of the largest dry goods stores in Japan; b. 1859 in Kyoto; decorated for his service in the cause of public utility; keeps branches in Tokyo, Osaka, Yokohama, Tientsin, Lyons, London, etc. His eldest son **Shintaro**; b. in 1884. Is grad. of Waseda, and Mng. of the Firm. Add. Karasumaru, Kyoto.

Ikeda, Hiroshi, Gov. of Kanagawa since '26; b. 1881 in Shizuoka; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law, class '95; passed the Higher Civil Service Exam. the following year; secy. and chief police commisisoner at Nara, Kanagawa, etc.; next transferred to the Home Office; Deputy Mayor of Tokyo for some years; Dir. of Social Bureau till '25; governor of Kyoto, '25-26. Add. Kanagawa Pref. Office.

Ikeda, Nagayasu, Baron, Mem. of House of Peers; b. in Okayama in 1883, of a family who was hereditarily a chief counsellor in feudal days of the daimiate of Okayama. Add. Oimachi, suburb of Tokyo.

Ikeda, Nakahiro, Marquis (suc. 1899), Lieut. of the Army, Mem. House of Peers; b. 1867 in Tokyo; grad. from the Military Academy; made a tour in Europe and America, '08. Add. Sendagaya Harajuku, near Tokyo.

Ikeda, Seihin, Mng.-Dir. of Mitsui Bank; b. 1868 at Yonezawa; studied at Keio and Harvard; assist. Dir. of Mitsui Bank's Osaka Branch '98-00; toured through Europe and America to inspect banking business, '03. Add. Azabu Shin-Ryudo, Tokyo.

Ikeda, Torajiro, D.L., Dir. Civil Affairs Bureau, Justice Dep't.; b. 1879 in Saga-ken; grad. from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. English Law, class '03, and has since been in the service of Justice Dep't. as Judge., Pub. Procurator, or Counsellor of the Dep't. Ordered abroad twice on inspection tour; is also Lecturer at his alma mater. Add. Justice Dep't., Tokyo.

Ikegami, Shiro, ex-Mayor of Osaka; b. 1857 in Fukushima. He came to Tokyo and entered Metropolitan Police Board '77, and this paved the way to his promotion; Chief Police Inspector of Osaka '00-13, and Mayor in '13-24. Add. Enokojima, Osaka.

Ikeno, Sei-ichi, D. Sc., Prof. of Botany at the Coll. Agr., Imp. Tokyo Univ., since 1891; b. 1866 in Tokyo. Graduated at the Coll. of Sc., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '87 and further studied at the Univ. Hall and in Germany and Holland, '06-09, after having been assis. Prof. at the present Coll. for some years. Has discovered sparmatoboids in the fertilization of sago palms. Add. Coll. Agr. Komaba, Tokyo.

Ikuta, Koji (penname Choko), novelist and critic; b. 1882 in Tottori-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., in Law, class '06. Works; Enko and After, Environment, Tendency of Modern Literature and Thought, etc. Add. Takinogawa, near Tokyo.

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Ikuta, Sadayuki, Pres. Toyokuni Bank, Dir. Tokyo Bankers' Association; b. 1870, studied at Keio and then in the U.S.A.; was long in the service of Bank of Japan. Add. Ichigaya-Kagacho, Tokyo.

Imai, Gosuke, Mem. House of Peers, Pres. of the Katakura Life Ins. Co. and Vice-Pres. of Katakura Filature Co.; b. 1859 in Nagano-ken; was awarded the Blue Ribbon Medal in recognition of his services to the development of commercial and industrial interests in '17; visited Europe and America for inspection in '19. Add. Yoyogi, Tokyo.

Imai, Kejsho, Prof. at the Govt. Musical Academy, Tokyo; b. in Yokohama in 1871; lost his sight when four years old and devoted himself to Koto Music; has taught at the Academy since '94; composed number of tunes. Add. Koj. Ichibancho, Tokyo.

Imamura, Akitsune, D. Sc., noted seismologist, Professor of seismology at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., Mem. of Imperial Academy, Mem. Seismic Disaster Prevention Investigation Committee, Mem. Scientific Research Council, Assist. Chief of Geophysics Dept. of same council; b. 1870 in Tokyo; graduated Physics, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '94; studied seismology under late Dr. Kiyokage Sekiya, noted seismologist; was instructor of Military Cadet School for some time; later appointed professor of seismology in Imp. Tokyo Univ.; represented Japan at the International Seismological Society Conference in Strasburg (France) and the conference of the Geophysics Dep't. of the International Scientific Research Council Conference in Rome in '22; is the only great authority on seismology since the death of Dr. Fusakichi Omori. Works: "Seismology," "Lectures on Earthquakes," several articles and essays on earthquakes and seismology, in Japanese or English, published in the Reports of the Seismic Disaster Prevention Committee and in magazines, also several textbooks on science. Add. Higashi Okubo, Tokyo.

Imamura, Shigezo, B.A. (Cambridge), Pres. of the Imamura Bank. 2nd son of the late Seinosuke Imamura; b. in Tokyo in 1877, studied at Trinity Coll., Cambridge; inherited father's estate in Sept. '20 and became Director of the Bank. Add. Shiba Tamachi, Tokyo.

Imaoka, Jun-ichiro, D. Eng., Pres. of the Uraga Dock Co.; b. 1894; grad. from Eng. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ. in 1898; stayed in England and Germany for study; Engineer to Communication and Railway Dep'ts; judge of the Higher Marine Court; Mng. Dir. and then Pres. of the Uraga Dockyard Co. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Inada, Ryukichi, M.D., Prof. of Internal Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ., since '18 from which he was grad. in '00. After studying at the Post-grad. course, he studied three years in Germany, '02-05; Prof. at Kyoto Univ., '05-18, and now in charge of the Inada Ward, Univ. Hospital, Tokyo. Add. Univ. Hospital, Tokyo.

Inouye, Hide, Lady-Prof. of the Nippon Women's Univ.; b. 1877 in Hyogo-ken; grad. from Nippon Women's Univ. and went to U.S.A. for further study and grad. from Teachers' Coll., Columbia Univ. Add. Sugamo, Tokyo.

Inouye, Jukichi, ex-Secretary of the Foreign Office, but more widely known as a Japanese writer of English; b. 1862 in Tokushima; edu. at Rugby in '81 and then the course of metal-

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lurgy at Royal School of Mines, returning home '83; Prof. of English at Tokyo High School till '93; Japanese editor on the staff of the Japan Gazette; Secretary of Legation at Brussels and Washington, later serving at the head office till he resigned in '18. Works; Home Life in Tokyo; Jap.-Eng. and Eng.-Jap. dictionaries. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Inouye, Junnosuke, ex-Governor of Bank of Japan, '24; b. in Oita, 1869; grad. Law, Imp. Univ, Tokyo, class '95; entered the Bank of Japan the same year and was promoted to be Dir. Banking Bureau in '05; was the Bank's Agent in London '08-11; Vice-Pres. of Yokohama S.B. '11-13; President till '19; Minister of Finance in the short-lived Yamamoto Cabinet, '24. Add. Azabu Mikawadai. Tokyo.

Inouye, Kakugoro, ex-Pres. of Yahagi Electric Co., etc.; b. in Hiroshima, 1859; stayed in U.S.A. for some years; advisor to the Korean Government in '94. Add. Koj. Ichibancho, Tokyo.

Inouye, Katsunosuke, 2nd Marquis (suc. '15), ex-Grand Master of Ceremonies; b. in Choshu, 1860; an adopted son and heir of the late Marquis Inouye (d. '15) who was his uncle; was in the service of Bank of Japan before he got appointment at Foreign Office in '85; Legation secretary in Berlin '86; secretary and counsellor at the head office, '92; Minister to Germany 1898-07; Envoy to Chile in '10; Ambassador to St. James' Court '13-16. Add. Azabu Uchidayama, Tokyo.

Inouye, Kyoshiro, 2nd Viscount, D. Eng., Minister of Railways since '26; Member of House of Peers; b. in Kumamoto, adopted son of late Viscount Ki Inouye; edu. in Mining at Imp. Tokyo Univ. '97; further studied abroad '98-04; Prof. Osaka Higher Tech. School and Kyoto Imp. Univ.; then transferred to Tokyo Univ.; Dir. of the South Man. Rly. Co. till '22. Add. Shimo Osaki, Tokyo.

Inouye, Michiyasu, M.D., oculist, Proprietor and Head of Inouye Hospital; b. 1867 in Hyogo-ken; grad. Medical Coll. of Imp. Univ. of Tokyo '90; Prof. at the 3rd High School in Kyoto '95; est. his own Hospital '04. Is also noted as an "uta" poet and attached to the National Verse Office of Court. Add. Kojimachi Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.

Inouye, Ryokei, Fleet Admiral, Visc. (Baron in '87 and Visc. in '07); b. 1845 in Satsuma; studied at Annapolis '77-81; rendered distinguished services in Korean affairs in '74, civil war of '78 and in Sino-Japanese war of '94-5; Admiral in '08; Fleet Adm. in '11. Add. Azabu Hiro-o, Tokyo.

Inouye, Tatsuji, M.D., oculist, was b. 1881 in Tokyo, and studied his speciality at Imperial Tokyo Univ., Leipsig and Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, London. Has published a number of monographs on eye-diseases and maintains his own hospital. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Inouye, Tetsujiro, Litt. D., Emeritus Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ.; Mem. Imperial Academy; b. 1855 in Fukuoka-ken; pursued philosophical study in Germany and France, '84-90; Professor in College of Literature, Imperial Tokyo Univ. '90-23, of which he was a Dean; elected Mem. House of Peers in '25, but resigned '26. Works; "Life of Buddha," the "Oriental Philosophy," etc. Add. Koishikawa Omote-cho, Tokyo.

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Inouye, Toyotaro, oculist, Dir. of Tokyo Eye Hospital: b. 1861 in Matsuye; finished the local medical school in '85, also studied at Tokyo and then in Germany '91-95. Add. Kojimachi Iida-machi, Tokyo.

Inukai, Ki, M.P. of unbroken record, ex-Minister of Communications; leader of the former Nationalist Party dissolved in '22 to form the Kaku-shin Club, which was merged in Seiyu-Kai in '25; b. at Okayama 1855; early began political career; was editor of the "Hochi-Shimbun" till the opening of Imperial Diet. '90; Minister of Education for a short while, in the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet in '98; Min. of Com'tions '24-25. Add. Yotsuya Shinano-machi, Tokyo.

Inuzuka, Katsutaro, Crown Mem. House of Peers; ex-Vice-Minister of Agr. and Com.; b. in Tokyo in 1868; grad. Law Imp. Univ. 89; Per. Sec. to Home Minister '90; Sec. of Communication Dept. '92; Dir. of R'ly Bureau, '99; Dir. of Public Works Bureau, '01; Pref. Governor, '10-12; Vice-Min. of Communications '13-14; Japanese Delegate in the Inter. Labor Conference in '22. Add. Kami-Osaki Chojamaru, near Tokyo.

Irisawa, Tatsukichi, M.D. Chief Physician in Ordinary to the Household; Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., '88; Dir. of Komagome Hospital; b. in Niigata-ken '67; grad. from Med. Coll. Tokyo Imperial Univ.; further studied in Germany; Prof. at his alma mater till '24. Add. Hongo Kinsuke-cho, Tokyo.

Iriye, Kan-ichi, Chief Pers. Sec. to the Lord-Keeper of Seals; b. in 1872, brother of Viscount M. Nomura; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. at Law; Dir. Pension Bureau till '23. Add. Koishikawa Omote-cho, Tokyo.

Iriye, Tamemori, Viscount, Mem. House of Peers, Assist. Lord Chamberlain to H.I.H. the Emperor, 1926; Chief of Poetry Bureau, Imp. Household, since '14; b. 1868 in Kyoto; was on the suite of the Crown Prince when he visited Europe in '20; Assist. Chamberlain to the Prince Regent till '26; is noted for his Japanese poetry. Add. Shiba Shirokane Sanko-cho, Tokyo.

Isaka, Takashi, Chairman of Yokohama Cham. Com., Mng.-Dir. of Yokohama Fire, etc. Ins. Co.; b. at Mito in 1869; studied English Law at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; entered Toyo S.S. Co. '96; transferred to its San Francisco Branch '98; Manager of its Yokohama Branch '02; Dir. at the Head Office '09; left it to enter the Ins. Office '15. Add. Kyobashi O-gacho, Tokyo.

Ishiguro, Tadanori, Visc. (cr. Baron '95), Surgeon-Gen. (ret.); Privy Councillor since '20; b. 1845 in Niigata-ken; Chief Surgeon of the Osaka Military Hospital on the occasion of the Civil War of Kagoshima, '77; Surgeon-Col. next year, and Surgeon-Gen. in '90; retired in '96. Since that time has devoted himself to Red Cross work, of which he is a chief promoter and represented it in the international conference held in Germany in 1890. Nom. Member of House of Peers in '02; resigned in '20; Pres. of the Japan Red Cross '20-22. Add. Ushigome Ageba-cho, Tokyo.

Ishihara, Hisashi, M.D., Prof. of Dentistry at Imp. Univ.; b. 1866 in Saitama; edu. at Coll. Med., above institution, class '94; further studied his speciality in U.S.A. and Germany, '99-03. Meanwhile served as assist. at the alma mater, and on returning

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home was appointed to the present chair. Add. Hongo Nezu-Suga-cho, Tokyo.

Ishihara, Jun, Dr. Sc.; Prof. in Mathematics at Imp. Tohoku Univ. till '20; b. 1881 in Tokyo; edu. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in pure mathematics. Works; Translation of Einstein's Works, Einstein's Relativity, etc.; has lately shown much activity in Japanese poetry. Add. Hota, Chiba.

Ishihara, Ken, brother of above, Litt. D., Prof. at the Imp. Tohoku (Sendai) Univ.; b. 1882 in Tokyo; edu. at Waseda Univ. and Imp. Tokyo Univ.; further studied philosophy of religions in Europe. Add. Sendai.

Ishihara, Shinobu, M.D., Prof. of Ophthalmology, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1879 in Tokyo; edu. at Coll. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '05; Surgeon Lieut., '06: after going through the Post-graduate course was appointed Prof. at the Military Medical College, '09; Resident Surgeon in Germany, '12, and studied his speciality at Jena, Freiburg, etc., but came home in '14 on the outbreak of the War; Dir. of the Tokyo 1st Garrison Hospital and Prof. at the said College till '20; transferred to the present post since then. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Ishii, Akira, ex-Vice-President of Nippon Yusen Kaisha, ('23-24), Lecturer at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. at Shidzuoka in 1870; on graduating from the Law College of Imperial Tokyo University, entered the N.Y.K. in 1896; Manager of Branch Office in Shanghai, London, and Kobe; elected to the Board of Directors 1920; Managing Director '21-23; attended the Pan-Pacific Conference at Honolulu, '25. Add. Azabu Kogai-cho, Tokyo.

Ishii, Kengo, Dir. of the 1st Bank; b. 1874, Tokyo; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School, '95; entering the Bank he attained the present post. Add. Ushigome Takajomachi, Tokyo.

Ishii, Kikujiro, Visc. (created Baron '12; Visc. '16), Ambassador to Paris since '20, Mem. of House of Peers (nom. '16); b. 1866 at Chiba; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '90; attache to Paris Legation '91; 3rd Legation Sec. '93; Consul at Jinsen '96; 2nd and then first Sec. at Peking Legation during the Boxer trouble; Sec. at the head office and Chief of Telegraph Section, '00; Director of Commerce Bureau, '04; despatched to San Francisco and Vancouver in '07 in connection with the anti-Japanese riot there; Vice-Min. For. Affairs, '08; Amb. to Paris; Min. of Foreign Affairs, '15-16; Special Envoy to U.S.A. in '17. Add. Paris, Home Add. Koj. Iidamachi, Tokyo.

Ishikawa, Bungo, Prof. Tokyo Univ. of Commerce; b. 1877 in Tokyo; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School in '97; further studied in Belgium where he grad. from Brussels College of Commerce; on returning home appointed on the teaching staff of his alma mater. Add. Koishikawa Yedogawa-cho, Tokyo.

Ishikawa, Chiyomatsu, D.Sc., zoologist, Emeritus Prof. Imp. Univ. of Tokyo where he served '99-22; b. 1860 in Shidzuoka; grad. from the Science Coll. of the University '82; further studied in Germany; Member of Imperial Academy in April, "11; visited U.S.A. '26. Add. Yotsuya Obancho, Tokyo.

Ishikawa, Kammei, formerly editor of the Jiji Shimpo, Mem. of Board of Council of Keio Univ.; b. 1859 in Mito; grad. from Keio Univ. where he taught at a time. Add. Azabu, Tokyo.

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Ishikawa, Rinshiro, Prof. of the Tokyo Higher Normal School; b. 1879 in Tochigi-ken; grad. from English Lit. of Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '03; took the post-graduate course. Add. Koishikawa Ohtsuka, Tokyo.

Ishikawa, Sanshiro, socialist writer; b. 1876 in Saitama; edu. at the Chuo Univ. in Law, class '02; has taken active part in socialist movement, resulting in his flight to Europe in '13 and returned home in '20; again went abroad in '20. Works; Philosopher Carpenter, Western Socialist Movement, New Researches in Japanese Mythology, etc.

Ishikawa, Teikichi, M.D., Dir. of Sugamo Brain Hospital (private); b. 1870 in Yamagata-ken, Edu. at Coll. Med., Imp Tokyo Univ., class '95; Vice-Pres. of the Yamagata Prefectural Hospital, '96; Pres. Shizuoka Pref. Hospital '99. Resumed study at the post-grad. course of his alma mater for about a year, and at the same time attended lectures on Psychology at Coll. of Literature; medical expert at the Metropolitan Police Office; Pres. of a Brain Asylum, '06; founded his own hospital, '13. Add. Sugamo Nobyo-in, Tokyo.

Ishimoto, Keikichi, 2nd Baron, Social reformer, eldest son of late Lieut.-Gen. Shinroku Ishimoto, who was War Minister in the 2nd Saionji Cabinet; b. in Tokyo in 1887 and grad. from Mining, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '14 and was for years connected with Mitsui Mining Co. The Baroness also takes active part in social reform work, and the two are earnest advocates of birth control principle. Add. Takata-Toyokawacho, Tokyo.

Ishiwara, Kenzo, Mem. House of Peers since '22; b. 1864 in Okayama; grad. at Law, Imp. Univ. of Tokyo '80 and entered Justice Dep't; app. judge in '91 which he left the following year to be counsellor to local gov'ts. and Home Office; governor of Yamanashi, Kochi, Hokkaido, &c., lastly of Kanagawa; transferred to the Imperial Household Dep't.; Vice-Min. of Imp. Household '20-22. Add. Shimo Osaki, near Tokyo.

Ishiwata, Sin-ichi, D.L., Mem. House of Peers: b. 1859 at Tokyo; studied law in Germany, '86-90; Judge of Tokyo Local Court; Counsellor of Dept. of Justice; Public Proc. of Tokyo Appeal Court; Lecturer of Law at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; Dir. of Civil and Criminal Bureau: promoted to Vice-Min. of Justice in Sept., '03; then to Chief Sec. of Cabinet in '06-08. Add. Sugamo, Tokyo.

Ishizuka, Eizo, Mem. of House of Peers; b. 1865 at Aizu; appointed Legal Adviser in '95 to the Korean Govt. for a time; next held the post of Chief Counsellor to the Government-Gen. of Formosa; then Civil Administrator of the Occupied Districts in Manchuria, '05; app. Chief Counsellor of Chosen Govt. in '07; Dir. of Com., Agr. & Eng. Dept., Korea in '12; Pres. Oriental Development Co., '16-24. Add. Ush. Kikuicho, Tokyo.

Isobe, Sho, Lawyer and M.P.; b. in Fukui in 1875 and was adopted by Shiro Isobe; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '99. Add. Honjo Kamezawa-cho, Tokyo.

Isobe, Yaichiro, Principal and Prop. of the Kokumin Ei-Gakukai (the National English Language Association) in Tokyo; b. 1861 in Oita-ken; studied English at Keio Gijuku for several years; organized the above English School in conjunction with a certain foreigner in '88. Add. Koj. Sambancho, Tokyo.

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Isomura, Toyotaro, Dir. of Hokkaido Colliery and S.S. Co.; b. 1868 in Oita-ken; grad. from Keio Gijuku in '90; an official in the Dep't of Communications; journalist for a short while; entered the Bank of Japan in '94; a clerk in the Mitsui Bussan; its Section Chief and next promoted to its London Agent. Add. Takanawa Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Isono, Chozo, Prop. of the Meidiya, wholesale dealers in provisions, liquors, etc.; b. 1874 in Tottori-ken; grad from Tokyo Higher Commercial School and entered the Co., and was adopted by its founder. Add. Azabu Hiro-o, Tokyo.

Itakura, Takuzo, Prof. of Keio Univ., Editor of the Jiji Shimpo; b. in Hiroshima-ken; grad. from Keiogijuku in '03; visited Europe and America several times. Add. Hiratsuka Togoshi, near Tokyo.

Itami, Jiro, Dir. Daido Electric Power Co., Special Mem. Kobe Chamber of Commerce; b. 1863 in Tokyo, younger brother to the late Baron Haruo Itami; early entered the N.Y.K. being later promoted to be Mng. of its Kobe Branch. Add. Shimo-Yamate-dori, Kobe.

Itaya, Miyakichi, Mem. House of Peers, Pres. of a steamship company in Otaru, Hokkaido; b. 1885 in Hokkaido; 1st son of late Miyakichi; grad. from Waseda Univ. in 1909. Add. Otaru City.

Ito, Bunkichi, Baron (created 1900); Chairman, Manchuria Cotton Mill Co.; b. 1885 in Tokyo, son of the late Prince Ito; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. Early entering the Dept. of Agriculture and Commerce he was promoted to its Counsellor and section chief, which he resigned in '22. Add. Shiba Mita, Tokyo.

Ito, Chuta, D. Eng., architect and Prof. at Imp. Univ., Tokyo since '05; b. 1864 in Yamagata-ken; grad., from Architecture at the University '92; despatched to China, India and Turkey in '02-05 to study his special subject. Add. Hongo Nishikatamachi, Tokyo.

Ito, Hayazo, M.D., ex-Prof., Imp. Univ., Kyoto; b. 1865 in Tottori; grad. Medicine, Imp. Univ., Kyoto, class '00. had charge of his adopted father's hospital at Tottori, then of the Sapporo Hospital '90-99, meanwhile studying in Germany for two years; also had charge of the University Hospital, Kyoto. Add. Tottori.

Ito, Hirokuni, 2nd Prince, Grand Master of Ceremonies since '26; b. 1870, 4th son of Gorosaburo Inouye of the former Choshu clan, and was adopted as son and heir by the late Prince Ito: studied in Germany; Deputy Grand Master of Ceremonies, '16; Dir. of Bureau of Imp. Mews '21-26. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Ito, Jujiro, Ph. D. (Pennsylvania), officer in Yamashita S.S. Co., ex-Prof. of Waseda Univ.; b. '78 in Hyogo-ken; grad. from Waseda, class '03; graduate student Univ. of Chicago '05-06; same '06-08, (Harrison scholar, U. Penn., '06-07; Harrison. jur. fellow, same U., '07-08). Works; "Carriage by Sea," and "Study of Commerce," '11, etc. Add. Zoshigaya, Tokyo-fu.

Ito, Kinsuke, Dir. Keio Univ., Nippon Flour, Chiyoda Life Ins., etc.; b. 1865 in Yamaguchi; grad. Keio Univ. and for several years was on the staff of the Jiji; at the Nippon Ginko '98-06;

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visited Europe and America '05 on official business; left the bank soon after his return, and restarted the defunct daily Nippon '06, which was discontinued after some years. Add. Hakusan-Goten-machi, Tokyo.

Ito, Miyoji, Count (cr. Baron '95. Visc. '07, Count '22), Privy Councillor; b. 1857 at Nagasaki; started his career in civil service from the lowest ladder; the late Prince Ito's Private Secretary '90-95; Chief Secy. of the Cabinet also under the Prince; Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in '98 in the Ito-Itagaki Cabinet; Privy Councillor in '99. On the occasion of the Japan-China War he was sent to Chefu to exchange the signed Treaty of Peace. Add. Nagata-cho, Tokyo.

Ito, Sukehiro, Viscount; 12th of the line, of a daimiate family of Hyuga; b. in 1880 and succeeded to the family title in '04; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '07 and studied in Europe and America; once Mem. House of Peers. Add. Akasaka Hitotsugi, Tokyo.

Ito, Tokutaro, D. Sc., F.L.S. (London), botanist, son of the late Keisuke Ito, the Linnaeus of Japan; b. 1868 in Nagoya; studied at Imp. Univ., Tokyo, and in England. Add. Koishi. Haramachi, Tokyo.

Ito, Yonejiro, Pres. of the Japan Times since '25; b. 1861 in Uwajima; grad. from the Osaka Semmon Gakko, and going over to America in '82 studied at the Michigan Univ. Returned home '94 and entered the N.Y.K. '96; Agent at Shanghai and London; Mng.-Dir. of the Co. '16-20; Pres. till '24. Add. Ebaragun Araijuku, Tokyo.

Iwahara, Kenzo, Dir. Onoda Cement Co., Yano Mining, etc.; b. 1863 in Ishikawa-ken; finished Mitsubishi Nautical School '83; private secretary to Mr. R. W. Irwin, adviser of the Union Transportation Co., then on a similar service to Mr. Masuda, of Mitsui Bussan; had charge of the Co's. London Office '86-90; Manager of the Osaka and Kobe branches '90-95; then of the newly established branch office at New York '96; Mng.-Dir. of the Bussan '06, but left it being involved in the Naval Scandal '14. Add. Azabu Miyamura-cho, Tokyo.

Iwasaki, Hisaya, Baron, (cr. '00) Dir. of Mitsubishi Co.; b. 1866; eldest son of the great Yataro Iwasaki, the "Sea King" of his time; edu. at Keio-gijuku, then the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, U.S.A., of which he is LL.B., class '83; was installed that year as head of the great house of the Mitsubishi; has travelled in Europe and America a number of times. Add. Azabu Fujimicho, Tokyo.

Iwasaki, Koyata, 2nd Baron, President of Banking Dept. of Mitsubishi Co.; b. 1879; succeeded in '09 to the title on the decease of his father Yanosuke, 1st Baron and brother of the "Sea King;" was educated at Imp. Tokyo University and Cambridge. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Iwase, Yu-ichi, M.D., Prof. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. on Obstetrics and Gynecology; b. 1875 in Tokyo; edu. at above institution, class '00. Assistant at the alma mater on graduation; instructor at Okayama Medical College, '02-'04; Assist.-Prof. at the alma mater, '04-06. Further studied in Germany and France, '06-10; Prof. at the alma mater since his return. Add. Imp. Tokyo Univ.

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Iwata, Chuzo, D.L., lawyer; b. in Yamaguchi-ken in 1875; edu. in Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '98; was long a lecturer on English law at Waseda and other universities; legal adviser to the Bank of Japan, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, etc. Add. Aoyama Takagi-cho, Tokyo.

Iwatare, Kunihiko, electrician and Mng.-Dir. of the Nippon Electric Co., (joint undertaking between Japanese and foreign capitalists in which the Western-Electric Co., U.S.A., are prominent); b. 1854 in Fukuoka; grad. from the former Gov. Engineering Coll. '82, and entered the present Co. on its formation about '93. Add. Azabu Fujimicho, Tokyo.

Iwaya, Suyeo, author, novelist, the Hans Andersen of Japan; b. 1870 in Tokyo; edu. at German Association School and Literature Coll., Imperial Tokyo Univ.; further studied in Germany '98-03, filling at the same time chair of Japanese in the Oriental Language School, Berlin. Has written and translated quite a large number of stories for juvenile readers. Nom de plume "Sazanami". Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

Izawa, Takio, Mem. House of Peers, ex-Mayor of Tokyo ('26); b. 1869, in Nagano-ken; graduated from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Metropolitan Police Inspector '09; Governor of Wakayama '07; Ehime '08-12; Niigata, '12-14; Metropolitan Police Superintendent '14-15; Gov.-Gen. of Formosa '24-26. Add. Tokyo.

Izumi, Akira, D. C.L., Prof. of Meiji Univ.; b. 1873 in Hokkaido; grad. from the Sapporo Agricultural College; further prosecuted his studies at the Lake Forest, Wisconsin, and Columbia, '07-'12; was once Prof. of the Tokyo Higher Technical School. Add. Shimohoya, Toyotama-gun, Tokyo.

Jimbo, Kaku, English scholar and Prof. at Tokyo Higher Normal School; b. in Tokyo in 1883, being younger brother of late Dr. Kotora Jimbo, geologist (d. '24); grad. from said school in '05 and next Coll. Literature, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '08. Add. Tokyo Higher Normal School.

Kabayama, Aisuke, Count, Pres. of Anglo-Japanese Hydro-Elec. Co., Pres. of Taisho Bank; Pres. of Kokusai News Agency; Dir. of Horai Life Ins., Hakodate Dockyard, Copper Mfg. Cos. and Nippon Steel Foundry; b. 1865, son of the late Adm. Count Kabayama; studied economics in England. Add. Nagatacho, Tokyo.

Kadono, Ikunoshin, Dir. Keio Univ., Chiyoda Mutual Life Assurance Co., and Kyodo Fire Ins. Co., etc.; b. 1856, in Miye-ken; edu. at Keio, being one of its pioneer graduates and was long on its faculty; took to business about '01. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Kadono, Jukuro, ex-Vice-Pres. of Okura Firm. Ltd.; b. 1868 in Miye-ken; is brother of I. Kadono; grad. from Civil Eng., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; the London agent of the Firm '00-07; later Mng.-Dir. Add. Akasaka Shinsaka-machi, Tokyo.

Kadono, Rempachiro, Aud. Mitsui Bank; b. in Miye-ken in 1868; entered the service of the bank in its early days; Mng. of its Yokohama Branch, etc. Add. Shiba Kanasugi-hamacho, Tokyo.

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Kágami, Kenkichi, Chairman of Fire Ins. Ass. of Japan; Pres. of Tokyo Marine Insurance Co.; b. in Tokyo in 1868; graduated from the Tokyo Higher Com'cial School early eighties. London Agent of the Co., '05-12. Add. Koishikawa Otsuka. Tokyo.

Kagawa, Toyohiko, Socialist, worker and friend of labours: b. in Kagawa-ken 1889; studied at the Meiji Gaku-in but left it unfinished; at Princeton '14-17; returned home to work for labourers; married a Christian girl, his follower and assistant; attended the Christian Convention, Dec. '24, Boston, and lectured in England, Germany, India, '24-25. Works; "Shisen-wo-koete" (English title "Before the Dawn"), his autobiographical novel '21, "Taiyo-wo-Irumono" (Shooting at the Sun), '22; "Kabe-no-Koe" (Voice from the Wall), '24. Add. Fuki-ai-Shimmachi, Kobe.

Kajiwara, Nakaji, Governor of Hypothec Bank since '22; b. 1867 in Yamagata-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '97; entered the Bank of Japan and was its London Agent for years; finally becoming its director; Vice-Pres. and then Pres. of Yokohama Specie Bank till '22. Add. Shimo-Osaki, Tokyo.

Kakehi, Katsuhiko, D.L., Prof. Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. since '03; b. 1872 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; at Berlin Univ., Germany '98-03; is a Shinto enthusiast. Add. Ushigome Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Kaku, Sagataro, ex-Dir. Civil Affairs Bureau, Formosa, '21-24; b. 1874 in Okinawa; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. '99; entered Dep't of Agr. and Com.; transferred to Formosa where he was first Chief of Monopoly Bureau; attended the International Opium Convention in '25. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Kámada, Eikichi, Min. of Education in the Kato (Adm.) Cabinet, '22, Mem. House of Peers, ex-Pres. of Keio Univ., etc.; b. 1858 in Kii, for which he sat once in the House of Representatives, '95; studied at Keio '74-76; Principal of Kagoshima Zoshikan High School '81-83; Director of Oita Middle School; but returning once more to his alma mater '89 toured abroad to inspect educational affairs in Europe and America; Pres. of Keio on returning home; represented Japanese Govt. in the International Labor Conference, Washington, '19. Add. Meguro, Tokyo.

Kambe, Masao, D.L., ex-Prof. at Coll. of Economics, Imp. Kyoto Univ.; b. in 1877 in Aichi-ken; grad. from Politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ., 1900; sent abroad for study twice in '04-'08 and '10-15; Prof. at Waseda and others till '02; Assis.-Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ. '07; lectured at Kiel Univ. Germany; afterwards resigned the Kyoto Univ. '22. Works; Lectures on Pol. Economy, Redemption of National Debts, History of Socialism and Social Movement, etc. Add. Okazaki-cho, Kyoto.

Kamei, Shigetsune, Count, ex-Chamberlain to the Crown Prince and Master of Ceremonies; b. 1884 of a Daimyo family; studied literature at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; was on the suite of the Crown Prince when he visited Europe in '21. Add. Koishikawa Maruyama-cho, Tokyo.

Kámiyama, Mitsunoshin, Gov.-Gen. of Formosa since '26; Mem. House of Peers; b. 1870 in Yamaguchi; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo University; was successively Secretary and Judge of

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the Administrative Litigation Court; Dir. Forestry Bureau, Dept. Agr. & Com.; Gov. of Kumamoto '12-13; Vice-Minister of Agr. and Com. '14-18. Add. Taihoku, Formosa.

Kanai, Ei, D.L. (Japan), Mem. of Imp. Academy & Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1865 in Shizuoka-ken; grad. at Coll. of Literature (Economics), Imp. Tokyo Univ.; Professor at his alma mater '90; dispatched to Europe '11. Add. Yanaka Tennojimachi, Tokyo.

Kanasugi, Eigoro, M.D., Otorhinolaryngologist, Proprietor of Kanasugi Hospital, Crown Mem. House of Peers since '22; b. in Chiba-ken, 1865; edu. in Germany 1881-91; founded his own Hospital; represented Japan at the International Otolasopharyn Conference at Vienna, '08; was once an M.P. Add. Kanasugi Hospital, Kanda Surugadai, Tokyo.

Kanda, Masao, M.P.; b. 1878 in Tochigi; edu. at Waseda Semmon Gakko (now univ.), class '01; served as teacher in Szechuan, China, for a number of years; special correspondent of the Asahi in Peking, '07-15; on the editorial staff of the Asahi till '24. Add. Mejiro Bunka-mura, near Tokyo.

Kanda, Raizo, Banker, Pres. of the Kanda Bank, Tokyo; b. in 1872 in Nagoya; edu. at the local commercial school and then entered a stock-broker's shop in Nagoya; established himself in Tokyo soon after the Russo-Japanese war and has risen to the present position. Is also proprietor of the Momijiya Stock-broking House. Add. Kanda Bank, Tokyo.

Kaneko, Kentaro, Viscount (Baron '95, Viscount '07), Privy Councillor, hon. L.L.D. (Harvard); ex-Pres. of America's Friends Society and Japan-American Association; b. 1853 Fukuoka; grad. from Harvard, U.S.A., class '78; private Secretary to the late Prince Ito as Premier '85-86 and Pres. of the Privy Council '88-90; Chief Secretary of the House of Peers; Vice-Min. Agr. and Com. '94-96; full Minister '98; Minister of Justice '00-01. On the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War he was sent to U.S.A. to represent Japan unofficially. Add. Kojimachi Ichibancho, Tokyo.

Kaneko, Naokichi, Partner of the Suzuki Firm (importers and exporters of sugar, camphor, etc. in Kobe), Dir. of various undertakings controlled by the Firm; member of Kobe Chamber of Commerce; b. 1866 in Kochi-ken. Add. Kumoidori, Kobe.

Kaneko, Noboru, Dr. Eng., Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. in Ehime in 1870 and was grad. from Mechanic Eng., Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '94; further studied his speciality in England and France; Prof. at 3rd High School, etc. Add. Imp. Kyoto Univ.

Kaneko, Umaji, Litt. D., Prof. at Waseda Univ. where he was grad. in '94, and then studied Philosophy at Leipzig and Berlin '01-03; b. 1869 in Shinano. Works; "Situation of Mental Current in Europe", "Outline of Philosophy", etc. Add. Nakashibuya, Tokyo.

Kanno, Katsunosuke, Mem. House of Peers (nom. '22); b. in 1867 in Gifu-ken; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '96; passed the higher civil service examination the following year; secretary of Agr. and Com., and next a similar post in Treasury; attached to the Embassy in London in '07; Dir. Printing Bureau; Dir. of the Finance Bureau; Vice-Min. of Finance '18-22. Add. Koj. Fujimicho, Tokyo.

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Kano, Jigoro, Crown Mem. of House of Peers since '22, ex-Pres. of Tokyo Higher Normal School; b. in Kumamoto-ken in '60; Director and Prof. of Peers' School '83; Director of the Special Education Bureau '98 and a patron of athletic sports having led the Japanese lads that attended the Olympics in Paris. Add. Koishikawa Kodokan, Tokyo.

Kano, Tomonosuke, Pres. of the former Tokai Bank '25-27; b. 1872 in Ibaraki-ken; edu. in Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '95; entered the Sumitomo Bank '00; was long Chief of its Tokyo Branch; Mng.-Dir. at its head office in '17. Add. Tokyo.

Kanokogi, Takeshiro, Painter, Founder & Dir. of a private art school in Kyoto; b. 1874 in Okayama city; studied painting under Koyama and Matsubara; went to U.S.A. in '00 and then to France where he studied under Jean Paul Laurens in whose studio he succeeded in attaining the first seat of Concours. Add. Shimokamo, Kyoto.

Kasama, Akio, secretary of the Legation at Bucharest since '25; b. 1885; grad. at Politics, Tokyo Imp. Univ. '09; was in Govt. Rly. service till '17; removed to the For. Office and was Sec. Chief of Intelligence Bureau, '23; Counsellor at Rome and Dip. Resident at Constantinople '23. Add. Bucharest.

Katakami, Noburu, Russian scholar and ex-Prof. at Waseda; b. 1884 in Iyo; edu. at Waseda in Literature, class '06; Moscow Univ. from '16 to 19; again to Russia in '25. Works; Facts about Russia, Modern English Poems, Emerson's Nature, etc.

Kataoka, Naoharu, Minister of Finance since Sept. 1926; b. 1859 in Kochi-ken; grad. at the Toyo Gakko; entered civil service as a district administrative official; officer of the Nippon Life Ins. Co. and later its Pres. which post he resigned in '18; was a delegate to the 5th International Actuaries Conference in '06 and elected its Vice-Pres.; Parl. Vice-Minister Home Office, '24-25; Minister of Commerce & Industry, Aug. '25 and present post, Sept. '26. Add. Finance Dept., Tokyo.

Katayama, Kuniyoshi, D.M., Emeritus Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1855 in Shizuoka-ken; studied medical jurisprudence in Austria and Germany '84-88, and has since been Prof. at the Coll. of Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ. Add. Hongo Nishikata-machi, Tokyo.

Katayama, Sen, M.A., B.D., pioneer socialist in Japan, now on the Executive Committee of the Third International of the Soviet Government; b. in Tsuyama in 1860; edu. at an American University; after returning home established Kingsley Hall and started an earnest labor and socialist propaganda which invited active persecution from the Government and made him flee to America about fifteen years ago. Works; Labor Movement in Japan (Chicago), Autobiography. Add. Moscow.

Katayama, Yoshikatsu, Dir. Chosen Bank, since '23; b. 1877 in Kyoto; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. and passed the Higher Civil Service Exam. '05; Secretary of Agr. and Com. '05; sent abroad '14; promoted to Counsellor and chief of the War Ins. Bureau; removed to the S.M.R.C. as Dir.; resigned in '21. Add. Seoul.

Kato, Kanji, Admiral, Com.-in-Chief of 1st Squadron and also of Combined Fleet since '26; b. in 1881; Lieut. '97; Captain, 11; attached to the Embassy at London; Private Secretary to

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Navy Minister; commanded the Japanese fleet detailed in Vladivostok during the Russian revolution '15-16; attended the Washington Conference as Chief Naval Adviser '21-22; Vice-Adm. and Vice-Chief, Naval Gen. Staff '22-23; Director of Naval Staff College '23-24; Com.-in-Chief of Yokosuka Naval Station '24-25; then appointed to the present post '26. Add. Naval Office.

Kato, Kazuo, magazine writer and novelist; b. in 1887 in Wakayama-ken; edu. at Meiji Gakuin established by the American Methodist Mission, where he finished Divinity, class '10. Was next connected with the Unitarian work but has lately adopted literary career. Add. Ashiya, Hyogo-ken.

Kato, Masaharu, D.L., Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1871 in Nagano and was adopted by late Mr. Masayoshi Kato, Vice-Pres. N.Y.K., etc.; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '97, and further studied Bankruptcy in Germany and France. Add. Koj. Motozono, Tokyo.

Kato, Takeo, Dir. Mitsubishi Bank; b. 1877 in Tochigi; grad. from Keio Univ. '01 and then entered service of the Bank; Chief of Osaka Branch before transfer to the head office. Add. Hongo Tatsuokacho, Tokyo.

Kato, Teikichi, Baron (cr. '16), Admiral, (ret. '22); b. 1861 in Tokyo-fu; 2nd Sub-Lieut. in '86; Captain '02; Rear-Adm. '07; Com. of 2nd Squadron '13; Com.-in-Chief of 2nd Fleet that blockaded Tsingtao in the war of 1914; Chief of Naval Education Board in Feb. '15; Com. of Kure Naval Station '16. Add. Shiba Takanawa, Tokyo.

Kawada, Takashi, Dir. of Keio Electric R'ly Co., &c.; b. 1870, eldest son of Takeshi Kawada (learned scholar of Chinese classics); and studied at Michigan in '96. Add. Ushigome Wakamiya-cho, Tokyo.

Kawaguchi, Torao, Dir. and Prof. of Hiroshima Higher Technical School; b. 1871 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. at Civil. Eng., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '95; sent to U.S.A. and France for study; Civil engineer of Kumamoto-ken '96; Prof. of the 5th High School, '00 and Dir. of Kumamoto Higher Tech. School. Add. Hiroshima.

Kawai, Eijiro, writer on labor and Assist. Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. from which he grad. in Economy, class '15; studied labor problems in America in '18-19; was secretary of the Dept. of Agr. and Com. but resigned in '22. Add. Oi, near Tokyo.

Kawai, Hiroyuki, Emb. Counsellor in Belgium since 1923; b. 1883 at Odawara; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., Law, class '08 and passed the Dip. and Con. Exam. the same year; Eleve-consul and next Attache in France, '09-13; transferred to Russia, '13; 3rd Leg. Sec. in Sweden, '14; 2nd Leg. Sec. '17; on the staff of the Peace Envoy, '20; Sectional Chief at the Head Office, '21-22; Add. Brussels.

Kawai, Misao, Gen. (retired), ex-Chief of General Staff; b. 1864 in Oita; Sub.-Lt. of Infantry '86; grad. from Staff Coll., '97; further studied in Germany; took part in the Russo-Japanese war as a staff officer; Div. Com. and Com.-in-Chief of Kwantung Garrison, 1921-22; full Gen. and Mem. War Council '22; Chief of General Staff '23-26. Add. War Office, Tokyo.

Kawai, Shintaro, Dr. Dendrology, Prof. at Agr. Coll. of the Imp. Tokyo University; b. 1865 in Aichi-ken; grad. Agr. Coll. in '92; Assist-Prof. at the College '94; sent to Germany and Austria

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to prosecute his study for about three years; full Prof. at the same College '08. Add. Harajuku, Tokyo.

Kawakami, Hajime, D.L. (Japan), Prof. at Imp. Kyoto Univ., author; b. 1879 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. class '02 and further studied in England, etc. Wrote "Principles of Economics." "Gold, Trust & Prices." etc. Add. Kyoto Univ.

Kawakami, Naonosuke, Dir. Hypothec Bank of Japan; b. 1865; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; also studied at Berlin Univ; was long connected with Yokohama Specie Bank. Toured in America. Add. Azabu Higashi-cho, Tokyo.

Kawakami, Toshihiko, ex-Min. to Poland '20-22; b. 1861 in Tokyo; grad. from Tokyo Foreign Language School in '84; interpreter at Fusan, Vladivostok, San Francisco and Petrograd in '86-96; attached to the Army Commanding Headquarters in Liaotung in '04; Commercial Agent at Vladivostok in '06; Consul-Gen. at Harbin '07-14; Dir. South Manchuria Rly. '14-20. Add. Ushi. Nando-machi, Tokyo.

Kawamura, Kingoro, ex-Vice-Minister of Imp. Household; b. in 1863 in Okayama-ken; grad. with honors from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '87; secretary at local and central governments and Privy Council till about '08; Chief Sec. of Imperial Household Dep't. in'08; Vice-Minister of Imp. Household '10-15. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Kawamura, Takeji, Crown Mem. House of Peers; b. 1871 in Akita-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '97; passed High-er Civil Serv. Exam.; entered the service of Dept. of Communications; transferred to Home Office, then to Formosan Govt.; attended the 6th International Post Conference, Rome; Dir. of Police Affairs Bureau, '19-21; Pres. of Colonization Bureau '21; Vice-Min. of Home Affairs and next Pres. of South Manchuria Rly '22-24. Add. Takata, near Tokyo.

Kawanishi, Seibei, Pres. of Japan Woolen Cloth, Hyogo Elec. Tramway, San-yo Leather Cos., Dir. of Un-yu, Kobe Elec. Light, Nippon Shogyo Bank, etc.; b. 1865 in Osaka. Add. Kawasaki, Kobe.

Kawasaki, Hachiro-emon, Pres. of Kawasaki Bank and other concerns; b. 1866 in Tokyo; grad. Tokyo Higher Commercial School and further studied practical side of banking in America. Assumed his father's name Hachiroemon in '13. Add. Azabu Torii-zaka, Tokyo.

Kawasaki, Hajime, President of the Nippon Fire Ins. Co., Nikka Life Ins. Co., Vice-Pres. of Kawasaki Bank; b. 1884 in Tokyo; edu. at Tokyo Higher Commercial School in '03, and next at Penn. Univ. for Economics, class '09. Add. Akasaka Dai-machi, Tokyo.

Kawashima, Chunosuke, Director of Yokohama Specie Bank; b. 1855 in Tokyo; studied French and naval architecture at the Gov. Dockyard, Yokohama; was engaged as interp. and clerk '71 by a Dutch firm, Yokohama; agent at Lyons of the Bank '79-93; transferred to the Head Office '94; Agent at Bombay till '95; Agent in Tokyo '02-06; then recalled to the Head Office. Add. Hongo Fukuyama-cho, Tokyo.

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Kawashima, Nobutaro, Con.-Gen. at Hamburg since '25; b. 1880 in Kyoto-fu; edu. at Tokyo Higher Com. School and post-graduate course, class '07, and after passing the Dip. and Con. service exam. has been in the service of the Foreign Office; later appointed 3rd Emb. Secretary and then 2nd Legation Secretary Add. Hamburg.

Kawashima, Reijiro, Vice-Adm. (ret.), app. Court Councillor in '22; b. 1864 in Ishikawa-ken; Sub-Lieut. '88; Captain in '01 and Rear-Adm. in '07; sent to China as Com. of a detachment during the Chinese revolution '11, and then Dir. of Hydrographic Dept. in '12; Com. of Port Arthur Naval Station; Mem. of Admirals' Council, '15-17. Intendant to Prince Higashi-Fushimi '17-22. Add. Shiba Takanawa, Tokyo.

Kawata, Keizo, Director of the Bank of Japan; b. 1871 in Tokyo, brother of Dr. Okano, Member of the Kato and Kiyoura Cabinets, and adopted by the family; edu. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law, class '95; has since been connected with the Bank. Add. Aoyama Minamicho, Tokyo.

Kawata, Shiro, D.L. and Prof. at Imp. Kyoto Univ. from which he was graduated in Law, class '07; connected with the Kokumin for a year or two; then assist. Prof. at his alma mater and finally full Prof.; sent abroad for study to Germany, England, etc. '11-16, specializing in Economy. Works: Development of Family System, Spirit of Capitalism, Women Problem, Brazil and Colonization, etc. Add. Kyoto Univ.

Kawazu, Susumu, D.C.L. (Japan), Prof. of Economics at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. in Tokyo 1875, son of the late S. Kawazu, former Minister of Communications; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., and further studied in Germany and England '01-14. Works: "Principles of Political Economy," etc. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Kayetsu, Takako, lady educationist, Superintendent of Nippon Girls' Commercial School; b. 1869 in Kumamoto-ken; studied at a private girls' school and has ever since been engaged in education, first in her native place; established present school '03 in Tokyo. Add. Dote Sambancho, Tokyo.

Keto, Katsumoto, D.L., Lawyer in Osaka; b. 1874 in Hyogo-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '98, appointed Assist. Prof. of Kyoto Univ. '00; Dean '14; opened practice '16. Add. Mikage, near Hyogo.

Kiga, Kanju, D.L., Ph. D. (Leipzig), Prof. of Economics at Keio Univ., since '95; b. '73 in Shizuoka-ken; edu. at Keio Univ., '95; further studied in Germany, '98-02. Add. Shimoshibuya, near Tokyo.

Kikkoji, Shaku, M.D., in charge of Gastro-Enteric Dep't, Kyo-undo Hospital, Tokyo; b. 1878 in Tochigi-ken; edu. in Medicine, Imp. Kyoto Univ., class, '06; further at its post-graduate course and finally at Berlin Univ. '08-12. Assist. at the alma mater, '06-08, and has been in the service of the Hospital since his return home. Add. Kyo-undo Hospital, Tokyo.

Kikuchi, Kenjiro, M.P. from Mito City; b. 1867 at Mito City; grad. from Lit. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '93; Prof. of the Yamaguchi High School; went to China and became Superintendent of the Tung Wen College in Shanghai; then General Superintendent of the Normal College in Nanking; after return-

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ing from China was Principal of the Mito Middle School for some years. Add. Mito City.

Kikuchi, Kyozo, D. Eng., Pres. of the Dai Nippon Spinning Co., Pres. of 130th Bank (Osaka), Dir. of the Nagoya Cotton Mill, etc.; Crown Mem. House of Peers; b. 1856 in Ehime-ken; grad. from the defunct Gov. Engineering Coll., class '85; studied practical side of cotton spinning in England; since returning home he had been connected with a number of mills; was Pres. of the Amagasaki Mill which with the Settsu Mill was reorganized as the present mill in '18. Add. Amagasaki, near Osaka.

Kikuchi, Yoshiro, Minister to Czecho-Slovakia since '24; b. in 1877 in Osaka; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law, class '03. Passing the Dip. and Con. Serv. Exam. has since been in diplomatic service; Attache in Germany and Austria; 3rd Emb. Sec. in Russia, '08; Consul at Amoy, '10; Con.-Gen. at Vladivostok '17; in Charge of Political Affair of Siberian Expedition, '20; Emb. Counsellor in Italy, '22.

Kikumoto, Naojiro, Dir. Mitsui Bank; b. in Miye-ken, 1870; edu. at Keio and entered the Bank, '98. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Kimura, Kusuyata, Dir.-Gen. Mitsubishi Partnership and of Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Co.; b. in 1865 in Kochi; edu. at Tokyo Higher Commercial School in '82, and on grad. entered the Mitsubishi; Chief of its Kobe Branch in '00; Chief of General Affairs in '15 and later Director at head office. Add. Ushigome Benten-cho, Tokyo.

Kimura, Sakaye, D. Sc., M.R.A.S. (Eng.), Dir. of the Gov. Geodetic Observatory at Mizusawa, since '00; b. 1863 in Kanagawa; grad. Astronomy, Imp. Tokyo, Univ., '92; attended the World's Geodetic Conference in '98 and '06; discovered error in the formula relating to the axis, and the "Kimura term" has been acknowledged by the world's astronomers; received first prize from the Imperial Academy, Japan, in '11. Add. Mizusawa, Iwate-ken.

Kimura, Seishiro, ex-Deputy Gov. of Bank of Japan; b. 1861 in Okayama-ken; edu. at Keio Gijuku from which he grad. in '82; was editor of the "Chugai Shogyo" for many years; entered in '03 the Bank of Japan where he held Vice-Governorship '19-26. Add. Shiba Minami Sakuma-cho, Tokyo.

Kimura, Shigeharu, M.A. (Harvard), Dir. of Nagasaki Higher Commercial School; b. 1874 in Osaka-fu; grad. from Harvard Univ., where he studied mediaeval history of Europe under Prof. Emerton; was for some time Prof. of St. Paul's Univ. (Rikkyo Daigaku); next Prof. of Yamaguchi Higher Commercial School, and then that of Tokyo Univ. of Commerce; the present post in '23. Add. Nagasaki City.

Kimura, Tokuya, M.D., Pres. of the Izumibashi Charity Hospital donated by the Mitsui Family, Lecturer at the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1871 in Niigata-ken. Edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '99, and further at Berlin, Munchen, etc. '10-04, specializing in Lung Diseases. Add. Izumibashi Hospital, Kanda, Tokyo.

Kimura, Yuji, Pres. of Tokyo Life Ins. Co., since '24; b. 1873 in Miye-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '99; Sub-Manager of the 1st Bank's Seoul Branch; Dir. of Chosen Bank '09-24. Add. Sugamo, near Tokyo.

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Kinoshita, Seichu, M.D., Pres. of Kinoshita Obstetric and Gynecological Hospital, Tokyo; b. 1869 in Wakasa; edu. in Medicine, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '94; further studied his specialty in Germany '97-98; Prof. at Osaka Prefectural School of Medicine, '99; assist.-Prof. and then full Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., '99-17. Add. Kinoshita Hospital, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Kiribuchi, Kyoji, D.M., Dir. of the Kiribuchi Optical Hospital; b. 1870 in Tokyo; grad. from the Medical College, Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '95; further studied in Germany for three years; is one of the noted ophthalmologists. Add Shitaya-ku, Tokyo.

Kirishima, Soichi, Dir. of Real Estate Dept., Mitsubishi Firm; b. 1864 in Kochi; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '90. Toured abroad in '13. Add. Koishikawa Haramachi, Tokyo.

Kishi, Keijiro, Dr. Eng., Dir. of the Shibaura Works; b. 1868 in Wakayama-ken; grad. at Eng., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '95. Add. Kirigaya, Osaki, near Tokyo.

Kishi, Seiichi, D.L., barrister, Dir. of the Osaka Gas Co., legal adviser to several Gov. and private institutions; b. 1867 at Matsuye; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '87 and began practice in Tokyo; a patron of physical training and Pres. of Japan Physical Culture Association. Add. Shiba Isarago, Tokyo.

Kishigami, Kenkichi, zoologist, D.Sc., Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ. and expert to the Fishery Bureau, Dept. of Agr. and Com.; b. 1867 in Aichi-ken; grad. at Science, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '94; appointed technical expert of the said Dep't '95; sent to Europe and America in '97. Add. Kojimachi Ichibancho, Tokyo.

Kita, Reikichi, Prof. at Daito Bunka Institute and Lecturer of Meiji Univ.; b. 1885 in Niigata-ken; edu. at Waseda in Philosophy, class '08 and further studied in America and Germany for 4½ years, returning home in '22. Works; Digest of Bergson's Philosophy, From Philosophy to Politics, etc. Add. Kami Totsuka, near Tokyo.

Kitagawa, Reisuke, Mng.-Dir. of Chiyoda Mutual Life Ins. Co., Dir. of the Tamagawa Electric Rly. Co.; b. 1861 in Fukui-ken; grad. from Keio Univ. in '81; was once editor of the Jiji. Add. Mita, Tokyo.

Kitajima, Taichi, M.D., Bacteriologist and Prof. of the Keio Univ., Mem. of the Kitazato Institute; b. 1862 in Kanazawa, graduated from Coll. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '94; entered the Infectious Disease Institute, Home Dep't., till '97; further studied his speciality in Germany, '97-01; again appointed expert to the Home Dep't., '01-14, meanwhile sent to Philippines and Italy for investigation; appointed to the faculty of the Keio in '14 where he occupies chair of Bacteriology. Add. Nishi-okubo, near Tokyo.

Kitamura, Shigemasa, Prop. of the Seiyoken Hotel (at Ueno Park and Tsukiji which latter was burned in the disaster of '23; b. 1872; grad. from the Meiji Gakuin in '93 and further studied at a private law school. Add. Ueno, Tokyo.

Kitazato, Shibasaburo, Baron (created '15), M.D., President of Kitazato Pathological Laboratory, Dean of Med. Coll. Keio Univ.; b. 1859 at Kumamoto; studied in Germany under Prof. Koch '85-91; discovered the germs of tetanus, diphtheria, pest (in

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conjunction with Dr. Aoyama), etc.; had charge of the Gov't Blood-Serum Laboratory; was granted the Red Eagle by the Kaiser '09; retired from Gov't service to open his own laboratory in '14. Add. Azabu Nakanocho, Tokyo.

Kitazawa, Shinjiro, Ph. D., Johns Hopkins, where he stayed for four years besides three in South Univ., North Carolina, specalizing in social problems and economy; graduated from Waseda Univ. in Commerce, class '10; b. 1887 in Tokyo. Works; Latest Labor Movement, Problems for Laborers, etc. Add. Waseda Univ.

Kiyose, Ichiro, D.L., M.P. for Osaka; b. in 1884 in Hyogo-ken; edu. at Imp. Kyoto Univ. in Law, class '08 and further studied in England and elsewhere. Add. Dojima Hamadori, Osaka.

Kiyoura, Keigo, Visc. (1912), ex-Premier; b. 1850 at Kumamoto; first was a school master; then a humble clerk in Saitama prefectural office; Public Procurator, '73; next Sec. of Home Office, Police Bureau, Vice-Minister of Justice in quick succession; Minister of Justice in '98-00 and '01-03; Minister of Agr. and Com. '03-06; Privy Councillor '06; Vice-Pres. of Privy Council '17-22 under Marshal Prince Yamagata; Pres. of Privy Council '22-24; Premier Jan.-July, '24. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Koba, Sadanaga, D.L., Crown Mem. House of Peers; b. in 1859; studied in Germany and Austria '82-85; Private Secretary to the Minister of Education, &c., till '95; next Director of the Ordinary Edu. Bureau, Chief Counsellor and Vice-Min. of Education '03-05. Add. Nakashibuya, Tokyo.

Kobashi, Ichita, M.P.; b. 1870 in Kumamoto; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '98; Counsellor of Yamaguchi-ken, then of Nagasaki-ken; entered Home Dep't as Secy., then became Counsellor; sent abroad; Vice-Min. of Home Affairs '18-22; Chief Sec. to Kiyoura Cabinet '24, Add. Kami-Osaki, near Tokyo.

Kobayakawa, Shiro, Baron, Vice-Grand Chamberlain to the Emperor since '22; studied in Germany; has long been in the service of the Imp. Household and was in the Bureau of Peerage and Heraldry. Add. 59 Shirokane-Sarumachi, Tokyo.

Kobayashi, Kyuhei, D. Sc., Prof. at Waseda Univ. since '18; b. 1875 in Niigata-ken; edu. in Chemical Tech., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '00; Lecturer at alma mater and the Tokyo Higher Commercial School '02-05; chemist to the Asano and next Hoden Petroleum Co., '07-12; supervising chemist to the Japan Acetic Co., '12-13. Add. Waseda Univ.

Kobayashi, Masanao, Dir. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; b. 1873 in Kyoto; studied at the Doshi-sha; entered the Mitsui Bussan Co. in '93 and was for some time Manager of its New York branch. Add. Nakashibuya, Tokyo.

Kobayashi, Sakutaro, Mng.-Dir. of Shibaura Iron Works; b. 1869 in Nagasaki-ken; edu. at a Technical Apprentice School; entered the Works after finishing the course and was twice sent abroad to inspect technical industries; succeeded in improving or inventing mechanical devices and appliances and was awarded the Blue Ribbon Medal. Add. Osaki, near Tokyo.

Kobayashi, Takejiro, Dr. Juris., Dir. Imp. Hotel and Osaka Hotel, etc.; b. in Miyeken 1873; edu. at Peers' School and Halle

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and Rostock, Germany, returning home 1903. Add. Shimoshibuya, Tokyo.

Kobayashi, Ushisaburo, D.L., an economist and financier, Dir. of the Japan Steel Foundry, etc.; b. 1865 in Gumma; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '94; Secretary at the Legislative Bureau '96-07; Chief of the Financial Bureau, Formosa '07-10; M.P. '12-15; Financial attache to Japanese Legation, Peking '17. Works; a number of works on finance and economy. Add. Hongo, Tokyo.

Koda, Nariyuki, Litt. D., a master novelist (nom de plume "Rohan"); b. 1867 a son of an artist family. His younger brother, Narimoto, is a grad. of the Litt. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; two sisters Miss Nobu, and Mrs. Ando (her younger sister) were b. at Tokyo, and both showed a great talent for music from childhood; sent abroad by the Gov. to study music, '87-95; then both were app. Prof. of the Tokyo Music Academy, but have resigned since. Works; "Gojunoto," "Futsuka Monogatari." etc. besides some historical works. Add. Mukojima, Tokyo.

Kodama, Hideo, 2nd Count, Gov.-Gen. of Kwantung since '24 and Mem. House of Peers since '18; b. 1876 in Tokyo; eldest son of the late General Kodama, Chief of Gen. Staff at the time of the Japan Russia War; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '00 and entered the service of Korean Govt.-Gen., in which he rose to Chief of Gen. Affairs '12; transferred to Home Govt. as Chief Secretary of Cabinet '16; Dir. Bureau of Decoration '18-21. Add. Ushigome Yakuoji, Tokyo.

Kodama, Kenji, Pres. of Y'hama Specie Bank since '22; b. 1871 in Tokyo; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School, '93; was Chief of one branch after another; Dir. of the head office and Manager of its Shanghai Branch '14-22. Add. Koj. Fujimicho, Tokyo.

Kodera, Kenkichi, M.P.; b. 1877 in Kobe; edu. at Kobe Com. School, Columbia, Johns Hopkins, and further in Germany, etc.; went through one-year volunteer service and served in the 1904-05 war. Has founded and maintains at his expense a middle school at Sanda, Hyogo-ken. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Kodera, Sokichi, Importer and Exporter, Deputy of Yingkow Kodera Engine Oil Co., Chairman of the Yingkow Business Association; b. 1881 at Kobe city; studied at the 1st High School; went to Yingkow, South Manchuria, 1906 and established the Kodera & Co. at Newchwang; has branch offices in Dairen, Kobe, Tokyo, Vladivostock, Mukden, Harbin, Kwanchengtz, Kaiyuan, etc. Add. Kobe.

Koganei, Ryosei, M.D. and Emeritus Prof., Imp. Tokyo Univ., his speciality being brain diseases; b. 1858 at Nagaoka; edu. at Medicine, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '70; studied at Berlin '81-85 connected with the University till he resigned in '22. Add. Hongo Akebonocho, Tokyo.

Koide, Fusakichi, Dr. Dendrology, Prof., Imp. Hokkaido Univ. since '07; b. 1869 in Gifu ken; after grad. from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. was sent to Germany for furthering his studies in forestry 1900-03. App. Prof. Morioka Agricultural Coll. '03. Add. Sapporo, Hokkaido.

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Koizumi, Matajiro, M.P.; b. 1865 in Kanagawa-ken; took to journalism as Editor of the Yokohama Boeki Shimbun; elected mem. of the Kanagawa Pref. Assembly; sits in the Lower House since 1912 as a Kenseikwai M.P. Add. Yokosuka City.

Koizumi, Sakutaro, M.P., Vice-President of the House of Representatives since '24; b. 1872 in Shizuoka-ken; has been connected with various papers in the country and also sat in Tokyo Municipal Council, etc. Add. Yotsuya Hommura, Tokyo.

Koizumi, Shinzo, Prof. at Keio Univ. which he finished in '01 in Politics; further studied in England and elsewhere '12-16; b. 1888 in Tokyo. Works; Studies on Social Problems. Economic Science and Social Ideas, Value and Socialism, etc. Add. Keio Univ.

Koizumi, Tetsu, writer on art; b. 1886 in Tokushima; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. which he left unfinished; once edited a literary magazine Shirakaba and was also on the teaching staff of Keio Univ. Add. Shibuya, near Tokyo.

Kojima, Kazuo, ex-M.P.; b. 1865 in Hyogo-ken; formerly a journalist and chief editor of the Yorozu Choho; was returned to the Lower House six times from Tokyo City. Add. Kami-Shibuya, Tokyo.

Komaki, Omi, (real name Omi, Tanigoma), literary writer and attended conference at Geneva in '23 as adviser to the Government delegates; b. 1894 at Tsuchizaki; edu. at the Morning Star School (French, in Tokyo) and at Paris Univ.; published a literary magazine while he was connected with the Information Bureau, Foreign Office. Add. Akasaka Hinoki-cho, Tokyo.

Komatsu, Kenjiro, Crown Mem. of the House of Peers; b. 1863 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '88; entered the Department of Communications for which he was Vice-Min. in '11, but resigned in '12; Min. of Rlys in the Kiyoura Cabinet. Add. Shimo-Osaki, near Tokyo.

Komatsu, Midori, Journalist connected with "Chugai Shogyo"; b. 1865 in Tokyo; grad. from Michigan Univ., '90; Translator and Secretary of the Foreign Office till '07; Dir. Foreign Affairs Bureau of Korean Government '11-17. Add. Shiba park, Tokyo.

Komatsu, Teruhisa, Lieut. (Navy); 1st Marquis, the House being newly created in '10 to keep up the House of the late Prince Komatsu who died without an heir; b. 1868, fourth son of the late Prince Yoshihisa Kitashirakawa and younger brother of the late Prince Narihisa who died in Paris '23; grad. at Naval Academy; married Prince Shimazu's sister, '09; went to Europe in '25. Add. Asakusa-ku, Tokyo.

Komura, Kin-ichi, Marquis (2nd), Deputy-Dir. of Information Bureau, Foreign Office, since '23; b. 1882, eldest son of the late Marquis Jutaro Komura; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '07; passed the Diplomatic Service Exam. the same year; attache in China and next at London '08-10; Secy at head Office '11 and in time appointed Sectional Chief of Political Bureau. Add. Koj. Fujimicho, Tokyo.

Kondo, Motoki, D. Eng., Vice-Admiral, (ret.), ex-Inspector

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General of Naval Construction; b. 1864 in Tokyo; is Director of the Kogyokusha, private school founded by his father who did much in the cause of naval education. Received Hon. Prize from Imperial Academy of Japan '13. Add. Hiratsuka-mura, Tokyo-Fu.

Kondo, Rihei, Pres. R. Kondo & Co., dealers in Bee Brand Kozan Wine and others, Dir. Kokka Life Ins.; b. 1886 and was adopted into the family; edu. at Keio and then Columbia Univ., New York. Add. Nihombashi Honcho, Tokyo.

Konishi, Masutaro, Russian scholar; b. 1862 in Okayama-ken; studied Russian under Nicolai, a pioneer Russian missionary, and further studied Philosophy at Kief and Moscow; once received religious instruction from Tolstoi. Is now connected with Kyoto Imp. Univ. and Doshi-sha, and has written "Russia" etc., besides translating into Russian several Chinese Classics. Add. Doshi-sha, Kyoto.

Konishi, Shimpachi, Dir. of Tokyo Deaf and Dumb Sch.; b. 1854 in Niigata-ken; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Normal Sch., '79; instructor at Chiba Mid. Sch., Tokyo Women's Higher Normal Sch., before appointment to present post in '93. Add. Koishikawa Sasugaya-cho, Tokyo.

Konoike, Zen-emon, Baron (cr. '11), is of one of the oldest millionaire families in Japan, dating 3 centuries back; runs the Konoike Bank, and is at the same time the largest shareholder of the Nippon Life Insurance Co., and the Osaka Savings Bank. Add. Konoike, Osaka.

Konoye, Fumimaro, Prince, one of the proud Fujiwara houses and a "gossekke" (see Ichijo) and was founded by Motozane (1143-66 A.D.). The present head grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., 1917, and is Member of House of Peers. Add. Shibuya, near Tokyo.

Kosaki, Kodo, famous pioneer Christian and pastor of Reinanzaka Church, Tokyo. Chairman of the Kumi-ai Churches of Japan, of Sunday School Society of Japan, and of Christian Church Union of Japan; b. 1856 in Kumamoto-ken; studied at Kumamoto English School and Doshisha, Kyoto; Pres. of Doshisha Univ. in '90-97; three times represented Japan at International Congress of Religions abroad. Add. Reinanzaka, Tokyo.

Koyama, Junji, Pres. of Kaigai Kogyo (Emigration) Co.; b. 1870 at Kumamoto; graduated at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '95; was clerk at the Home Office and next Secretary in the provinces and also in Tokyo, and was once Sec. to the Minister of Justice and of Agriculture and Commerce; Dir. of Fishery Bureau '06; Governor of Gumma '08-12. Add. Azabu Ryudocho, Tokyo.

Kozai, Yoshinao, Dr. Agr., Ph. D. (Leipzig), Pres. of Tokyo Imp. Univ., since '20; b. 1865 in Kyoto-fu; grad. from Agr. Coll. '85; Prof. at the alma mater '89-95; studied at Leipzig '95-99; Agriculturist to the Gov. Experimental Farm at Nishigahara, Tokyo '03 and then its chief '06; Dean of Coll. of Agriculture in '11-20. Add. Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

Kubota, Seitaro, Pres. Adm. Litigation Court since '22; b. 1864 in Okayama; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '91; Sec. at local and the Home Office till '94; sent abroad '98-99 and was

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transferred to be Secretary of Agr. and Com. to draw up draft of factory law; Dir. Sanitary Affairs Bureau '03-10 and then Judge of Adm. Lit. Court, etc. Add. Akasaka Reinanzaka, Tokyo.

Kubota, Shiro, President of Hayakawa Hydro-electric Co.; b. 1872 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. from Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. in '96; entered Mitsui Firm the same year and remained in the service for ten years meanwhile travelling abroad several times. Add. Akasaka Tangocho, Tokyo.

Kubota, Yuzuru, Baron (cr. '07), Privy Councillor since '17; b. 1847 in Hyogo-ken; entered the civil service in connection with education in which he became Vice-Minister '94 and finally its chief '05; Member of House of Peers, '94-17. Add. Koishikawa Kanatomicho, Tokyo.

Kuhara Fusanosuke, Pres. of the Kuhara Mining Co. at Osaka, the lessee of the Hitachi Copper Mine, etc.; b. 1869 at Osaka; edu. at Keio-gijuku '89; a clerk at the Kosaka Copper Mine which was resuscitated by him from the threatened danger of decay; supervisor of the mine, but resigned the post '98. Bought Hitachi Mine '05, and has made it one of the best copper mines in Japan. Add. Nakanoshima, Osaka.

Kujirai, Tsunetaro, D.E., Prof. of the Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1884 in Saitama-ken; grad. from Electrical Engineering Course of Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '07; formerly a technical expert of communications; Assist.-Prof. of Tokyo Imp. Univ.; stayed in Germany, England and America for study. Add. Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Kujo, Michizane, Prince, one of the proud Fujiwara houses and formerly a "gossekke" (see Ichijo) founded by Kanezane (1184-1207). The present head was b. 1876 and is Chief Ritualist on duty at Court, and is a brother of the Empress. Add. Akasaka Fukuyoshicho, Tokyo.

Kuki, Takakazu, Baron (cr. '05), Privy Councillor; b. 1852 in Settsu; was for several years a high official in the Dep't of Education; Minister at Washington '84-88; Director of the Imperial Nara Museum in '90; Exhibition Commissioner, etc. Is a great virtuoso of Japanese painting. Add. Nagatacho, Tokyo.

Kumamoto, Kenjiro, English Scholar and educationist, Prof. at Waseda; b. in '67 in Osaka; studied Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '87-89; English teacher at Himeji and next at Osaka Mid. Sch.; Prof. at 3rd Higher School (Kyoto), '95-98; at Tokyo Higher Normal '94-98; Prof. at the Peers' School '98-21; toured abroad in '19. Add. Zoshigaya, near Tokyo.

Kume, Kunitake, Litt. D., historian; ex-Prof. Waseda Univ.; b. 1844 in Saga; was on suite of the late Prince Iwakura's mission to America and Europe in '72; in the Compilation Bureau, Cabinet, and afterward Prof. of the 1st High School, but his article about the origin of the Japanese race obliged him to resign. Add. Meguro, Tokyo.

Kunisawa Shimbei, D. Eng., ex-Chairman of Dirs. of the South Manchuria R'ly Co. '13-19; b. 1864 in Kochi-ken; grad. in '89 from Eng. Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ.; engineer of the nationalized Kyushu-R'ly Co., '89; Eng. to the Railway Department '92-05 with the field railroads in Manchuria before the South M. R'ly Co. was created; Vice-Pres. of the same since '06; Pres. '13-22. Add. Okubo, Tokyo.

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Kurachi, Seifu, Mng.-Dir. of Mitsukoshi Dry-Goods Store Co.; b. 1867 at Kanazawa; edu. at now defunct English Coll., Osaka, and Keio, and further in America 1890-94; entered the Meiji Fire Ins. Co. as Manager of its Kyoto Branch '95; next with Murai Shokai, tobacco dealers in Kyoto; an agent of the British & American Tobacco Co. in Korea; Manager of Kyoto Fire Ins. Co. '09 and '11. Add. Shiba Mita-Tsunamachi, Tokyo.

Kurachi, Tetsukichi, Mem. House of Peers, Vice-Pres. of Japan-China Industrial Co.; b. 1871 in Kanazawa; edu. Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '94; passed higher civil service examination in '96; Counsellor For. Office, '01; attached to the Japanese Envoy to the Peace Conference at the Hague in '07; Vice-Min. of Foreign Office, '11-12. Add. Sendagaya Harajuku, Tokyo.

Kuratomi, Yuzaburo, Baron (created 1926), D.C.L., President of the Privy Council since '26; b. 1853 in Fukuoka-ken; studied at the now defunct Law Coll., Justice Dept., '89; connected with the Dept. till he was removed to Korea as Vice-Min. of Justice; Chief of Compilation Com. of the Japanese Criminal Code; Dir. of the Bureau of Legislation '13-14; nominated Mem. House of Peers; Chief Auditor, Imp. Household Dep't and Privy Councillor '21. Add. Akasaka Tango-cho, Tokyo.

Kure, Ken, M.D., Prof. at Coll. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ., from which he was graduated in '07; further studied at Prague Univ., '11-13. Served as assistant at his alma mater '08-10; Lecturer at same in '14 and also Chief Physician of the Mitsui Charity Hospital; Prof. at Coll. Med., Imp. Kyushu Univ., '21; transferred to the present post, '24. Add. Coll. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ.

Kurino, Shin-ichiro, Viscount, ex-Amb. to France; b. at Fukuoka 1852; Commissioner of the Foreign Office '81; Junior Secretary '84; Vice-Chief of the Investigation Bureau '86; next transferred to the Communication Dep't where he acted as Personal Secretary to the Minister, later becoming Director of the Foreign Correspondence Bureau in the Dep't; returned to the Foreign Office in '91 as Director of the Investigation Bureau and then that of the Political Bureau; commenced his diplomatic career, first as Minister at Washington '94, at Rome '96, at Paris '97, and at Petrograd '01, in the stormy days preceding the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War; appointed Ambassador to France '06. Add. Akasaka Hinoki-cho, Tokyo.

Kure, Shuzo, M.D., Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1865 in Tokyo; grad. Medicine at Imp. Tokyo Univ., '90; studied in Germany, '97-00; is a specialist on insanity. Add. Hongo Yushima Shinhanacho, Tokyo.

Kuroda, Hideo, Dir. Banking Bureau, Finance Dept.; b. 1879; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., and passed Higher Civil Serv. Exam.; Sec. to Finance Min., etc. Add. Hongo Oiwake-cho, Tokyo.

Kuroda, Nagashige, Marquis, formerly Daimyo of Fukuoka, Lord-in-waiting of Jako Hall; Vice-Pres. House of Peers '96-24; b. 1867 at Fukuoka; studied at Cambridge Univ. '84-89; a Master of Ceremonies '89-90; is President of the Oriental Association. Add. Akasaka Fukuyoshicho, Tokyo.

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Kuroita, Katsumi, D. Litt., Prof. of Literature Department of the Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1874 in Nagasaki-ken; grad. from the Lit. Coll. of the Tokyo Imp. Univ. '96; further studied at the Univ. Hall; went to Europe for study, '08; after his return home appointed to the present post. Add. Naka-Shibuya, Tokyo.

Kurokawa, Shinjiro, Adviser of the Kokusai S.S. Co. (Kobe), ex-Vice-Pres. Nippon Yusen Kaisha; b. 1871; grad. from Meiji Gaku-in in '94, a Christian Coll. in Tokyo; Agent of N.Y.K. in New York and London, '02-07; then chief of its Kobe Branch; promoted to the Vice-Pres. '23, but resigned in '24 owing to internal trouble. Add. Azabu Zaimoku-cho, Tokyo.

Kurosawa, Tsuguhisa, Mng.-Dir. of Nippon Fire Ins. Co., since '21; b. 1880 at Suwa; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '06; passed Civil Service Examination the same year; counsellor & Per. Secretary to the Minister of Education '07-10; Dir. of the Historical Bureau '17-21. Add. Yotsuya Higashi-Shinano-machi, Tokyo.

Kusaka Chojiro, Ph. D. (Jena); Dir. of the Sumitomo Goshi Kaisha; Standing Dir. of the Sumitomo Warehouse Co.; Auditor of the Sumitomo Bank, etc.; grad. from Tokyo School of Foreign Languages in '84; went to Germany in '87 and studied at Univ. of Jena, where he obtained the degree of Doktor der Philosophie; entered the Sumitomo Firm in '03, becoming a director of the firm in '18. Add. Osaka-fu.

Kushida, Manzo, Mng.-Dir. of the Mitsubishi Bank; b. 1867 in Tokyo; studied in U.S.A. '85-94 and graduated at Pennsylvania Univ.; entered the Mitsubishi on returning home; present post '14. Add. Shiba Nishikubo, Tokyo.

Kushida, Tamizo, social writer and member of the Ohara Social Institute at Osaka which sent him to Germany and England to study his speciality '20-23; was once connected with the Osaka Asahi; edu. at elective course, Imp. Tokyo Univ. Law. Add. Ohara Institute, Osaka.

Kusunose, Sachihiko, Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), ex-War Minister; b. 1858 in Tosa; Sub-Lieut. of Artil. '79; was sent to Europe on suite of late Generals Nogi and Kawakami in '86; Major-General '01; Lieut-General in '07; Min. of War '13-14. Add. Sanya, Yoyogi, near Tokyo.

Kuwada, Kumazo, D.L., Prof. of Imp. Tokyo University; b. 1868 in Tottori-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '93; further studied in Europe '96-98; organized the Social Association on his return home; Parl.-Secy. of Education July to Aug., '15; Mem. of the House of Peers as highest-tax-payer for Tottori-ken '01-17; represented Japan at Geneva Red Cross Conference in '21. Works: "On Industrial Economy," "The General Trend of Social Problems in Europe," and "Factory Law and Labor Insurance", etc. Add. Sendagi Hayashicho, Tokyo.

Kuwahara, Hitsuzo, D. Litt., Prof. of the Lit. Coll. of the Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. 1871 in Fukui-ken; grad. from Lit. Coll. of the Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '96; studied in the University Hall; appointed Prof. of the 3rd High School; Prof. of the Tokyo Higher Normal School; then the present post. Add. Kyoto-fu.

Kuwaki, Gen-yoku, Litt. D., Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. which he finished in '06 in psychology; further studied at the Univ. Hall

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and later in Europe and America. Works; Outline of Philosophy, Ten Lectures on Current Thoughts, Kant, Descartes, Five Great Philosophers, etc. Add. Ushigome Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Kuwayama, Tetsuo, Perm. Vice-Minister of Communications since '24; b. in 1881; studied German Law at Imp. Tokyo Univ. and passed Higher Civil Service Examination; Dir. Petty Insurance Bureau, '22-24. Add. Omosawa, Araijuku, near Tokyo.

Machida, Chuji, M.P., Minister of Agr. and Forestry since '26, Pres. of Hochi Shimbun, Dir. of 110th Bank and Kyoto Fire Ins. Co., etc.; b. 1863 in Akita-ken; grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ. and further studied in Europe and America; Parl. under-Secy. of Agr. and Com. Dept. '15-17; once connected with the Bank of Japan; founder of the Oriental Economist (Tokyo). Add. Ushigome Minami-Enokicho, Tokyo.

Maida, Minoru, D.L., B.A. and M.A., journalist connected with the Tokyo Asahi and specializes in Diplomacy, a thesis which won him the doctorate from the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1878 in Kurume; Edu. at Kokumin English School and Oregon State Univ., class '00 and further at Iowa and California State universities. Lecturer on Diplomacy at the Gov. Col. of Commerce. Works; Latest Diplomacy of the World, etc. Add. Zoshigaya, Tokyo.

Maida, Narakichi, b. in 1875; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '01; passed Higher Civil Serv. Exam. and entered the service of the Dep't of Communications, in which he was Director of Communications Bureau, '24-25. Add. Koishikawa Takeshima-cho, Tokyo.

Majima, Otohiko, Mng.-Dir., Mitsui Bank; b. in Nagano, 1871; studied at Peers' School and then Aoyama-Gakuin; went over to U.S. to further prosecute his studies; on returning home '94 he entered the 15th Bank and then present Bank '98; sent to England by the Bank to study banking business; returned home '02; to England again '05; Man. of the Yokohama and then Osaka Branch, 1914. Add. Kamakura.

Maki, Aritsune, a Japanese alpinist and Mng. of Japan Mountaineers Society; b. 1893 in Sendai; edu. at Keio Univ., Law, '17 and further at Columbia, Oxford, Berlin, returning home '21. Climbed the Alps six times during his stay in Europe, winning his fame as the first climber of the virgin Eiger. Started in June, '25 with five other sto ascend Mt. Alberta, Canadian Rockies. Add. Japan Mountaineer Society.

Maki, Bokushin, Pres. of Tokyo Marine Ins. Co. and Chiyoda Rubber Co.; b. 1854 in Shimabara, and held various offices in provincial and Central Governments, '75-'87; President of Sobu R'ly '88; was in Formosa as Governor and in other capacities '95-96; transferred to be Dir. of various Bureaus of Home Office till about '07. Once sat in Parliament. Add. Shiba Kurumacho, Tokyo.

Maki, Tetsu, Pres. of Ensuiko Sugar Manufacturing Co. and Karenko Timber Co., Dir. of the Taiwan Warehouse Co., etc.; b. 1866 in Niigata-ken; studied at Keio Univ.; was in the services of the Hokuetsu Railway Co. and Oji Paper Mill Co.; afterwards made a tour through Europe and America; entered the service of the Ensuiko Sugar Manufacturing Co. in '07 as its Mng.-Dir. Add. Ushigome, Tokyo.

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Makino, Ei-ichi, D.L., Prof. of Criminal Law at Imp. Tokyo Univ. his alma mater, class '03; b. 1878 at Takayama, Hida; Lecturer at the alma mater, '03; Procurator at the Tokyo District Court, '05; reappointed at the alma mater, '07; studied in Germany, Italy, England, chiefly criminal law, '08-13. Works; Criminal Law of Japan, Criminal Procedure, etc. Add. Imp Tokyo Univ.

Makino, Kikunosuke, L.L.D., Sectional Chief of the Court of Cassation; b. 1866 in Tokyo; grad. from Law Coll. of the Tokyo Imp. Univ., '91; served as Judge at the Shizuoka and Yokohama District Courts; attended the International Conference on the Bills of Exchange Law at the Hague as the Japanese representative, '01. Add. Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Makino, Nobuaki, Count (cr. Baron in '07, Viscount in '18), Lord Keeper of Privy Seal since '25; b. 1861, second son of the late Toshimitsu Okubo; Priv. Sec. to the then Premier Count Ito (late Prince) '88; a local Governor '91-92; Vice-Minister of Education '93; Minister at Rome '97; then at Vienna; Min. of Education '06; Privy Councillor in '09; Min. Agr. and Com. '11-12; of Foreign Affairs '13-14. Represented Japan at Versailles '18; Min. of Imp. Household, '21-25. Add. Komaba, near Tokyo.

Makino, Tomitaro, a botanist and lecturer at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1863 in Kochi; started the first Botanical Magazine in Japan in '86; published "Flora Japonica" in '89; is editor of "Shokubutsu Kenkyu Zasshi" (a monthly devoted to the study of botany). Add. Imp. Tokyo Univ. Botanical Garden, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Makita, Tamaki, Dr. Eng., Mng.-Dir., Mitsui Mining Co., Electro-Chemical Industry Co., Hokkaido Iron Works, etc.; b. in Osaka, 1871; grad. from Mining, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; entered Mitsui firm as expert, gradually rising to the present eminence. Add. Azabu Kita-Higakubo, Tokyo.

Makoshi, Kojiro, D. Pharm., Standing Dir. of the Dai Nippon Brewery Co.; Dir. of the Electro-Chemical Industry Co. Add. Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Makoshi, Kyohei, Pres. of Japan Brewery Co., Dir. of other Cos.; b. 1843 at Okayama; reached Tokyo '70 to find work with almost empty purse; started a lodging house; became acquainted with Baron Takashi Masuda and was appointed clerk of an exp. and imp. firm at Yokohama; transferred to the Mitsui Bussan: left it '86 to start the Yebisu Brewery at Meguro. Twice M.P. but has since abandoned politics. Add. Shiba Fukuzawa-cho, Tokyo.

Mano, Bunji, ex-Pres. Imp. Kyushu Univ. ('13-26), Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ., Mem. Institution of Mechanical Engineers, London; b. 1861 in Shizuoka; grad. from Mech. Eng., former Eng. College '81; further studied at Glasgow University; studied practical side of the science at Armstrong Works and returned home '90. Was appointed Prof. at the Imp. Univ.; sent to Paris on the occasion of World's Fair; Dir. of Technical Education Bureau '01-13, retaining the chair in the University. Add. Fukuoka.

Masaki, Naohiko, Dir. Fine Art Academy, Tokyo, since '01;

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b. 1862 in Kyoto; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '82; Personal Sec. to Min. of Edu. '97. Add. Ushigome Yarai, Tokyo.

Masuda, Giichi, M.P., prop. of various popular magazines, Dir. of several Cos.; b. at Takata in 1869; grad. from Waseda Semmon Gakko, 1893; on the staff of several newspapers. Toured around the world in 1914. Add. Koishikawa Haramachi, Tokyo.

Masuda, Takashi, (Baron cr. '18), adviser to the Mitsui Family; b. 1848 in Sado of a petty samurai family; appointed cavalry officer and at the same time interpreter by the Shogunate: after the Restoration entered the Senshu Kaisha, an export and import firm in Yokohama; transferred to the Mitsui in which he has risen to the highest post. He is a noted connoisseur of arts, his collection of Buddhist pictures and images being reputed to be the finest in the country. Add. Shinagawa Gotenyama, Tokyo.

Masuda, Taro, Man.-Dir. of Taiwan Sugar Mfg. Co., Nippon Artificial Fetrilizer, Manju Life Ins. Co., Imperial Theatre, etc. b. in Tokyo, 1875, eldest son of Takashi Masuda; educated in England; is also a popular amateur playwright. Add. Nihombashi Hama-cho, Tokyo.

Masuda, Tonosuke, Emeritus Prof. of Waseda Univ. where he was Prof. since '94; b. 1865 at Tsu. Studied English at Tokyo English School, '84-86; taught English at Kokumin English School, Tokyo, for a few years; founded with W. Eastlake a private English School and taught there, '91-92; was editorial writer of Ise Shimbun when only 17. Works; A. New English-Japanese Dictionary; Lectures on English Rhetoric. Add. Hongo Maruyama Shimmachi, Tokyo.

Masujima, Rokuichiro, D.L., lawyer, Barrister of Middle Temple '83; b. 1857 at Hikone; one of the pioneer graduates of Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '77. Opened with several friends the English Law School (now Central Univ.); is a consulting lawyer to many Japanese and foreign establishments. Add. Koj. Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.

Matsuda, Genji, M.P.; b. 1878 in Oita; grad. at Chuo Law School, in 1896; passed same year Higher Civil Service and Juridical Service examinations; sat on the Bench two years and then started practice in Tokyo; once a whip of the Seiyukai; Senior Sec. of Home Office '20-21; Vice-Chairman of Lower House in '22; now a leader of Seiyu-honto. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Matsuda, Michiko, B.A., lady Director of the Doshisha University, Kyoto since '19; b. in Tango, 1868; studied at the Kyoto Prefectural Girls' High School and then at the Doshisha Girls' College; taught English at a certain mission school, Y'hama; further studied at the Bryn Mawr Coll., Penn.; teacher at Kobe Jogakuin '99; Head of English Literature Dept., Doshisha Girls' College, and then the present post. Add. Doshisha, Kyoto.

Matsuda, Do-ichi, D.L., Ambassador in Rome since 1926; b. in Tokyo 1876; edu. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., passed Higher Civil Service Exam. and Juridical Serv. Exam., '01-02; jun. Procurator '02: Foreign Office Counsellor '02: Attache '03; 3rd Leg. Secy at Brussels, '07; Secy. at head office, '12; Sectional Chief of Political Bureau, '13; Emb. Counsellor at Rome, '17; on

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service at head office, '18; Dir. Com. Bureau, '18; Dir. Treaty Bureau, '19; Emb. Counsellor and Dir. of League of Nations Office in Paris '20-26. Add Japanese Embassy, Rome.

Matsudaira, Tsuneo, Ambassador at Washington since '25; b. in Tokyo, 1877; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. (Economics), '02; passed Dip. Serv. Exam.; Legation and then Embassy Sec. at Peking, London, Paris, etc.; Con.-Gen. at Tientsin; was in charge of Dip. affairs of the Siberian Expedition '18-19; Dir. of the Europe-American Bureau, For. Office; Japanese representative in the Russo-Jap. negotiation at Changchung '22; Vice.-Min., '24-25. Add. Washington, U.S.A.

Matsudaira, Yasutaka, Marq., head of the old Daimyo of Fukui; Pres. Japan Agr. Society; b. 1867; studied in Germany '84; then at Cirencester Agr. Col., England; established a model exp. farm at his hereditary estate in Fukui. Add. Kol. Sekiguchi, Tokyo.

Matsudaira, Yorinaga, Count, Mem. House of Peers; b. in 1874; grad. from Waseda Univ. '93; succeeded to the title '01, the House being formerly the Daimyo of Takamatsu; on Board of Trustees, Waseda University. Add. Somei, near Tokyo.

Matsui, Keishiro, Baron (cr. '20), Ambassador to the Court of St. James since Oct. '25, Crown Mem. House of Peers, Min. of Foreign Affairs in the Kiyoura Cabinet; b. 1868 at Osaka; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '89; Secy. at Seoul '90-93; Secy. at Washington '94; at London '97; at Peking '02; Counsellor in Paris '06; transferred to Washington in '08 and then Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs '13; a Peace Envoy while Ambassador at Paris '14-20, and was created Baron in recognition of his service during the War. Add. Japanese Embassy, London.

Matsukata, Iwao, M.P., Dir. of the Jugo Ginko, Ltd., the Taisho Bank, the Yokohama Specie Bank, etc.; b. 1862, 1st son of late Marquis Masayoshi Matsukata; studied in Germany and after returning home held the post of Diplomatic Probationer, but soon resigned it to enter business; Auditor of the 15th Bank in '97 and then its Dir.; afterwards Pres. of the Teiyu Bank which post he resigned in '99; Vice-Pres. of the Bank '17. Add. Mita, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Matsukata, Kojiro, Pres. of the Kawasaki Dock Yard, the Kobe Gas Co., the Kyushu Electric Tramway Co., the Kawasaki Steamship Co., etc.; educated at the Peers' School and the Tokyo Imp. Univ.; further studied in Europe and America; after returning home became Lecturer of the Tokyo Imp. Univ., which post he soon resigned to enter the business world; elected M.P. for Kobe in '21; went abroad several times. Add. Yamamoto-dori, Kobe.

Matsuki, Kan-ichiro, ex-Vice-Pres. Yamashita Firm; b. 1872 in Iyo; grad. at Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, class '96; Secretary of Communications Department '97; Secretary and Director of the Imperial Railways; Dir. Electric Bureau, Tokyo City Office. '20-22. Add. Akasaka Shin-saka, Tokyo.

Matsumoto, Bunzaburo, Litt. D., Prof., Coll. of Litt., Imp. Kyoto Univ.; b. 1869 in Kanazawa; grad. from Coll. of Litt., Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '93 and further studied at Berlin in '99; Lecturer at Waseda, etc., Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., then Prof.

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of Kyoto Univ. '06; Dean '08; visited India '18. Add. Imp. Kyoto Univ.

Matsumoto, Joji, D.L., Pres. Kwansai Univ. (private), Osaka; b. 1877 in Saitama-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. and passed Higher Civil Service Exam., 1900; Counsellor, Dept. of Agr. and Com. '01, combining professorship at his alma mater '03; dispatched by the Govt. to England, Germany and France to study commercial law, '06; Dir. S.M.R. Co. '19-23; Dir. of Legislative Bureau, '24. Add. Kwansai Univ., Osaka.

Matsumoto, Ju-i, Vice-Gov. of Japan Industrial Bank since '23; b. 1878 in Fukushima-ken; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '98; passed Higher Civil Serv. Exam.; Comptroller of Taxes; Sec. of Finance Dept. and Section Chief of Tobacco Monopoly; Dir. Taxation Bureau, Finance Dept., '22-23. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Matsumoto, Kumpei, M.P., a writer; b. 1870 in Shizuoka-ken; studied in U.S.A.; was returned to the Lower House four times. Add. Omori Shimmei-yama, Tokyo.

Matsumoto, Matataro, D. Litt., Ph. D. (Yale Univ.), Prof. of Lit. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1865 in Gumma-ken; grad. from Lit. Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '93; studied Experimental Psychology in Yale Univ., '96-98; then at Leipzig Univ., '98-'00; Prof. of the Tokyo Higher Normal School; Lecturer and afterward Professor at the Literature College of the Tokyo Imp. Univ. Add. Kobinata Daimachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Matsumura, Ninzo, D. Sc., ex-Prof. Science Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Dir. Botanical Garden of the Univ.; b. 1856 in Ibaraki; studied in Germany for years, Assist.-Prof. of the Univ. in '83; full Prof. in '90; D. Sc. in '90; made an inspection tour through Europe and America '06; retired in '21. Add. Hongo Akebono-cho, Tokyo.

Matsumura, Shonen D. Sc., D. Agr., Entomologist, Prof. at the Hokkaido Imp. Univ. from which he was graduated in '95; Dr.Sc. granted in '03 and Dr. Agr. in '05. Add. Sapporo.

Matsumura, Tsuruzo, D.E., Prof. of Eng. Coll. of the Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. 1871 in Hokkaido; grad. from the Eng. Coll. of the Tokyo Imp. Univ., '93; appointed Prof. of the 3rd High School, '96; Assist.-Prof. of the Kyoto Imp. Univ., '97; sent to Germany for study, '99; Prof. of the Science and Eng. Coll. of the Kyoto Imp. Univ., '01; Prof. of the Eng. Coll. of the same Univ. since June '14. Add. Kyoto.

Matsunaga, Naokichi, Con.-Gen. at Ottawa since 1923; b. in 1883 in Saga-ken. Edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Politics. 08 and passed the Dip. and Con. Serv. Exam. the same year; Eleve-Con. and then Attache in China, '08-10; Con. at Hamburg, '10; 3rd Emb. Sec. at Berlin, 14; recalled in '14 and made acting Chief of Secretariat, '16; Con. at Seattle the same year; Sec. and Sectional Chief at Head Office '20. Add. Ottawa.

Matsunaga, Yasuzayemon, Pres. of the Hayakawa Electric Power Co., Ltd. and Vice-Pres. of the Toho Electric Power Co.; b. 1875 in Nagasaki-ken; grad. from Keio Univ. in '00; entered the Bank of Japan, '00; afterwards established a firm and carried on coal business in Kobe and Osaka over ten years; founded an

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electric railway concern in Fukuoka, Kyushu, in '99. Add. Shimo-ochiai, Tokyo.

Matsunami, Nin-ichiro, D.L., Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ.: b. 1857 in Osaka; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '93; studied in Europe for years; Prof., Naval Cadet Sch. and next at alma mater; attended International Conference regarding maritime law several times; was on the staff of the Peace Envoy '19. Add. Ushigome Nakacho, Tokyo.

Matsuo, Yoshio, 2nd Baron, Military pharmacist (ret.), 2nd son of late Shinzen Matsuo, 1st Baron and Governor of Bank of Japan; b. in Tokyo in 1876; grad. from Chiba Medical School in '97 and was appointed pharmacist which he left a few years after. His elder sister is wife of Dr. Kitazato, noted bacteriologist. Add. Akasaka Shinsaka, Tokyo.

Matsuoka, Kimpei, 2nd Baron, Mem. House of Peers; b. 1876 in Tokyo; edu. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '00; further studied Political Economy at the post-grad. course. After teaching at the alma mater for two years as assist-Prof., proceeded to Europe in '05, returning home in '09 after studying Economics in England, etc. Resumed duty at the Univ. till '19; Japanese delegate at the International Seamens' Conference at Genoa in '20. Add. Azabu Zaimoku-cho, Tokyo.

Matsuoka, Yoyu, Dir. of the South Manchuria Rly Co., since '21; b. in Yamaguchi-ken 1880; edu. at Law, State Univ., Oregon, U.S.A.; passed Diplomatic Service Exam. in '04; Secretary of Kwantung Leased Territory, next at Foreign Office, Legation and then of Embassy; was Consul-Gen. before he was installed in the present post. Add. S.M.R. Co., Dairen.

Matsushima, Hajime, Emb. Counsellor at Paris; b. 1883 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ. and passed Dip. Service Exam. '07; Eleve-Con.; 3rd Sec. Petrograd Embassy, recalled home '16; Per. Sec. of For. Minister and Counsellor to the Office, '17; Sectional Chief of the same '18; Consul-Gen. at Moscow, Harbin, etc.; represented Japan in the Russo-Japanese Conference at Dairen, '21. Add. Japanese Embassy, Paris.

Matsushita, Teiji, M.D. (Japan and Halle), M.D.; b. 1875 in Kagoshima; edu. at the Fifth (Kumamoto) High School, class '94; further at Freiberg, Giessen, Halle, etc. '95-20; Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ., '03-20, occupying chair of Hygiene, Micro-biology, etc. Works; (in Japanese) Parasitic Diseases, Wonderful Habits and Sights of Animals, etc. Add. Aoyama 6-chome, Tokyo.

Matsushita, Yusaburo, Pres. of the Yamato Shimbun Publishing Co., Ltd., a mine-owner; b. 1890 in Tokyo; grad. at the German Law Course of the Law College of the Tokyo Imp. Univ.; on the death of his adoptive father, succeeded to the presidency of Yamato Shimbun. Add. Ushigome Minami-Enoki-cho, Tokyo.

Matsu-ura, Atsushi, Count (suc. '08), Mem. House of Peers, formerly of the house that held the fief of Hirado famous in the history of early foreign intercourse of Japan: studied at Imp. Univ., Tokyo, and at Trinity, Cambridge. Add. Sugamo, Tokyo.

Matsu-ura, Chinjiro, Vice-Min. of Edu. since '24; b. in 1872 at Uwajima; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '98; Secretary at Tokyo Prefectural Office and at the Department of Education '98-11, sent to Germany '07 to inquire into education matters; Dir. of Special Edu. '12-24. Add. Kobinata-Daimachi, Tokyo.

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Mayeda, Keiun, D. Litt., Pres. of the Ryukoku Univ. Kyoto; b. 1857 in Miye-ken; studied Chinese classics and Buddhism; became Educational Superintendent to the Lord Abbot of Hongwanji Temple, '91; Superintendent of the Hongwanji Daigaku (Buddhist Univ.), '97; Lecturer at the Coll. of Literature, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '00; Lecturer of the Tokyo Univ. and then the present post. Add. Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Mayeda, Tamon, Government Delegate to the International Labour Conference; b. in Tokyo; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '09; was once Private Secretary of the Home Minister and later Deputy-Mayor of Tokyo City. Add. Nakano-machi, near Tokyo.

Mayeda, Toshinari, Marquis, head of the great House of Kaga (founded in 16th cent.); b. 1885, son of a scion of the family and was adopted by it as heir. Attached to the British Army in France '15-16; was on the suite of Prince Higashi Fushimi on a visit to King George on behalf of the Emperor in '18; to Paris in connection with the Peace Treaty, '20, where the Marchioness died. Add. Okubo, Tokyo.

Mayeda, Toshisada, Visc., Min. of Communications in (Adm.) Kato Cabinet formed in '22, Min. of Agr. and Com. in the Kiyoura Cabinet. Mem. House of Peers; Lieut. Infantry (ret.); b. 1874 in Echigo, elder brother of above; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '03; took part in the Japanese-Russia War. Is also Pres. of Chuo Life Ins. Co., and Dir. of various concerns. Add. Nishi-Okubo, Tokyo.

Mikami, Sanji, Historian, Litt. D., Chief of Compilation Board, Imp. Household Dept., Prof. at Imp. Tokyo University since '92; b. 1865 in Hyogo-ken; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '89; at the Post-Grad. Course; Lecturer at the same Coll., '91; Prof. at the Girls' Higher Normal School '92; sent to Germany to attend a conference of the International Oriental Society at Hamburg in '02, Add. Hongo Sendagi, Tokyo.

Mikimoto, Kokichi, dealer in and originator of culture pearls; b. 1857 at Miye-ken; early started cultivation of pearl oyster, establishing a station in the Ago Bay, Toba, which has won many prizes and medals at home and foreign expositions. Add. Ginza, Tokyo.

Minami, Daisa, M.D., Pres. of Minami Gastro-Enteric Hospital, Tokyo; b. 1878 in Fukushima-ken; edu. in Medicine, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '04; further at the post-grad. course and in Germany ('10-13). Served as assistant at his alma mater in '04 and next as regular staff member of the Stomach and Intestine Hospital, Tokyo. Add. Minami Hospital, Kobikicho, Tokyo.

Minami, Hiroshi, Mem. House of Peers; b. 1869 Toyama-ken; grad. Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '96; Secretary of the Cabinet finally its chief Secretary '08; Governor of Fukuoka; Vice-Min. of Education '18-22. Add. Yotsuya Naitocho, Tokyo.

Minami, Takajiro, Dr. Agr., Prof. at Imp. Hokkaido Univ. (Sapporo), since '81; b. 1859 in Hizen; grad. from the Sapporo Agr. Coll., class '81; visited U.S.A. as a commissioner of the Columbus Exhibition '89; again visited U.S.A. on party of Japanese business-men invited by American Cham. of Com. in '13. Add. Sapporo.

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Minakata, Kumakusu, authority on lichens and moss; b. in Wakayama-ken; studied natural history at Michigan and Cambridge; wrote a number of works on his specialty in English. Add. Tanabe, Wakayama-ken.

Minobe, Shunkichi, ex-Gov. Bank of Chosen '16-24; b. 1869 at Takasago, Harima; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '89; Personal Sec'y and Sectional Chief at Dep't Agr. and Com. and the Treasury; Pres. of Hokkaido Colonization Bank '93-16. Add. Aoyama Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Minobe, Tatsukichi, D.L., Mem. of Imperial Academy, Prof. Imperial Univ., Tokyo; b. 1873 in Hyogo-ken, brother of S. Minobe, above; grad. from Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, class '97; studied in Germany, France and England '99-01. Add. Koishikawa Takehayacho, Tokyo.

Minoura, Katsundo, M.P. of unbroken record; b. 1854 in Bungo; for a long while manager of the Hochi. He began political life under the then Count Okuma; three times entered the Govt. service first as Dir. Com. Bureau, Dep't of Agr. and Com. in '97, second as Vice-Min. of Communications in '98; was once elected Vice-Pres. of the House of Representatives; Min. of Communications '15-16. Add. Ushigome Higashi-gokencho, Tokyo.

Mishima, Shodo, Visc., 3rd son of the late Yataro Mishima, Governor of the Bank of Japan; b. 1897 in Tokyo; edu. at the Peers School; has since devoted himself to literary work and also to questions of social service; is an active manager of the Boy Scout Movement in Japan and attended the World Conference at Copenhagen in '24. Works: "Tragedy at Teradaya," "Miss and I," etc. Add. Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Mitsuchi, Chuzo, M.P.; ex-Parl. Vice-Min. of Dep't Agr. and Forestry; b. in Kagawa-ken in 1871; grad. from Tokyo Higher Normal Sch. and further studied in England and Germany; Prof. at his alma mater; educational adviser of the former Korean Govt.; later took to politics and was repeatedly returned M.P.; Sec. to the Education Min. and then Chief Sec. of the Cabinet under the Seiyukai Administration. Add. Aoyama Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Mitsui, family, The. Is one of the oldest millionaire families and the most noted hereditary houses of "business kings" in Japan, managing the big family concerns, the Mitsui Bank, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha (Trading Dep't), Mitsui Mining Co., Mitsui Trust Co., etc. **Baron Hachiroemon Mitsui,** the head of the family and Pres. of Mitsui Firm, was b. in 1857 in Kyoto, and studied at New Brunswick, U.S.A., '72-74 and England; succeeded to the estate in '85, he being the youngest brother of his predecessor who had no issue; created Baron '00. The house includes **Morinosuke** (Pres. Mitsui Bussan) **Motonosuke** (Pres. of Mitsui Mining Co.), etc. Add. Azabu Imaicho, Tokyo.

Mitsuma, Shinzo, D.L., Prof. of the Tokyo Imp. Univ. and Tokyo Univ. of Commerce; b. 1879 in Fukushima-ken; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '05; stayed in Germany and Italy for study. Add. Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Matsunaga, Hoshio, Pres. of the Nippon Dempo Tsushinsha (Japan Telegraphic News Agency), Ltd.; b. 1866 in Kumamoto-

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ken; commenced his career as a politician; then a staff writer of the Osaka Asahi and acted as its war correspondent during the Japan-China war; later an official of the Formosan Government-General; afterwards established, with Shinji Gondo, the Nippon Dempo Tsushinsha. Add. Harajuku, Sendagaya-machi, Tokyo.

Miura, Kaneyuki, D. Litt., Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. 1871 in Shimane-ken; grad. from Lit. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ., '98; appointed Compiler of Japanese history, '05; present post since 1909. Add. Kyoto Imp. Univ.

Miura, Kinnosuke, M.D., Emeritus Prof. Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, Physician-in-Ordinary to the Court; b. in Tokyo 1864; grad. Med. Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '87; prosecuted his study in Germany and America '89-92; Ass't-Prof. in his alma mater on returning; full prof. in '95. He accompanied the Peace Envoys '18 as an unofficial member, and the Crown Prince when he visited Europe in '21. Add. Kanda Surugadai, Tokyo.

Miwa, Shintaro, M.D., specialist in Children's Diseases, and Dir. of the Enjudo (private) Hospital, Tokyo; b. 1870 in Kanagawa; studied at Coll. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '94; further in Germany '95-98; served as assist. at first at his alma mater; was lecturer there on returning home; Prof., '01-15, when he resigned to begin practice. Add. Ura-Sarugaku-cho, Tokyo.

Miwa, Zenbei, Prop. of the Marumiya Firm, manufacturer, whole-sale dealer and exporter of toilet articles, drugs, soaps, etc.; b. 1871 in Tokyo and succeeded to his father's business in 1971; once Mem. of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. Add. Nihombashi Tachibanacho, Tokyo.

Miwata, Masako, one of the few lady educationists of great renown, ex-Pres. Miwata Girls' High School; b. 1844 at Kyoto. When she became a widow in 1878 she took to learning with undivided attention, attaining great eminence in Japanese and Chinese. She was now enabled to devote herself to the work of education. Add. Kojimachi Yobancho, Tokyo.

Miwata, Motomichi, adopted son of the above, Principal of Miwata Girls' High School, etc.; b. 1872 in Kagawa-ken; grad. from Philosophy and Sociology, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; class '01. Add. Kojimachi Sanbancho, Tokyo.

Miyabe, Kingo, D. Sc., (Japan), D.Sc. (Harvard), Prof. at Imp. Hokkaido Univ., Dir. of Botanical Garden, Sapporo; b. in Tokyo 1860; grad. at the Sapporo Agr. College, '81; sent to U.S.A. to study botany under Asa Gray; returned home '87. Add. Sapporo.

Miyairi, Keinosuke, D.M., Prof. at Medical Coll., Imp. Kyushu Univ. since '06; grad. from Medical Coll., Imp. Kyoto Univ.; is an authority on parasitology. Add. Fukuoka, Kyushu.

Miyajima, Mikinosuke, M.D., Pathologist, M.P., Editor of Japan Medical World, and Mem. of the Kitazato Infectious Disease Institute; b. 1882 in Yamagata-ken; Edu. at Coll. of Science, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '98; further at the Post-grad. course till '00; Lecturer on Zoology at the alma mater '00; studied insects with special bearing to diseases at the Post-grad. course, Kyoto Univ. in '01 and was Lecturer at the Univ. the same year; expert at the Vaccine Laboratory, Tokyo, '03; sent to U.S.A., '04; expert at the Gov. Infectious Disease Institute, '05; sent to Phi-

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lippines '09; was granted the degree by submitting thesis '09; removed to the present Institute in '14. Japanese delegate at the 2nd International Health Conference at Geneva, '19; Dir. of the Sanitary Dept. of the Tokyo Municipality '21-23; visited U.S.A. '26 at the invitation of the Rockefeller Institute. Add. Kanda Jimbo-cho, Tokyo.

Miyajima, Seijiro, Mng.-Dir. of the Nisshin (Japan-China) Spinning Co.; b. in Tochigi-ken in 1879; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '06; served at Sumitomo Mining Dept. for a few years; entered Tokyo Spinning Co. '08 and remained there till he was installed in the present post '14. Add. Shiba Isarago, Tokyo.

Miyake, Hiidzu, M.D., Mem. House of Peers, Mem. Imperial Academy, Emeritus Professor of Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1848 in Tokyo; educated in France and was Prof. and Dean of Med. Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ. Add. Koishikawa Takehaya-cho, Tokyo.

Miyake, Kiichi, D. Sc., Ph. D., M.A., Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1876 in Hyogo-ken; studied botany at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; further studied at Cornell Univ., U.S.A., '02; then at Bonn Univ., Germany, '02-05. Add. Aoyama Minami-machi, Tokyo.

Miyake, Yasu-ko, Mrs., author who is publishing the monthly called 'Women Current'; b. 1890 in Kyoto; edu. at Ochanomizu Girls' School, and is a well-known contributor to journals; has written a number of stories. Add. Yotsuya Aizumi-cho, Tokyo.

Miyake, Yonekichi, Litt. D., Dir. of Tokyo Higher Normal School, Court Councillor; b. 1860 in Wakayama-ken; studied at Keio '72-75; Assist. Prof. of Higher Normal School, '81-86; made an inspection tour abroad '86-88; was once a Commissioner of the Imp. Household and Dir. of the Imp. Museum. Add. Koishikawa Haramachi, Tokyo.

Miyake, Yujiro, D. Litt., author and journalist; b. 1860 at Kanazawa; grad. Philosophy, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '81; visited the South Seas and in '03 made a trip round the world. He is a conspicuous figure in the world of letters and journalism, and has written many works, chiefly philosophical and literary. He was editor of the fortnightly magazine, 'Nihon oyobi Nihon-jin', but left it a few years ago and started his own organ 'Gakan.' Add. Akasaka Shinsakamachi, Tokyo.

Miyakegawa, Mometaro, Pres. Mitsubishi Trading Co.; b. in Ehime-ken, 1869; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch., '92; entered the firm's service '93; Branch Manager in various places and then promoted to the present post. Add. Nakano near Tokyo.

Miyao, Shunji, Governor of Hokkaido, '22-23; b. in Niigata-ken; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '68; Sec. of the Finance Dept.; transferred to Formosan Govt.; Vice-Pres. of the Colonizaton Bureau, 1910; Gov. of Aichi-ken '21; Gov. of Oriental Development Co., '24. Add. Ushigome Yarai, Tokyo.

Miyaoka, Tsunejiro, Attorney, Counsellor at Law and Patent Agent; b. 1865 in Osaka; grad. from Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo; entered Diplomatic service '87; Legation Sec. Washington, '92; Charge d'Affaires to U.S.A. '94; First Secy. at Berlin '94; Charge d'Affaires to Germany and Belgium '97; Minister Resident and Principal Law Office of the Foreign Office '00; represented Japan before International Arbitral Tribunal of the Hague '04-05; Em-

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bassy Counsellor at Washington with rank of Env. Ext. and Min. Plen., '06-08; represented Japan at International Opium Conference, Shanghai '09; started general law practice Oct. '09. Add. Kyobashi Takiyamacho, Tokyo.

Miyata, Mitsuo, Crown Mem. House of Peers; b. in Miye-ken in 1878; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. at Law in '05 and passed Higher Civil Service Exam.; Sec. to the House of Peers and Prefectural Gov. till '22; Chief Secretary of Cabinet in Kato (Adm.) Ministry. Add. Shimo-Shibuya, Tokyo.

Miyauchi, Kunitaro, Dir. of Mining Bureau since '23; b. 1876 in Ibaraki-ken; grad. from the Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered the Dept. of Agr. and Com. '03; passed Higher Civil Service Exam.; Secretary to the Patent Bureau and then Private Sec. to the Min. of Agr. and Com. Add. Koi, Sasugaya-cho, Tokyo.

Miyoshi, Manabu, D. Sc., Mem. of Imp. Academy, ex-Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Dir. of its Botanical Garden till '23; b. 1861 in Gifu; grad. from Botany at the Imp. Univ., class '90; next studied in Germany '91-95. Add. Hongo Nishikata-machi, Tokyo.

Mizumachi, Kesaroku, Pres. of Board of Audit since '24; b. 1863 in Saga; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo in '89; Junior Councillor of the Treasury '91; despatched to Europe to investigate financial and economic situation in '98; filled chair of civil code at the alma mater as add. post till '01; Dir. Finance Bureau '04; Vice-Minister of Finance in '06; Govt. Financial Agent at London '06-11; Vice-Governor of Bank of Japan '12-19. Add. Nagatacho, Tokyo.

Mizuno, Kotoku, Captain, I.J.N. (retired '21); born 1877 at Matsuyama; grad. from the Naval College in '99; Sub-Lieutenant in '00; took part in the Japan-Russia war of '04-05 in the capacity of Captain as a torpedo-boat commander; travelled in Europe in '16 for inspection of the post-war military affairs and again in '19 for a similar purpose; retired from the active service in '21 at his own request on account of the inconsistency of the spirit of militarism with the principle of peace of which he became a strong advocate through his observation of the condition in Europe after the world war; has since taken to writing as a warm advocate of peace and disarmament movement. Works: "Kono Issen" (Present War) and "Tsugi no Issen" (Next War), which he published while in active service, publication of which was afterward discontinued owing to their highly militaristic tendencies. Add. Komazawa, near Tokyo.

Mizuno, Naoshi, Visc., Parl. Vice-Minister of War since '26; Mem. House of Peers where he is a leader of the Kenkyu-kai; b. 1879, a son of a scion of the Mizuno family, formerly a daimyo of the Yuki clan, Shimosa, by whom he was adopted; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '03. Ad. Otsuka Kubocho, Tokyo.

Mizuno, Rentaro, D.C.L., Home Min. in the Kato (Adm.) and Kiyoura Cabinets; Crown Mem. House of Peers; b. 1868 in Akita; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '92; entered Home Office '95; sent abroad '96 to investigate copy-right affairs and attended as Japanese delegate at World's Conference for the Protection of Right of Industrial Property held at Brussels; framed the draft of the Copyright Law; Dir. of Public Works Bureau

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'10-12; Vice-Minister of Home Office '13-14; full Minister '16-'18; Civil Administrator, Korea, '20-22. Add. Shiba Shirokane-Sarumachi, Tokyo.

Mizuno, Toshinojo, D. Sc., Prof. at the Science Dep't, Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. 1862 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. from the Science Coll. of the Tokyo Imp. Univ., '90; studied physics and electrical science in Germany, '99-01; appointed Assist.-Prof. at the Coll. of Science and Engineering of the Kyoto Imp. Univ., '98; full Prof. in '02. Add. Sakuragi-cho, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto.

Mizushima, Tetsuya, ex-Dir. of the Kobe Higher Com. School '03-25; b. 1864 in Oita-ken; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, class '87; teacher at the Osaka Com. School, '88-89; in the service of the Fujita-gumi, Osaka, '89-91; next of the Yokohama Specie Bank, serving for three years at the New York Branch; Prof. at his alma mater, '96-03. Toured abroad on official mission. Add. Kobe.

Mochizuki, Kotaro, M.P., a leading member of the Kenseikai Party; b. in 1865; edu. at Keio, and also Middle Temple, coming home about '98; followed Prince Yamagata when he attended the coronation ceremony of the Czar '95; toured abroad with his wife in '10 and stayed in U.S.A. during the Washington Conference, '21. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Mogami, Kunizo, Dir. Yokohama Specie Bank, since '22; b. in Hyogo-ken, 1875; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch. in 1897; its agent at New York, Dairen, Shanghai, London, Tientsin, etc. and Manager of the Tokyo Branch till '22. Add. Yokohama Specie Bank.

Monobe, Nagaho, D. Eng., Engineer to the Home Office, Lecturer on Hydrodynamics at his alma mater; mem. of Gov. Earthquake Committee; b. 1886 in Akita-ken; grad. from Civil Eng., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '11; has devoted himself to river work since then and has designed improvement plan for a number of unruly rivers in the Main Island, besides supervising the technical side of bridge-work and investigating earthquake-proof work with special reference to civil engineering. Has written a number of theses on the theory of stability of embankments, earthquake proof engineering works, etc. Was awarded the Imp. Academy prize in '25. Add. Home Office.

Mori, Benjiro, Pres. of the Nisshin Kisen (Japan-China S.S.) Co. Ltd. since '24; b. 1867 in Shinano. Edu. at Waseda, class '88, and further at the Electric course, Imp. Tokyo Univ. Entered the Japan Times in '95; served in the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, '1899-21 during which he was appointed Local Manager at Tientsin, Hongkong and Osaka; Mng.-Dir. of the present Co., '21-24. Add. Shimo-Shibuya, near Tokyo.

Mori, Hirozo, Vice-Pres. of the Bank of Formosa since '23; b. in 1873 in Tottori-ken; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch. in '97; London agent, Yokohama Specie Bank; Manager of Kobe Branch; Gen.-Mng. of the Head Office till '23. Add. Taihoku.

Mori, Hokusaburo, Principal of the 3rd High School; b. 1866 in Ishikawa-ken; grad. from the Coll. of Science (mathematics) of the Tokyo Imp. Univ., '11; Lecturer of the Tokyo Higher Commercial School; taught at the Miye Middle School, '83; Prof. at the Third High School, '95; Prof. at the Peers' School, '09;

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studied in Germany, England and America, '09-11; Principal of the Kyoto 1st Middle School '11; the present post since 1922. Add. Yoshida Homachi, Kyoto.

Mori, Kengo, Govt. Financial Commissioner at London, Paris and Washington; b. 1876 in Saga-ken; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ, '00; Secretary of the Financial Dept. '00; the present post since '13. Add. Finance Dept., Tokyo.

Mori, Moto-aki, Prince, the House of the former Daimyo of Choshu that was chiefly instrumental in overthrowing the Tokugawa Regency and in consummating the Restoration. The present head was b. in 1865. Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

Mori, Shunrokuro, Dir. of the South Manchuria Railway Co., Ltd.; b. 1878 in Fukushima-ken; grad. from the Law Coll. of the Tokyo Imp. Univ., '02; passed the Higher Civil Service Examination, '02; entered the Finance Dep't as Secretary, '07; Dir. of the Banking Bureau of the same dep't in '16. Add. Yamashiro-cho, Dairen City.

Mori, Yasusaburo, Emb. Counsellor at Rome since '23; b. 1880 in Fukuoka-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law, class '07 and passed the Dip. and Con. Serv. Exam. next year; Eleve-Con. at Amoy, '09; at Honolulu, '10; Consul at Lima, '12; at Antung, '16; Con.-Gen. at Tsinan, '19 with additional duty as Sec. to the Administration Dept. of the Tsingtao Army of Occupation; transferred to Tsingtao '23. Add. Rome.

Morimoto, Kokichi, D.L., Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins), Prof. at Hokkaido Imp. Univ. from which he was graduated in '01; b. 1877 at Maizuru; specialized in Economy, Politics and History at the Baltimore University; engaged in university extension lectures at Chicago and Boston; is an authority on social problems and is manager of the Tokyo Cultural Life Society which is building the first apartment building in Tokyo. Works; Problems of Living, New Efficiency of Problems of Living, Investigation of Middle Class, Investigation of Standard of Living (in English) etc. Add. Sapporo.

Morimura, Kaisaku, Baron (2nd), Pres. Morimura Bank, Morimura Firm, Dir. Y'hama Specie Bank, Chairman of Japan Overseas Trade Association, etc.; b. 1873 in Tokyo, 2nd son of the late Ichizaemon Morimura, pioneer Christian and businessman; studied at Keio and further in U.S.A. for years. Add. Shiba Takanawa-Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Morito, Tatsuo, member of the Ohara Social Research Institute at Osaka; b. '85 in Hiroshima-ken, edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law, class '10; appointed Assist. Prof. at his alma mater; incriminated in '20 for havng published Kuropotkin's social theories and imprisoned; sent to Europe by the Institute and stayed there from '21 to 23. Works; History of Socialist Views, Sketch of Kuropotkin, etc. Add. Ohara Institute, Osaka.

Moriya, Gohei, Proprietor of Moriya & Co. and Dir. of the Nippon Pig-Iron Mfg. Co.; b. 1866 in Okayama-ken; grad. from Keio in '93, and entering Mitsui Firm the same year, left it to open in '02 the present firm which deals in machines, electric apparatuses, steel, etc. Add. Kyobashi Sanjukken-bori, Tokyo.

Moroi, Rokuro, ex-Minister to Argentina ('24-26); b. 1872 in Saitama-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law, class '96 and

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passed the Higher Civil Service in the same year and the Dip. Service in '99; Elève Con. at Shanghai, London, etc.; Con. '01; Sec. at the head office '06; 1st Emb. Sec. to Berlin '12; recalled home on the outbreak of the War and was in charge of the Correspondence Section; Con.-Gen. at Honolulu in '16.

Moroi, Shiro, Mng.-Dir. of the Toa Flour Mill; b. 1869 in Saitama-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90; entered Keifu R'ly. Co., became Manager of the present Co. on its establishment '06. Add. Hongo Yushima-Shirbanacho, Tokyo.

Motoda, Hajime, M.P. of unbroken record, lawyer; b. 1856 in Oita; was a leader of the National Association organized in '92, as organ of the clan statesmen; joined late Prince Ito when he organised the Seiyukai in '00; Vice-President of the House of Rep., '98-02; Director of Colonization Bureau, '11; Minister of Communications, '13-14; Min. of Railways, '18-21; is now a leader of Seiyu-honto. Add. Kojimachi, Kioicho, Tokyo.

Motoda, Sakunoshin, B.A., M.A., Ph. D. (Philadelphia), Dir. of Rikkyo Univ.; b. 1862 in Kurume; studied Divinity, Philosophy etc. at Kenyon College, University of Penn. and Columbia University '86-96; attended the Jubilee Convention of Y.M.C.A. held at Boston '01; travelled through India as a lecturer in '08; attended the General Convention of the Church in America held in '10. Add. Nishi-Okubo, near Tokyo.

Motoji, Niikuma, D.C.L., Dir. Prison Affair Bureau, Justice Dep't; b. 1876 in Kagoshima-ken; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., in '02; was Public Procurator of the Court of Appeal, and Judge of the Court of Cassation before his appointment to the present post. Add. Shimo-Shibuya, Tokyo.

Motoyama, Haku-un, sculptor; b. 1871 in Kochi; studied under Prof. Takamura Ko-un and at Tokyo Fine Art Academy '95; filled for a short while the chair of assist. teacher at the alma mater; has since been engaged in casting bronze images of modern notables in the grand work of the Restoration, and has already finished images of Count Goto, Prince Ito, and some others. Add. Koishikawa Haramachi, Tokyo.

Motoyama, Hikoichi, Pres. of the Osaka Mainichi and Tokyo Nichi-nichi, Dir. of Nankai R'ly Co., Meiji Life Ins. Co., &c.; b. 1853 in Kumamoto; grad. from Keio-gijuku; once served in the Fujita Firm; established the Osaka Mainichi in '92. Add. Osaka Mainichi, Osaka.

Murai, Teinosuke, Ph. D. (Yale), Pres. of Murai Bank, Dir. of Japan Fertilizer Co., etc.; b. 1870 in Wakayama-ken, and was adopted by the Murai family. Add. Shimoshibuya, Tokyo.

Murai, Yasutaka, Dir. of the Murai Firm, Ltd., Tokyo, and its agent in New York for some thirty years; b. 1854 in Tokyo; grad. from Keio about '80 and entered the firm which exports raw silk, porcelains, and sundries; married an American lady. Add. Murai-gumi, New York.

Murakami, Kakuichi, Adm., ex-Mem. of the Supreme War Council; b. 1861 in Saga-ken. Early entered the Navy; long served as Adjutant to the Navy Minister; Rear-Admiral in '07; Vice-Adm. '12; Chief of Naval Technical Office and the Com. of the Third Fleet; Com. of Kure Naval Station till '22. Add. Zushi, Kanagawa.

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Murakami, Naojiro, D. Litt., Dir. Tokyo Academy of Music; b. 1868 in Oita-ken; edu. in history, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '95; Prof. of Spanish in Tokyo School of Foreign Languages, '00; Dir. of the same School, 08. Add. Nagasaki-mura, near Tokyo.

Murakami, Ryukichi, Dir. Fishery Bureau, Dept. Agr. & For.; b. 1877; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '02; passed Higher Civil Serv. Exam.; Prof. of the Fishery Institute and Dir. Patent Bureau. Add. Koi. Myoga-dani, Tokyo.

Murakami, Senjo, D. Litt., Emeritus Prof. of the Tokyo Imp. Univ. and Principal of the Toyo Girls' High School; b. 1851 in Fukui-ken. A well known scholar of Buddhism. Add. Koishikawa Hayashi-cho, Tokyo.

Murano, Tsune-emon, Crown Mem. House of Peers, since '22; b. 1859 in Tokyo, and has sat in the House seven times; is on the Board of Directors of Yokohama Railway and Yokohama Warehouse Cos. Add. Aokicho, Yokohama.

Murayama, Ryuhei, former proprietor of the Tokyo and Osaka Asahi Shimbun; b. 1850 at Wakayama; has by his shrewd business management raised the two Asahi to the present stage of importance; once sat in Parliament for Osaka-fu. Add. Osaka Asahi Office, Osaka.

Murobuse, Takanobu, social and democratic writer; b. in Izu 1889; edu. at Meiji Univ. which he left unfinished; started journalistic career connected with the Jiji, the Asahi, and other dailies and periodicals; sent to Europe by the Kaizo magazine (Reconstruction) in '20 and succeeded in bringing Einstein over to lecture. Works: Lecture on Democracy; About Capitalism; Guild Socialism, Decay of Civilization, etc. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Murota, Yoshibumi, Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Tokiwa Savings Bank, Pres. of the Naikoku Savings Bank, the Nippon Military Service Ins. Co., Ltd.; Dir. of the Dai-Nippon Artificial Fertilizer Co., the Kanegafuchi Spinning Co.; b. 1847 in Mito City; early entered the Foreign Office, and was Minister to Mexico and Peru; retiring from the government service, entered business; appoint. Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei-Hall. Add. Odawara-machi, Kanagawa-ken.

Mushakoji, Kimitomo, Visc. and Minister to Rumania since '25; b. in 1882, ninth descendant of an old courtier house; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law, class '07 and passed the Diplomatic Service Exam.; Secretary, Sectional Chief, and Emb. Counsellor at Brussels, at Berlin in succession. Add. Bucharest

Mushakoji, Sane-atsu, novelist and founder of a "New Community" in the far-off Hyuga; b. 1885; edu. at the Peers Sch. and the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Literature, but left unfinished. Works: Life in a New Village; His Sister, etc. Add. Kishiromura, Hyuga.

Muto, Sanji, M.P., Pres. of Kanegafuchi Spinning Mill; b. 1867 in Gifu; grad. from Keio-gijuku '84; studied in America, '85-87; entered the Mitsui Firm '90; Mng. Kanegafuchi Mill then controlled by the Mitsui and has since been connected with it; rewarded with Blue Ribbon Medal in '18 for his service in promoting spinning industry; attended the Inter. Labor Conference at

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Washington '20; organized the Business-men's Party in '23. Add. Tarumi near Kobe.

Mutsu, Hirokichi, Count, ex-Min. to Belgium; b. 1869, son of the late Count Mutsu of the treaty revision fame; studied at Cambridge and Inner Temple, '93; Translator, Foreign Office, '94; passed Dip. and Con. Service Exam. '95; 3rd Secretary of Legation (U.S.A.) '96; Sec. at Rome '00; 1st Emb. Sec. at London '04; Emb. Counsellor at Rome, '12; transferred to Belgium '15 but soon resigned. Add. Kamakura, Kanagawa-ken.

Nabeshima, Chokuei, Marq., Mem. House of Peers; b. 1872, of an ancient Daimyo family and succeeded to the title in '23; his sister is Princess Nashimoto, while his wife is Marquis Kuroda's sister. Add. Naka Shibuya, near Tokyo.

Nabeshima, Keijiro, Mem. House of Peers since '16 and ex-Minister to Belgium; b. 1860 in Saga; attache in London in '87; Sec. at head office in '92; on suite of Prince Arisugawa in Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in '97; 1st Legation Sec. at Washington in '00 and at London in '02; Sec. at head office in '03; Chief of Foreign Affairs, Korea, in '07-09. Add. Azabu Higashi Torii-zaka, Tokyo.

Nagai, Matsuzo, Minister to Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland, since '23; Emb.-Councellor at London, '17-21; Dir. Commercial Bureau For. Office, '21-23; b. 1877 in Aichi-ken; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. '02; passed Dip. and Cons. Exam.; Eleve Consul at Tientsin, New York and Washington '03-07; Consul-Gen. at San Francisco, '08-12; Chief of Telegraph Section '16; Add. Stockholm.

Nagai, Nagayoshi, M.D. (Japan), Ph. D. (Berlin), Emeritus Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Mem. of the Imp. Academy; b. 1845 in Tokushima-ken. Studied Chemistry and Pharmacy at Berlin Univ., '70-77; after four years service at the Home Office proceeded once more to Berlin for study '81-83 during which he was appointed Assist.-Prof. at the alma mater. Has since devoted himself to his speciality as Prof. of the Imp. Univ., Mem. of the Central Sanitary Committee, Home Office, Pres. of the Japan Pharmacopeia Society, etc. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Nagai, Ryutaro, M.P., Parl. Counsellor, Foreign Office; b. in 1881 at Kanazawa; grad. from Waseda (politics) in '05, and further studied in England and Germany '06-09; Prof. at Waseda Univ. Add. Totsuka Tobichi, near Tokyo.

Nagamatsu, Atsusuke, 2nd Baron, Member of House of Peers, Mng.-Dir. of Tokyo Fire, Marine, Transport Ins. Co.; b. 1864 in Tokyo, eldest son of Chokan, 1st Baron; studied at the Peers' School, Imp. Tokyo Univ., and Berlin, whence he returned in '86; was for a while Prof. at the Peers School. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Nagao, Hampei, Ex-Dir. of Electric Bureau of Tokyo City; b. in 1865 in Niigata-ken; grad. from Eng. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. '91; was in the service of the Formosan Government-General for many years; appointed Engineer of Gov't Railways in '10; Dir. of Central Rly Bureau, '16. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Nagaoka, Gaishi, M.P., Lieut.-Gen. (ret. '15), and Pres. of the Imperial Aviation Association; b. 1858 in Yamaguchi; Sub-Lieut. '73; entered Mil. Staff Coll. '83; Maj.-Gen. '02; Vice-

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Chief of Staff during Russo-Japanese War; Bureau Chief in War Office; Lieut.-Gen. '09 and Com'der of 16th Div. Toured Europe and America '20. Add. Harajuku, Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Nagaoka, Hantaro, D. Sc., Hon. D. Sc. (Cambridge), Prof. of Physics at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., Mem. Imp. Academy; b. 1865 in Nagasaki-ken; grad. from Theoretical Physics at above institution, class '87; Assis. Prof. at the alma mater, '90-93; further studied at the Univ. Hall and in Germany. Interpreted Einstein's lectures addressed in Tokyo in '12; Succeeded in converting mercury into gold after 15 years' researches and announced this discovery early in '24; and also obtained a species of platinum from mercury in the same year. Lectured in Belgium, '25. Add. Coll. Sc., Imp. Tokyo Univ.

Nagaoka, Haruichi, D.L., Ambassador in Berlin since '26; b. in Tokyo 1877; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '00 and also from a French Coll. in '04; passed Higher Civil Service Exam. and entered Foreign Office; Emb. Secretary at Paris, etc.; Min. to Czecho-Slovakia '21; Minister to Holland '24; Dir. of Treaty Bureau, For. Office, '25-26. Add. Japanese Embassy, Berlin.

Nagaoka, Ryuichiro, Dir. Social Affairs Bureau, Home Office; b. in Tokyo; grad. from Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., in '08; held the posts of Secretary of the Home Dept. and Dir. of the Civil Eng. Bureau of the Dep't. Add. Shiba Shirokane, Tokyo

Nagashima, Washitaro, Barrister in Tokyo; b. in Okayama-ken in 1868; grad. Law Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90; Junior Councillor of Justice but resigned '93; and began practice; travelled abroad and was Japanese delegate at the International Parliamentary Conference in '09: Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Nagata, Hidejiro, Crown Mem. House of Peers since '23; b. 1876 in Hyogo-ken; studied at the 1st Higher Sch., passed the Exam. for the Bar; Principal of a middle school and local Educational Inspector; entered Home Office; Prof. at a Gov. School for a time; Dir. Police Bureau '13-18; Deputy Mayor of Tokyo '21-23; Mayor '23-24. Add. Zoshigaya, Tokyo.

Nagatomi, Yukichi, ex-Pres. Nippon Yusen Kaisha; b. 1868, Awa, Chiba-ken; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School; further studied at Antwerp Com. School and returned home '95; lecturuer at his alma mater; entered next year the N.Y.K. and its Director in '19. Add. Araijuku Sanno, near Tokyo.

Nagaya, Junji, Dir. of Tokyo School of Foreign Languages; b. 1876 in Gifu-ken; grad. from Lit. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '97; was Prof. of the 4th High School and Hiroshima Higher Normal School; then School Inspector. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Nagayo, Mataro, M.D., Prof. of Pathology & Patho. Anatomy, Imp. Tokyo Univ., and Dir. of the Univ. Infectious Disease Laboratory; b. 1878 in Tokyo, 3rd son of the late Baron Nagayo, father of sanitary work in Japan. Edu.: grad. from Coll. Med., above institution, class '04, and further studied at the Univ. Hall and in Germany till '09. Has been connected with the alma mater ever since with a short break in '06-07 when he was attached to the Bodyguard Division; attended the Tropical Disease Conference at Batavia in '21. Add. Coll. Med., Imp. Univ. Tokyo.

Nagayo, Teizo, Dir. Yokosuka Iron Works, Taihei Cotton

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Spinning, etc.; b. 1874 in Tokyo; studied at Peers' School; a clerk of Silk Exporting Co., Yokohama; studied economics at Pennsylvania University '03; served at the N.Y.K. Seattle Branch; the Chief of Mogi Trading Dept. and Mng.-Dir. of Mogi Co. till its liquidation. Add.

Naitō, Hikokichi, Manager of Matsuya Dry Goods Store since '94; Mem. of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce; b. 1865 in Yamanashi-ken; studied at the now defunct Dojinsha; studied English in U.S.A. in '85; returned home and entered the Firm in '93. Add. Matsuya Dry Goods Store, Ginza, Tokyo.

Naito Kyukan, Pres. of Nippon Petroleum Co., Dir. of Central Pet. Co. and Niigata Iron Works; b. 1859 in Niigata-ken; elected Mem. of Prefectural Assembly at his 20th year; M.P. in '94; organized Nippon Pet. Co. in '88; despatched on official mission to inspect petroleum business to America and Europe in '97 and again to U.S.A. in '04. Add. Ushigome Shimo-Miyabicho, Tokyo.

Naito, Tachu, D. Eng., Prof. at Waseda Univ. since '10, Mem. of Gov. Earthquake Committee; b. 1886 in Yamanashi-ken; edu. in Architecture, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '10; further studied Ferro-concrete and allied construction at the Institute of Technology, Boston, in '16-18. Works: Earthquake-proof Construction of Skeleton Structure, Aug. '24; The Theory of Structure and of Building Construction, 9th June, '25 (Both in Japanese). Add. Waseda Univ.

Naito, Torajiro, D. Litt., Prof. of Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. in Akita-ken; grad. from Lit. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; was on the staff of the Osaka Asahi Shimbun and its Peking correspondent for several years; is a well known authority on Chinese history. Add Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto.

Nakagawa, Kojuro, Ex-Pres. of the Bank of Taiwan; b. 1866 in Kyoto-fu; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '93; was Councillor of the Education Dep't and Secretary to Premier (Prince Saionji). Add. Totsuka-machi, near Tokyo.

Nakagawa, Shosa, Vice-Pres. of Tokyo Subway Co., since '24; b. 1881; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '05; Personal Secretary to the Minister of Com. the same year; Secr. of the Govt. R'ly. Board till '20; Dir. Traffic Bureau, R'ly Dept. '20-24; Vice-Minister in '24. Add. Ushigome Kita-machi, Tokyo.

Nakagawa, Suekichi, M.A. (Yale), Mng.-Dir. of Furukawa Bank; b. in Shiga-ken 1874; studied at Waseda but unfinished and further studied political economy at Yale; entered Furukawa Firm '08 as Chief Accountant of the Ashio Copper Mine; transferred to the Dept. Chief of the Firm. He is an expert in jujutsu. Add. Takanawa-Minamicho, Tokyo.

Nakahashi, Tokugoro, ex-Minister of Education, President of Ujigawa Electric, Japan Lime Nitrogen Cos.; Auditor of South Manchuria Rly. and Japan-China S.S. Cos.; b. 1860 at Kanazawa; grad. from Imperial Tokyo Univ. '84; was long an official in the Com. Dep't where he occupied the post of Director of the Railway Bureau; resigned about '98 to take charge of Osaka Shosen Kaisha till 1916; elected M.P. for Kanazawa city in '17; Ed.-Min. '18-22; is a leader of Seiyu-honto. Add. Koj. Nakaroku-bancho, Tokyo.

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Nakai, Reisaku, Chief of Government Iron Foundry since '25; b. 1879 in Kumamoto: grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '03; entered the Dept. Agr. and Com. where he was Secy. of one Bureau after another; Dir. of Patent Bureau and of Forestry Bureau; and then Vice-Min. Add.Yawata, Fukuoka-ken.

Nakajima, Kumakichi, Baron (2nd), Mem. of the House of Peers since '04; Mng.-Dir. of Toyo Iron Foundry, etc.; b. 1872 in Yokohama; son of late Baron Nobuyuki Nakajima, the first Chairman of the House of Representatives and Minister to Rome; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School and entered the stock exchange '97; private secretary to Prince Katsura and Marquis Saionji, as Premiers '02-05; travelled abroad '05: is interested in all the undertakings of the Furukawa family. Add. Aoyama-Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Nakamatsu, Morio, Patent Attorney and Barrister; b. 1865 in Wakayama; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '91; entered the Dep't. of Agr. and Com. as Councillor and Patent Examiner, then as Sectional Chief of the Bureau; Dir. of Patent Bureau '09-13. Add. Omori near Tokyo.

Nakamigawa, Jirokichi, Dir. Nippon Silk (Kempu) Co., etc; b. 1883; edu. at Keio, and in England. Add. Azabu Kita-higakubo, Tokyo.

Nakama, Saburu, Dir. Osaka Foreign Lang. Sch. since '21; b. 1874 in Miyagi-ken; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. (German Literature), '03; studied in Europe; Prof. of 4th High Sch., Hiroshima Higher Normal Sch., Dir. of Matsuyama High Sch. and then the present post. Add. Osaka.

Nakamura, Kichizo, Novelist and dramatist; b. 1877 in Shiga-ken; grad. from Lit., Waseda Univ., '03; further studied in Princeton and Columbia Univs. '06-09. Add. Sugamo Miyanake, near Tokyo.

Nakamura, Naojiro, Prop. of Haibara Paper Store dealing in Japanese paper fancy goods, Tokyo; b. 1880 and studied German in Tokyo Foreign Language School and further in Europe. Add. Nihombashi Tori 1-chome, Tokyo.

Nakamura, Seinan, Dr. Sc., ex-Dir. of Central Meteorological Observatory; b. 1855 in Yamaguchi-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. and sent to Europe to study meteorology '86-89; Expert to the Observatory which sent him abroad '99; retired in '22. Add. Ushigomo Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Nakamura, Shinge, D.L. (Japan) Prof. at Tokyo Univ. of Commerce, Waseda Univ., etc.; b. 1870 in Niigata Prefecture; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. in '90 and further at the University Hall; then in England, Germany and France (International Law and History of Diplomacy). Add. Yoyogi Sanya, near Tokyo.

Nakamura, Takashi, M.P., from Wakayama-ken; grad. from Tokyo High Com. School and passed the Diplomatic and Consular Service Examination, '06; Consul-General at New York, '17; Director of the Com. Affairs Bureau, Foreign Office; then Ambassador to Argentina and later Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs. Add. Ushigome Suido-cho, Tokyo.

Nakamura, Tatsutaro, D. E. Emeritus Professor of Imperial Tokyo University; b. in Tokyo in 1860; edu. at now defunct

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Eng. College in '82; assist. architect in building the Imperial Palace '83-86; Professor of the present University combining a post in the Home Office; studied in Europe in '92-98; sent in '97 to Assam, India, to study architecture as affected by earthquake, and also to Naples in '09 on a similar mission. Add. Koishikawa Haramachi, Tokyo.

Nakamura, Yujiro, Baron, Lieut.-General (ret), Privy Councillor since '22; ex-Min. Imp. Household and ex-Gov.-General of Kwantung; b. 1852 in Miye-ken; Sub-Lieut. in '74 and through gradual promotion, once held the post of Vice-Minister of War; Head of the Military Affairs Board and Chief of the Govt. Iron Foundry in '06-14; Governor of South Manchuria Railway, '15-17. Add. Yotsuya, Nakacho, Tokyo.

Nakanishi, Inosuke, socialist and labor leader and writer; b. 1893 in Kyoto-fu but with no regular education; worked his way as mechanic and journalist; has been sentenced three times for disturbing order; an active member of the Transport Labor Union. Works: Growth in the Red Soil, Look Behind Your Back, etc. Add. Yoyogi Sanya, near Tokyo.

Nakanishi, Sei-ichi, ex-Vice-Pres. South Manchuria R'ly. Co. '19-20; b. 1874 in Tokyo; grad. from Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '19; entered the Home Office and served in various prefectures; Councillor of the Legislation Bureau; Vice-Minister of Communications 1919. Involved in the South Man. Rly. scandal case in '20 but acquitted. Add. Shimo Shibuya, Tokyo.

Nakano, Seigo, M.P (Seiyu-kai) for Fukuoka; contributor to journals; b. 1885 in Fukuoka-ken; edu. at Waseda in Politics, class '09; connected with the Tokyo Asahi, resigning which he started the Oriental Review. Works: The World Politics. At the Seat of the Peace Conference, etc. Add. Sendagaya Harajuku, Tokyo.

Nakano, Teppei, Mng.-Dir. of Japan Petroleum Co., Ltd.; b. 1869 in Niigata-ken; grad. from Law, Waseda Univ., '91, and has since been connected with the Co. Add. Nishi Okubo, Tokyo.

Nakano, Torakichi, M.P. (Kenseikai); b. 1879 in Fukushima-ken; grad. '01 from Law, Waseda Univ.; Police-inspector in Hokkaido, Formosa, and Korea. Add. Fukushima.

Nakayama, Hidesaburo, D. Eng., Prof. Civil Engineering at the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo since '90; b. in 1867 in Aichi-ken; grad. from the University with honours in '88; engineer to the Kwansai R'ly Co. for some years; studied further his speciality in Germany and other countries in '96-98. Add. Hongo Nishikata-machi, Tokyo.

Nakazato, Juji, Vice-Adm. (retired), President of the Karafuto Petroleum Co. Ltd. created in 1925 as semi-official organ for exploiting the oil field conceded by the Soviet Government in '24; b. in 1871 in Yamagata-ken; grad. from the Naval Cadet School, '93; steadily promoted till he was appointed a senior staff officer of the General Staff as a Rear-Adm. in 1918; Vice-Adm. '24 and appointed Commander of the Maizuru Naval Port. Add. Karafuto Pet. Co., Tokyo.

Nambu, Koshin, Mem. House of Peers, Counsellor of Imp. Household Dept.; b. 1864 in Kyoto, adopted by Baron Kameo Nambu; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '90; Secretary of the Home Office '91, once Dir.-Forestry Bureau of the Household

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Director of Public Works Bureau in '07. Add. Azabu Hommura-cho, Tokyo.

Nambu, Kyugo, D. Eng. (Japan), Director of the Mitsubishi Firm; b. in 1855 in Fukui; grad. at Imp. Tokyo University in '74; was among the first batch of students sent abroad by the Gov. for prosecution of study, he studying mining in U.S.A. '75-80; was engaged the following year by the Mitsubishi to take charge of Takashima coal mine. Add. Ushigome Benten-cho, Tokyo.

Nanjo, Fumio, D. Litt.; b. 1849 in Mino; grad. Oxford Univ. in '84 where he studied Sanskrit under Max Muller; Prof of Sanskrit at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '94-97; visited China and India '97; was abbot of a temple at Echizen; Pres. of the Budd. School at Nagoya, '88; Prof. at the School '90; Dir. of Shinshu Mid. School at Kyoto '94; Pres. of Shinshu Univ. '13. Add. Kojimachi Niban-cho, Tokyo.

Nannichi, Tsunetaro, Principal of the Toyama High School; b. 1871; was Prof. of the Peers' School and Lecturer at the Third High School; the present post in '24. Add. Toyama City.

Naoki, Rintaro, D. Eng., Dir. of the Reconstruction Bureau '24-25, adviser to the same since Sept. '25; b. 1876 in Kobe; grad. from Civil Eng., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '09; Engineer to the Tokyo City Office the same year and was despatched abroad to inspect harbor construction work in Europe and America, returning home '03, and appointed chief of public work section of the city; Eng. of the Finance Dept.; attached to the Construction Bureau, '06; in charge of the Yokohama harbor work, '08; Eng. to the Tokyo City Office, '11; chief of the Osaka Harbor Work Office and also of the City Planning Office, till '24 when he was appointed Dir. of the Reconstruction Bureau. Add. Reconstruction Bureau.

Nara, Takeji, Gen. and Chief Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty and to the Crown Prince; b. 1868 in Tochigi-ken; Sub-Lieut. Artillery '89; the present rank in '17; took part in the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars; Chief of Staff and then Commander of the Japanese Garison in China '13-17; called back home '17 and represented the Japanese Army in the Paris Peace Conference '18; accompanied the Crown Prince to Europe '21. Add. Imp. Household Dept.

Noruse, Masayasu, Pres. 15th Bank, Dir. Chiyoda Fire Ins., etc.; 1868; studied at Keio and then in America; early took to banking. Add. Shirokane Sanko-cho, Shiba. His brother, **Masayuki,** b. 1876, also studied at Keio and is now in business. Add. Horo-o-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Nedzu, Kaichiro, ex-M. P., Pres. Kabuto Beer Brewing Co., Dir. of Boso R'ly Co., etc.; b. 1860 in Yamanashi-ken; took active part in village and provincial affairs; was one of the businessmen who visited U.S.A. in the fall of '09 at the special invitation of American Chambers of Commerce. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Nemoto, Sho, ex-M.P., Dir. of the Teikoku Oil Co., etc., auditor of the Dye-Stuff Manufacturing Co.; b. 1851 in Ibaraki-ken; studied in America; sent by the Government to Mexico and Brazil to inquire into emigration affairs '08; has actively espoused the cause of free education and anti-juvenile smoking and drinking. Add. Mita Shikokumachi, Tokyo.

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Niho, Kamematsu, D.C.L., Prof. of Coll. Law, Imp. Kyoto Univ.; was b. in Ise 1868; grad. from Law Coll, Tokyo '93; studied in Germany '97-00. Add. Imp. Kyoto University.

Niida, Masutaro, D.C.L., Dean of Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '19-21; b. 1868 in Fukushima-ken; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '93; sent to Germany for study '97-00; Prof. of the Imp. Kyoto Univ. and then of his alma mater in '08; opened law office in '21. Add. Koi. Kobinata-Daimachi, Tokyo.

Niijima, Yoshinao, D. Dend., Prof. of Forestry at the Imp. Hokkaido Univ.; b. 1871; edu. at the Sapporo Agr. Coll. which has been expanded to the present full University, class '94, Forestry course; granted the doctorate in '90; has charge of the Experimental Forests attached to the University. Add. Sapporo, Hokkaido.

Nijo, Atsumoto, Prince, one of the five proud gosseke (see Ichijo), Mem. House of Peers by right; b. 1888. Add. Kami-Osaki, near Tokyo.

Ninagawa, Arata, D.L.L., Mem. of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies; Dir. of the League of Nations Association of Japan. Grad. from the Law College of the Tokyo Imp. Univ.; was once Legal Adviser to the Korean Govt.; attached to the Japan Red Cross Society, '18. Add. Nakashibuya, Tokyo.

Nishi, Genshiro, ex-Min. to Rumania ('21-23); b. 1862 in Yamanashi-ken; studied in China '82-85 and in Belgium '85-93; Attache in '93; Sec. of Legation at Berlin, then transferred to Holland in '99; to Vienna in '00 as 1st Secretary; promoted to Councilor '08; Minister to Siam '15-20. Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

Nishida, Hirotaro, D. Eng., Dir. and Prof. of the Kiryu Higher Tech. School, Prop. of the Nishida Laboratory; b. 1877 in Tokyo; grad. in applied chemistry, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; further studied at the School of Technology in Manchester, and Ecole de Chimie, Mulhouse, Alsace; was Prof. of the Nagoya High Technical Coll.; Mng.-Dir. of the Nippon Celluloid Co. Add. Kojimachi Junichome, Tokyo.

Nishida, Ikutaro, D.Litt., Prof. at Imp. Kyoto Univ.; b. 1870 in Ishikawa-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., (Electic Course) in Philosophy, class '94; taught at the Yamaguchi and the Fourth High School before his appointment to the present post. Works: What Is Righteousness?, Problems of Consciousness, Idealistic Philosophy of the Day, Art and Morals, etc. Add. Kyoto Univ.

Nishikubo, Hiromichi, Mayor of Tokyo, Mem. House of Peers nom. '16; b. in 1863 at Saga; grad. at Law, Govt. Law School; Prof. at Military Staff College; sent to England in '02; Prefectural Governor till '14; Superintendent of Metropolitan Police Board '15-16. Add. Tokyo City Office.

Nishino, Gen, Mem. House of Peers since '24; b. in Ibaraki; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '02; Dir. of the Account Bureau before promotion to the present post. Sent to London in '05 and again to Europe in 07; Vice-Min. Finance Dept. '23-24. Add. Ushigome Sadowaracho, Tokyo.

Nishino, Keinosuke, Pres. of the Shirokiya Dep't Store, Ltd., Dir. of several other cos.; b. 1864 in Kyoto; grad. from Keio Univ.; once Manager of the Sanyo Railway Co.; then became

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Mng.-Dir. of the Imperial Theatre, resigning the post in '13. Add. Shirokane Sanko-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Nishiwaki, Saisaburo, Pres. of Nishiwaki Bank, Dir. of several other banks & cos.; b. 1880 in Niigata of a millionaire family; studied at the Peers' School and Cambridge (class '08). Add. Ushigome Wakamatsu-cho, Tokyo.

Nitobe, Inazo, D. Agr., D.L., ex-Vice-Pres. of League of Nations Office, Geneva, Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1863 in Iwate-ken and grad. Sapporo Agr. Coll. '81; studied political economy at John Hopkins' Univ. and at Bonn, Halle, Berlin; Prof. at the Sapporo College for several years after his return; official of Formosan Govt., which he left in '04 to fill chair of Economy at the Univ. of Kyoto; selected as first Japan-America exchange professor in '11. Works: "Bushido," published at Philadelphia in '98; "Nogyo Honron" (Principle of Agriculture) and others. Add. Kobinatadaimachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Noboru, Naotaka (Penname Shomu), Russian scholar and writer; b. in 1888 in O-shima, Kagoshima; edu. at the Orthodox Church Divinity School, class '03; connected with the Osaka Asahi '05; Instructor of Russian at Waseda and military schools from '12 to 16; in the service of the Home Office '19; visited Europe in '13. Works: Russian Thoughts and Literature of Today, Russia and Russians, Russian Revolution and Socialist Movement, Russian Proletariat Literature, Master Writers of Russia, etc. Add. Ushigome Wakamatsu-cho, Tokyo.

Noda, Yoshio, D. Litt., Dir. Osaka High Sch. since '22; b. in Fukuoka-ken in 1873; grad. at Philosophy, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; studied in England. Germany and U.S.A; Prof. Hiroshima Higher Normal Sch.; Educational Inspector; Dir. of Nara Girls Higher Normal Sch., etc. Add. Osaka High School.

Nogami, Toshio, Litt. D. and Prof. at Imp. Kyoto Univ.; b. 1882 in Sado; edu. at First High School and Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Psychology, class '06, and further in Europe and at Leipzig under Wundt from '13 to '16 and was the last Japanese under him at that time; crossed to America where he attended Dr. Stanley Hall's class at Clark Univ. Works: Impression of Education in Europe and America, Lectures on Juvenile Psychology, etc. Add. Kyoto Univ.

Noguchi, Hideyo, M.D. and D. Sch., Prof. at the Rockfeller Medical Institute, N. Y.; b. 1876 in Fukushima-ken, a son of a poor farmer; secured a medical licence after hard study at a private med. school; then an assistant at Dr. Kitazato's Laboratory; studied many years in U.S.A., etc.; recipient of prize of Acad. of Japan in '15. He temporarily returned home '15, and was candidate recommended by the Nobel Prize Council in '14. Publications; "Snake Venoms," '09, "Serum Diagnois of Syphilis," "Butyric Acid Test," '10. Add. Manhattan Av., New York, U.S.A.

Noguchi, Yonejiro, known as Yone Noguchi in literary circles in both America and England, Lecturer at Keio Univ.; b. 1875 at Tsushima, Aichi-ken; studied at Keio Univ., and in U.S.A., where he was patronized by Joaquin Miller but mostly self-taught as far as his literary ability is concerned. Delivered lectures in England in '14. Publications: "From the Eastern Sea," "Lafcadio Hearn in Japan," "Hiroshige," "Korin," etc. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

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Nomura, Kichisaburo, Rear-Adm., Vice-Chief of the Naval Board of Command since '26; b. in 1877 in Wakayama-ken; graduated from the Naval Cadet School in '98; on the Commission for bringing home the Mikasa from England, '01; took part in the Russo-Japanese war; Attache in Austria-Hungary and Germany, '08-11; Attache at Washington, '15-18; Adjutant to the Chief Naval Delegate to the Peace Conference at Paris and the Disarmament Conference at Washington; Rear-Adm. and commander Squadron to China, '22-25; relieved of the post and attached to the Naval Board of Command; then Dir. of Education Bureau (Navy Dep't) '25-26. Add. Navy Dept., Tokyo.

Nomura, Ryutaro, D. Eng. (Japan), Pres. Tokyo Subway Co.; b. in 1859 at Ogaki; grad. from Civil Eng. Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '81; Eng. of Tokyo Prefectural Office '81-86; studied in Europe and America as R'ly. Engineer '96-98; promoted Chief-Eng. '10; Vice-Pres. Imp. Govt. R'lys. '12; President of the South Manchuria R'ly, 1919-20. Add. Akasaka Shinsakamachi, Tokyo.

Nonaka, Kiyoshi, ex-Gov. of Bank of Chosen; b. 1872; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '98; passed Higher Civil Service Exam.; Dir. of Kobe Customs Office; Dir. of Monopoly Bureau '18-24; Gov. of Bank of Chosen '24-25. Add. Nakashibuya near Tokyo.

Nonomura, Kingoro, Standing Dir. of the Kawasaki Bank, Ltd.; Dir of the Kojimachi Bank, Ltd.; Aud. of the Tokyo Bankers' Club, etc.; b. 1869 in Oita-ken; grad. from Morioka Middle School and the Tokyo English School; began his career as a journalist; later became Educational Adviser to the Korean Govt.; then Private Secretary of Denzaburo Fujita; Manager of the Kitahama Bank; sectional chief of the Industrial Bank of Japan; Dir. of the South Manchuria Railway Co., Ltd., holding the last named post till '14. Add. Kami-ochiai, Tokyo.

Norisugi, Kaju, Dir. of the Matsuye Higher School; b. in Toyama-ken; grad. from Lit. Tokyo Imp. Univ., '04; School-Inspector and then Secretary of the Education Dep't; the present post in '24. Add. Matsuye, Shimane-ken.

Nukada, Yutaka, M.D., Dir. of the Nukada Hospital and Teikoku Female Medical College (private); b. 1880 in Okayama-ken. Edu. at Coll. Med. Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '60; served a term of assist. in the Internal Med. Dep't., Univ. Hospital; further studied in Munchen, '07-09; re-entered his alma mater to conduct special researches, and the thesis he submitted soon after got him the degree in '13. Add Akasaka Hikawa-cho, Tokyo.

Oba, Jiro, Gen. (Retired); b. 1864 in Yamaguchi-ken; app. Sub-Lieut. in '86; gradually promoted and rose to full Gen. in '21; studied in the meantime at the Staff Coll.; was Div. Commander and Commander of Chosen Army till his appointment to Superintendent of Military Education Board in '23; was once a member of Supreme War Council. Add. Tokyo.

Obata, Torikichi, Amb. to Turkey since '25; b. 1873 in Ishikawa-ken; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '97; passed dip. exam. '98 and served at Tientsin, Singapore, Vienna, London, etc.; Secy. at Peking '05; Consul at Chefoo and Tientsin; Counsellor at Peking Legation and then Dir. of Political Bureau, Foreign Office.

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'16-18; Minister to China '18-22. Add. Japanese Embassy, Turkey.

Obayashi, Kenshiro, Mng. Dir. of the Obayashi-gumi, Ltd., Contractors for Civil Engineering and Architecture; b. 1885 in Fukushima-ken; grad. in architecture at Tokyo Imp. Univ. class 1911. Add. Mikage-machi, Hyogo-ken.

Odagiri, Masunosuke, Director of Yokohama Specie Bank and Superintendent of its Branches in China; b. 1865 in Tokyo; sent by the Foreign Office to Tientsin in '86 to study Chinese; after having been in the Bank in '06 consular service in China, ultimately rising to General-Consulship at Shanghai. Add. Shiba Shirokane Sanko-cho, Tokyo.

Ogasawara, Chokan, Count, Mem. House of Peers; b. 1885 of a former Daimyo family; studied at the Peers' Sch. and then at Cambridge; was once in the service of the Imp. Household; was Senior Counsellor to Navy Office and then Dir. Census Board till it was abolished in '23. Add. Ushigome Ichigaya Kawada-cho, Tokyo.

Ogasawara, Naganari, Viscount (cr. '84 by heritage), Rear-Adm. (ret.), Court Councillor; was b. 1867 of the family that formerly held the fief of Karatsu clan; grad. from the Naval Acad. in '88; took part in both Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars. Add. Yoyohata, near Tokyo.

Ogata, Masakiyo, M.D., Dir. of Ogata Hospital of Women's Disease; b. 1864 in Ehime-ken; studied medicine at Imp. Tokyo Univ., then at Berlin Univ. and elsewhere '88-92. Chief of Obstetrics Dept. of Ogata Hospital (his adopted father's); started his own '02; Chairman of Osaka Medical Practitioner's Association '10, of Osaka Midwives Ass., etc. Add. Imabashi, Higashiku, Osaka.

Ogawa, Gotaro, D.L., M.P., Prof. at Imp. Kyoto Univ. till '24; b. 1876 in Okayama-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., Law, class '03; Lecturer at Imp. Kyoto Univ. till '07; further studied Finance in Germany, France, etc. on Govt. order, '08-12; resumed duty at the Kyoto Univ.; attended the Carnegie Peace Foundation Conference held in '14 at Geneva. Works: Manuals of Political Economy; Lectures on Taxes; Lectures on Economics, etc., etc. Add. Imp. Kyoto Univ.

Ogawa, Heikichi, Barrister and M. P.; b. in Nagano-ken in 1869; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '92; Dir. Census Bureau on its creation in '20; left it in '22 when its status was lowered, Minister of Justice in the Coalition Cabinet '25. Add. Kojimachi Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo.

Ogawa, Masataka, ex-President of Imp. Tohoku Univ.; b. in Ehime-ken, 1865; grad. from the Coll. of Science, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '89; Prof. of the 1st High School and Tokyo Higher Normal School; Prof. of the Imp. Tohoku Univ. Add. Sendai.

Ogiwo, Mototaro, Dir. Furukawa Elec. Industry Co.; b. 1874 in Okayama-ken and was adopted into the family; studied at Waseda and entered Furukawa Firm; branch manager at Osaka and Shanghai, and then Dir. of Business Section of the Head Office, etc. Stayed in England. Add. Koj. Ichi-Bancho, Tokyo.

Oguri, Kozaburo, Vice-Adm. and former Com. of Maizuru Naval Station; b. in 1868 in Ishikawa-ken; Midshipman in '85; Sec-

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tion Chief of the Naval Construction Board, Naval Attache to Embassy at London, Dir. of Military Affairs Bur., Naval Department. Dir. of the Kure Naval Arsenal etc. Commanded the 3rd Squadron escorting the Crown Prince to and from Europe in '21. Add. Naval Dept., Tokyo.

Ohara, Magosaburo, Pres. of the Kurashiki Spinning Co., founder of the Ohara Institute for Research in Social Problems, also connected with many other business concerns; b. 1880 in Okayama-ken. Add. Kurashiki, Okayama-ken.

Ohara, Senkichi, 2nd Baron, Dir. of the Construction Bureau, Imp. Household; b. in 1871; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '96; Sec. of House of Peers; was Dir. of the Bureau of Supplies, Imp. Household before removal to the present post. Add. Koj. Naka-Rokuban-cho, Tokyo.

Ohara, Tatsumei, Pres. Yachiyo Life Ins., Teikoku Fire Ins Niigata Paper-Mill, etc.; b. in Kumamoto-ken, '74; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. 1900; was in the service of the Hypothec Bank. Toured abroad. Add. Zoshigaya Asahide, near Tokyo.

Ohashi, Shintaro, Prop. of the Hakubunkan, a well-known publishing house, Vice-Pres. Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, etc.; b. 1863, eldest son of the late Sahei, founder of the house; studied at the Dojinsha and was his father's right-hand man in carrying the publishing business to the prosperity it attained; founded the Ohashi Library; sat for a while in the House of Repre sentatives for Tokyo; travelled abroad in '09; was on the businessmen's party that visited England in '21. Add. Koj. Kanda-Rokubancho, Tokyo.

Ohashi, Suiseki, gold medalist; b. 1865 in Gifu-ken; first studied painting under the late Watanabe Shokwa and then followed the Chinese style of southern school; won high-grade medals at domestic and foreign exhibitions, at Paris '00, St. Louis '03, and Anglo-Japanese Exhibition in London '10. Add. Ogaki, Mino.

Ohno, Morie, Emb. Counsellor at Vienna since 1926; b. in 1878 at Tokuyama; edu. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '04; passed the Dip. and Con. Exam., '07; Eleve Consul in China, '07-10; Attache in Germany, '10, and 3rd Emb. Sec. '11; in Austria '12-14; 2nd Emb. Sec. in Italy, '16-17; Sec. Chief at the Head Office, '17-19; Con.-Gen. at Hamburg, '19-23; 1st Emb. Sec. and then Coun. in Germany, '23; the present post in Nov. '26. Add. Vienna.

O-i, Narimoto, Gen. (ret.) b. 1863 at Yamaguchi; Sub-Lieut. in '81; entered the Mil. Staff Coll., in '86; studied in Germany; Major '97, Colonel '05 and Major-Gen. '09; took part both in the Japan-China and Japan-Russia Wars: Lieut.-Gen. '15; full General and Com. Siberian Expedition '19-21; Mem. Supreme Council of War till '23 when he was placed on retired list. Add Horinouchi, Toyotama-gun, Tokyo.

Oishi, Hirokichi, Mng.-Dir. of the Mitsubishi Trading Co.; b. 1873 in Tokyo; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered Mitsubishi '98; went abroad with Baron Iwasaki, ex-Pres. of the Co. '03-06; present post May '18 when Mitsubishi was reorganized into a joint stock co. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Oishi, Masami, a retired politician; b. 1855 in Kochi-ken;

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became follower of Count Itagaki, but left him '82; was arrested '85 about dynamite affairs, and confined some months; travelled abroad about '86; Min. Res. in Korea, '92-93; joined the Opposition led by Count Okuma. Vice-Minister of Agr. and Com. when the Matsukata Cabinet concluded an entente with the Progressives '96-97 and next Minister of the same Dep't. '98 in the Okuma-Itagaki coalition ministry; retired from political world in Jan. '15. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Oka, Asajiro, D. Sch., Mem. of Imp. Academy, Prof. of Biology at the Tokyo Higher Normal School since '96; b. 1868 in Shizuoka-ken grad. from Coll. Sc., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '86 and further studied in Germany till '91. After some years at the Yamaguchi High School he was transferred to the present chair. Works; Lectures on Evoluution, Evolution and Human Life, etc. Add. Tokyo Higher Normal School.

Oka, Kishichiro, Crown Mem. House of Peers (nom. '14); b. in Okayama in 1866; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '91 and successively held the post of secretary in the provinces '92-04; Governor of Akita '04-05; Chief Police Commissioner at Korean Residency-Gen. in '05; and deputy Dir. of Agr. Ind. and Com. Dept. and of the Interior in Korea '07-10; Governor of Tottori '10-13; Dir. of Police Bureau, Home Office, '13-14; Sup't of Metropolitan Police, '18-21. Add. Hongo Shinhanacho, Tokyo.

Oka, Minoru, D.L., former Dir. of Trade and Ind. Bur., Dep't of Agr. and Com.; b. in Nara-ken in 1873; grad. Politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '98; passed higher civil service exam. same year; Councillor of Legislation Bureau and then Sec. of the Dep't; Chief Commissioner at the Liege World Exh. in '95; attended various international economic and labor conferences. Add. Shirokane Sanko-cho, Tokyo.

Okada, Bunji, Mem. House of Peers, Chairman Kokkatsu (International Film) Co.; b. 1874 in Yamagata-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '08 and passed civil service exam. same year; was in service of provincial govts. before his app. to Gov. of Tochigi-ken then of Karafuto '14; Sup't of Metropolitan Police '16-18. Add. Aoyama Takagi-cho, Tokyo.

Okada, Ryohei, Crown Mem. of House of Peers and Min. of Education since '24; b. 1864 in Shizuoka-ken; grad. from Literature, Imp. Tokyo University, in '87; was teacher of the Tokyo High School till '93; Councillor of Dept. of Education and next Director of Yamaguchi High School; Vice-Minister of Education '01-03; Deputy President of the Peers' School, '06-07; President, Imp. Kyoto University '07; Vice-Minister of Education '08-11; Minister '16-18. Add. Koishikawa Haramachi, Tokyo.

Okada, Shin-ichiro, Prof. of the Tokyo Academy of Fine Arts, Lecturer in Architecture, Waseda Univ.; b. in Saitama-ken; grad. in engineering Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1906. He has designed the Kabukiza Theatre and many other buildings. Add. Ushigome, Kagura-cho, Tokyo.

Okada, Takematsu, D. Sch., F.R. Met. S. (England), Dir., Central Meteorological Observatory and of Oceanic Meteorological Observatory, Mem. of Govt. Earthquake Com. since '23; b. 1874 in Chiba-ken; grad. from Physics at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '09; represented Japan at the International Observatory conference in '26. Add. Central Meteorological Observatory.

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Okada, Waichiro, M.D., Prof. of Otorhinolaryngology. Imp. Tokyo Univ., Pres. Otorhinolar. Society in Japan; b. 1864 in Ehime-ken; grad. from Coll. Med., of above institution, class '89; after serving a term of assist. at his alma mater, was sent to Germany and Austria to study his speciality, '96-99; prof. at the alma mater since '02; attended the International Medical Conference in America in '22. Add. Sambancho, Tokyo.

Okakura, Yoshisaburo, Prof. at Tokyo Higher Normal School and an English scholar; b. in 1865; grad. at Philology, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '88; was sent to Korea to investigate Korean language; next to England to study method of teaching English '01-04; lecturer at the Lowell Institute, Boston. '09. Works: "The Spirit of Japan", "The Life and Thought of Japan," etc. Add. Naka-arai, Nerima, near Tokyo.

Okamoto, Eitaro, Pres. of Cen. Bank for Coop! So. and ex-Vice-Min. Agr. and Com. Dept '24; b. 1871 in Osaka-fu; edu. in Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '98; entered the Dept. of Agr. and Com. to be promoted to dir. of various buureaus; once sec. to Anglo-Japanese Fair. Hyde Park; a trip to Europe '10. Add. Omori Araijuku, Tokyo.

Okamoto, Yanamatsu, D.M., Emeritus Prof. of the Medical Dept. of the Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. 1863 in Hyogo-ken; grad. from the Medical Coll. of the Tokyo Imp. Univ., '89; further studied in Germany; Assist.-Prof. of his alma mater, '91; transferred to the Kyoto Imp. Univ., '02. Add. Yoshida-machi, Kamiohji, Kyoto.

Okamura, Kintaro, D. Sc., Specialist in Sea-weeds, Dir. of the Govt. Fishery Institute; b. 1864 in Tokyo. Edu. at the Coll. of Sc., Imp. Tokyo Univ. class '89. After having been Prof. at the Fourth High School for few years was appointed to the present post. Add. Gov. Fishery Institute, Tokyo.

Okamura, Tatsuhiko, M. D., Dermatologist, and Dir. of the Okamura Hospital; b. 1870 in Tokyo; Edu. at Coll. Med. Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '95. After serving a term of assist. at the alma mater, further studied his speciality at Freiburg and Vienna, '96-00. Established the present hospital in '00. Add. Kanda Nishi Ogawa-machi, Tokyo.

Okano, Noboru, Dr. Eng., Vice-Min. of Railways '24; b. 1876, brother to Keijiro Okano; edu. in Eng. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered the service of Govt. Rlys. in which he was an Engineer and then Dir. of Way and Works. Add. Jujo, near Tokyo.

Okawa, Heizaburo, Pres. Fuji Paper Mill, etc.; b. 1861 in Tokyo; married daughter of Visc. Shibusawa. Made a tour of inspection in Europe and America several times. Add. Mukojima Kommecho, Tokyo.

Okazaki, Kuniomi, Pres. of the Tokyo Stock Exchange since '25; b. in Shimane-ken, 1874; grad. at Politics, Tokyo Imp. Univ. '90; entered Dept. of Agr. and Com. and remained there for years; app. Chief Secretary of the House of Representatives; Mng.-Dir. of the Exchange for years. Add. Shimo-Osaki, near Tokyo.

Okazaki, Kunisuke, ex-Min. Agriculture and Forestry, M.P., Dir. of Keihan Electric Co., etc. Is more widely known as a

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politician who works behind the scene; was a confidant of the late Count Mutsu and was 1st Councillor of Communication Dep't. when the late Hoshi held the portfolio, but has only short Gov. career, having been once a Chief Police Inspector; was adviser to the Furukawa Mining Co. Add. Shiba Takanawa, Tokyo.

Okazaki, Kyujiro, Pres. of the Americo-Japanese Co., Ltd., the Teikoku Storage Battery Co., Ltd., and the Dai Nippon Bicycles Co., Ltd.; b. 1874 in Yokohama; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Com. School; twice elected M.P. Add. Shirokane Imazato-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Okazaki, Tokichi, Pres. of Okazaki Bank, Kobe Marine, Transportation and Fire Ins. Co. etc.; b. 1867 in Saga-ken; early entered the service of Kobe Prefectural Office, but soon left it to start a sake brewery in which he failed; opened marine transportation and made a fortune in time of Sino-Japanese war; on the eve of Russo-Japanese War, started his own S.S. Co., which procured him a fortune. Add. Yamamotodori, Kobe.

Okochi, Masatoshi, Visc. (suc. '07). D. Eng., Prof. at Eng. Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '04-25; Mem. of House of Peers; b. 1878 at Toyohashi; grad. from the said college '03; further studied in Germany and France '08-11; sent to Tsingtao to prosecute scientific investigation there during the 1914 War; Senior Secretary of Navy '20 and Head of Scientific Investigation Office since '21. Add. Uyeno Yanaka Shimizucho, Tokyo.

Okonogi, Shinrokuro, Director of Okonogi Otological Hospital; b. 1860 in Fukushima-ken; first studied in Tokyo Imperial Univ., but soon left it to go over to Germany for study '88-94; etsablished his own hospital in '96. Add. Hongo Motomachi, Tokyo.

Oku, Yasukata, Marshal, Count (cr. Baron '95, Count 1907), ex-Chief of General Staff and Mem. Supreme Military Council; b. 1846 in Fukuoka-ken; entered the Army '71; won distinction in the Civil War of '77 for having cut through the besieging lines of the rebels round Kumamoto; commanded the 5th Army Division (Hiroshima) in the Japan-China War; Com. of the Tokyo Bay Defence, Com. of the Eastern Military Districts, and held other high posts; promoted to full Gen. '03; attended the Durbar at Delhi; led the Second Army in Russo-Japanese War; Chief of the General Staff '06-12; Marshal in '11. Add. Ushigome Haraikatamachi, Tokyo.

Okubo, Toshikazu, Marquis; b. 1859 in Kagoshima; eldest son of Toshimichi, one of the builders of the work of Restoration who was assassinated in '78. The present head was once a Junior Secretary of the Treasury and is Mem. of House of Peers. Add. Shiba Nihon-yenoki, Tokyo.

Okubo, Toshitake, Crown Mem. House of Peers; b. 1866, in Kagoshima, brother of the above and Count Makino; studied in U.S.A. and Germany '87-95; Secretary at Formosan Govt.-Gen. '95-96; Dir. of Prison Affairs Bureau '99; local Governor for years. Add. Yotsuya Minami-iga-cho, Tokyo.

Okubo, Toshitaka, ex-Manager of the London Branch, Yokohama Specie Bank; brother of the other two Okubos; b. in 1878; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '03; and entered the Bank. Add. Shiba Shirokane-Daimachi, Tokyo.

Okuda, Takematsu, ex-Manager of Shirokiya Drygoods Store.

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ex-Counsellor at Japanese Embassy in Berlin; b. 1873 in Okayama; graduated from Keio University; passed the Diplomatic and Consular service exam. '95, and in diplomatic service but resigned in 1916. Add. Akasaka Nakanocho, Tokyo.

Okudaira, Masayasu, Count, formerly of the daimiate House of the fief of Buzen, Mem. House of Peers; b. in 1877 in Tokyo; graduated from the Peers' School; further studied at Kyoto Imperial University; is connected with Takasago Life Ins. Co. Add. Shiba Takanawa, Tokyo.

Okuma, Nobutsune, Marquis (2nd), adopted son and heir of the late Shigenobu Okuma; b. in Tokyo 1870, 3rd son of the late Count Matsu-ura; grad. from Peers School in '93 and then Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '97; at Cambridge '05-07; Personal Secy. to Premier '14-16; M.P. '15-16, and Parl. Jun. Secy. to Edu. Dept. July '15, then to Foreign Dept. Oct. '15. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Okuma, Ujihiro, sculptor; b. 1856 in Saitama; grad. from the Art. Department of the former Engineering Coll. in '80; studied in Italy '95-99; cast bronze statues of Omura, Princes Kitashirakawa and Arisugawa, Prince Ito, etc.; has won gold or silver medals at home and abroad. Add. Koishikawa Takehayacho, Tokyo.

Okura, Kihachiro, former Baron (cr. '15), one of the newmade millionaires, and Founder of Okuragumi, Ltd., Okura Business School, etc.; b. 1837 in Echigo; removed to Tokyo early in the Meiji era, and started business of selling arms and ammunition, from which he derived a big profit; created present firm in '73 and opened a branch store in London '74; travelled twice in Europe and America in '72 and '00; Mongolia in '25 when 88 years old. His famous collection of art objects has been donated to the City. Add. Akasaka Aoicho, Tokyo.

Okura, Kimmochi, Baron, Dir. of the South Man. R'ly. since '22; 3rd son and heir of the late Gen. Okura; grad. from the Civil Eng., Imp. Tokyo Univ., '04; Eng. in the Rly Dept; Vice-Chief of the Transportation Dept. the S.M.R. Add. Dairen.

Okura, Kishichiro, Baron (succeeded '26), Pres. of Okura Mining Co., Dir. of Okura Trading Co., Akita Timber Mfg. Co., Rly. Car. Mfg. Co., etc.; b. 1882; first son of Kihachiro; studied at Cambridge and at other institutions in London; returned home '06 to devote himself to his father's business. Add. Azabu Hiro-o, Tokyo.

Okuyama, Seiji, Minister to Greece since '25; b. 1876 in Yamagata-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., in Law, class '03: passed the dip. and con. service exam. soon after and entered the Foreign Office first as eleve consul, then 3rd Legation Sec., Counsellor at the head office, etc. Add. Athens.

Omura, Hikotaro, formerly prop. of Shirokiya Dry-goods Store and now Pres. of the same reorganized in '18 into a Ltd. Co.; b. 1869 in Kyoto; edu. at Tokyo Com. School and Cheltenham Coll., England. Is Mem. of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. Add. Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Ono, Eijiro, Ph. D. (Michigan), Governor of the Industrial Bank of Japan since '13; b. 1864 in Fukuoka-ken; edu. at Doshisha, Kyoto, and further at Oberlin Univ., Ohio, and State Univ. of Michigan, returning home in '90; Prof. at alma mater till '96;

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entered the Bank of Japan '97 and held various important posts there till he left in it in '13. Add. Koishikawa Kobinata-dai-machi, Tokyo.

Ono, Giichi, M.P.; b. 1876 in Kochi-ken; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '08; entered the Finance Dept. in which he held the post of Custom House Chief at Kobe, etc.; Vice-Minister '24. Add. Azabu Mikawadai, Tokyo.

Ono, Tetsuro, Chairman, Nippon Raw Silk Co., Dir., Ono Trading Co., Yokohama Fire & Marine Ins.; b. 1890 in Yokohama, studied economics at Keio; further studied in U.S.; is engaged in silk trade. Add. Tsukioka-cho, Yokohama.

Onoye, Baiko, (real name Einosuke Terajima) a distinguished "male actress," b. 1871 in Nagoya; adopted by the late 5th Kikugoro Onoye, famous actor; began his stage career under the guidance of the late Danjuro Ichikawa. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Onoye, Hachiro, Litt. D., master writer of the Mannyo style of script, Prof. at Tokyo Higher Womens School and other institutions; b. in Tsuyama in 1876; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Literature, class 1900. Works; poetical works, History of Japanese Literature. Add. Koishikawa Haramachi, Tokyo.

Onoye, Kikugoro, (real name Kozo Terajima), distinguished Tokyo actor; b. 1885 in Tokyo and is the 6th of the hereditary stage name. Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

Onozuka, Kiheiji, D.C.L., Prof. of Tokyo Imp. Univ., Mem. House of Peers, Mem. Imp. Academy; b. 1871 in Niigata-ken; grad. from Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ., '95; further studied politics at the Universities of Heidelberg and Berlin and then at the Paris Political College, '97-'01. Add. Koishikawa Kobinatadai-machi, Tokyo.

O-oka, Ikuzo, M.P. b. 1856 in Yamaguchi-ken; was long a lawyer in Tokyo which business he has subsequently left to devote himself to politics; was once a member of the National Unionist Association; Chairman, Tokyo City Council; Pres. of House of Rep. in '12-15, and again in '17; Minister of Education in March-April '14. Add. Shiba Matsumoto-cho, Tokyo.

Osako, Naomichi, Gen. (ret.), ex-Mem. of Supreme Council of War, brother of the following; b. 1854 in Kagoshima; appointed Sub-Lieut. of the Army in '79; Major-General '01, Inspector of Field Artillery, Educational Board in '07; Com. of Army Div. '13-15; Gen. and app. to the War Council, in '15. Add. Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Osako, Naotoshi, Visc. (cr. '07), Gen. (ret.), ex-President of Peers' School '12-17; b. in Kagoshima 1845 (cf. prec.); Capt. '72; Major '78; was created Baron for his service in Japan-China War; Vice-Chief of General Staff Board '93-00; Com. of the 7th Army Div. '00, which formed in Russo-Japanese War part of the late Gen. Nogi's Army; promoted to full General, May, 06. Add. Kagoshima, Kyushu.

Oshikawa, Hogi, ex-M.P. from Ehime, once a noted Christian pastor and propagandist; b. 1858 in Matsuyama; a scholar at Dr. Brown's School in Yokohama in the early seventies and converted into a Christian; held the post of President of the Christian school Tohoku Gakuin 1890-98. Took to business as emig-

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rant agent. Add. Shiba, Tokyo.

Oshima, Hisanao, Visc. (cr. '07), Gen. (ret.); b. 1848 at Akita: Lieut. '71; Major '74 and took part in the Satsuma Civil War; Lieut.-Col. '81; Maj.-Gen. '92; commanded a Brigade in the Japan-China War and was rewarded with Baronage; Lieut.-Gen. '98; his Division formed part of Gen. Nogi's first investing Army at Port Arthur and next the out-flanking corps at Mukden. Promoted to full General, May '06; Commander of the Body Guards '07; transferred to Chief of Military Edu. Board and then Mem. of Sup. Council of War; on reserve list in '13. Add. Shimo-Ochiai, near Tokyo.

Oshima, Ken-ichi, Lieut.-Gen. (ret. '19), Crown Mem. of House of Peers; b. in 1858; Sub-Lieut. of Artillery in '81; studied in Germany and France '90-93; was on Marshal Yamagata's suite to attend the Coronation Ceremony of the Czar in '96 and also on the suite of Prince Kan-in to Europe on his official mission in '00; Major-Gen. in '07; Vice-Chief of the General Staff Board, '12-14; Vice-Min. of War. '14 and full Minister, '16-18.; Com-in-Chief Tsingtao Garrison '18-20. Add. Ushigome Nakacho, Tokyo.

Oshima, Kintaro, D. Agr., Prof. Imp. Hokkaido Univ., Dir. of Formosan Central Research Institute; b. 1871 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Sapporo Agr. Coll. '93; appointed Assist. Prof. of alma mater '95; sent to Germany and then to America to study agr. chemistry, '98-03 at Halle, Gottingen and Berlin, and Wesleyan Univ. U.S.A. Add. Sapporo, Hokkaido.

Oshima, Gishu, Dir. of the Imp. Museum, Uyeno, since '24; b. in Tokyo, 1871; grad., in Philosophy, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '94; successively filled the posts of Educational Inspector, Dir. of the Tokyo Music Academy, Dir. of the 8th High School, etc., Dir. of Peeress' School '20-24. Add. Azabu Hiro-o, Tokyo.

Osumi Mineo, Vice-Adm., Perm. Vice-Min. Navy; b. 1876 in Aichi-ken; graduated from the Naval Cadet Sch. '98; an hero of the memorable Port Arthur blockade in the Russo-Japanese War; steadily promoted by 1920 he was a Rear-Adm. and a senior staff officer of the General Staff, meanwhile having been Adjutant to the Minister, Commander of the Asahi, Naval Attache in France, etc; attended the Washington Disarmament Conference as assis. to the chief naval delegate; also the second League of Nations Conference; Vice-Adm. in '25. Add. Naval Office.

Ota, Masahiro, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police Board; b. 1870 in Yamagata-ken; grad. from Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., class 1896; was Chief of the 1st Dept. of the Metropolitan Police Board; Governor of Fukushima, Ishikawa, Kumamoto, Niigata and Aichi Prefectures successively; present post since June 1924. Add. Metropolitan Police Board, Tokyo.

Ota, Tamekichi, Legation Counsellor at Peking since '23; b. 1880 in Tottori-ken; passed Higher Civil Service Exam. and entered Foreign Office, '03; passed Dip. Service Exam. and Eleve-Con. '07; Secretary to the Kwantung Govt.; Consul at various places; Legation Secretary and Charge d'Affaires at Mexico, then Consul-Gen. at San Francisco, '18-20; Consul-Gen. in Ottawa '21-28. Add. Japanese Legation, Peking.

Otani, Kahei, tea and silk exporter at Yokohama, Chairman of the Japan Tea Guild and of Yokohama Chamber of Commerce

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and Pres. of the 7th Bank, Aud. of Teikoku Marine, Transport, Fire Ins. Co., Japan Hypothec Bank and Bank of Formosa, etc.; b. 1844 in Miye-ken; had long been a clerk in a foreign firm in Yokohama dealing in tea; next set up a tea store on his own account. Add. Motohama-cho, Yokohama.

Otani, Kozui, Count, ex-Lord Abbot of the Western Hongwanji Temple, one of the two greatest Buddhist centres in Japan; b. at Kyoto 1876; studied long in Europe, and started for home '02 via Central Asia, but was obliged to hurry home before he could carry out his program on learning of the death of his father; visited Saghalien and China '07; and also India '10. Retiring from active service '14, again visited Buddha land via Korea, China and Burmah, and is now staying in China. Add. Shanghai.

Otani, Noboru, Mng.-Dir. of Nippon Yusen Kaisha; b. 1870 in Fukui-ken; edu. at the Tokyo Account School, class '90; entered the present Co.; Agent at Calcutta, '20-22; present post '23. Add. Kami-Osaki, near Tokyo.

Otori, Fujitaro, 2nd Baron, Mem. House of Peers; b. 1866 in Tokyo, eldest son of the late Baron Keisuuke Otori; grad. at Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90; in service of Formosan Govt. until 1901, when he passed Dip. and Con. Service Exam.; Attache to Legation at Seoul same year; Secy. of Legation at The Hague '03, and Brussels '05; Peace Commissioner at The Hague '07; Con.-Gen. Vladivostok '09; Secy. Foreign Office '12; Embassy Counsellor at Rome '14; at Paris '16-19; Min. to Mexico '19-20. Add. Azabu Mikawadai, Tokyo.

Otsuka, Yasuji, D. Litt., Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1868 in Gumma-ken; grad. from Lit. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; further studied in Germany, France and Italy '96-00. Add. Ushigome Ichigaya Sadowara-cho, Tokyo.

Otsuki, Fumihiko, Litt. Dr., famous scholar of Japanese classics; Mem. of the Imperial Academy; b. at Sendai in 1847; studied at the Shogunate Academy (Shohei-ko), and was afterwards attached to the Education Department; has written "Japanese Dictionary," "Japanese Grammar," etc. Add. Nippori, near Tokyo.

Ouchi, Hyoe, Man. of Ohara Institute for Research in Social Problems, Assist. Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., his alma mater which post he had once to resign for having inserted an article on Kuropotkin in a monthly organ of the Univ. Economic Dept. of which he was a nominal editor; restored to the chair when he returned home from his two years' sojourn abroad. Works; Conflict between Labor and Capital in British Parliament. Add. Okubo Hyakunin-machi, Tokyo.

Oya, Gompei, D. Eng., ex-Dir. of Chosen Govt. Railway Bureau; b. 1862 in Yamaguchi; grad. Eng. Dep't., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '81; railway engineer in '94; despatched to Europe and America to investigate railway business in '01; for a short time on retired list in '03, re-installed in a post in Chosen Govt. Railway in '06. Add. Kami-Osaki, near Tokyo.

Oyama, Atsushi, ex-M.P., lawyer, Lord-in-Waiting of Kinkei Hall; b. 1865 in Nagoya; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '89; in juridical service either as Judge or Public Procurator till '04; went abroad for purpose of study, returning home in '06; re-

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installed in the former service; Dir. Prison Bureau '07-12; Vice-Min. of Justice '12-14. Began practice in '16. Add. Koishikawa Haramachi, Tokyo.

Oyama, Ikuo, former Prof. Waseda University which he graduated in Politics and Economy, class '05; b. 1880 in Hyogo-ken; sent by the Univ. to England for study and stayed there four years; on the editorial staff of the Osaka Asahi in '17 which he resigned in '18 and founded with his friends a monthly "We". Works; Democratic Culture, Social Foundation of Politics, Social Education, etc. Add. Toyamagahara, Tokyo.

Oyama, Kashiwa, 2nd Prince; b. 1889, son to the late Marshal Prince Oyama, Com.-in-Chief of the Imp. Army during the Russo-Japanese War; grad. Military Coll. '09; Sub-Lt. '10; Lt. '13; Capt. '18; married Prince Konoye's sister; toured abroad '23. Archaeology is his hobby. Add. Harajuku, Tokyo.

Ozaki, Yukio, M.P. of unbroken record, ex-Minister of Justice; b. 1859 in Miye-ken; studied at Keio, and for a short while held post of Jun. Secretary at Central Govt., but soon became a cause champion of the clan Govt. for introducing party politics; was ordered to leave Tokyo by the coup d'etat in '87 and went to England, returning home on the eve of the summoning of the 1st session of the Diet to sit in it ever since. He was in '97 Chief Counsellor of the Foreign Office in the Matsukata Progressive Cabinet; Minister of Education in '98; resigned the post and severed connection with Count Okuma's party; joined Prince Ito's new party, left it in '03 but to rejoin in '10; Mayor of Tokyo '13-14; Min. of Justice '14-16; joined hand with the Kenseikai Party in '21 but left it soon after, Married Miss Theodora, d. of Baron Ozaki by English lady. Add. Shinagawa, Tokyo.

Rinoie, Ryusuke, Mayor of Shimonoseki since '20, ex-Gov. of Nagasaki-ken, b. 1866 at Yamaguchi; grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90; held junior post in the Cabinet; then Home Dept.; Councillor and Secretary, and Gov. of various prefectures till '17. Add. Shimonoseki.

Saburi, Sadao, Dir. of the Commercial Bureau, Foreign Office since '24; b. 1879 in Tokyo; brother of Dr. Isshi Saburi; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '05. After passing the Dip. and Con. Service Exam. was appointed Attache in China, '05; in Russia, '06; France, '06; at Head Office, '08; Sec. in France, '12; at Head Office, '18; Emb. Sec. and then Counsellor at Washington till '24; appointed to present post '26; attended the Chinese Tariff Revision Conference '26-27. Add. Foreign Office.

Saigo, Kichiji, M.D., Surg.-Gen. (ret.), Court Councillor and ex-Dir. of the Med. Bureau, Imp. Household, '12-14; b. 1855 in Nagano. Early entered the Guard Division; became Vice-Pres. of the Military Medical College; promoted to Surgeon-Gen. and then placed on the retired list. Add. Koj. Iida-machi, Tokyo.

Saigo, Yorinori, 2nd Marquis, Col. Infantry, son of the late Saigo Yorimichi (d. 1902), one of the notables associated with the Restoration; the present head was b. in 1878. Add. Kamimeguro, near Tokyo.

Saiki, Nori, M.D., Ph. D. and M. Sc. (Yale), Dietist and Dir. of the Dietic Laboratory, Home Office; b. 1876 in Ehime-ken; grad. from the Med. Dep., Third High School, class '98; further studied at Yale '06-08. Served as Assis. at the alma ma-

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ter, '98-99; assisted his father's practice in the country, '99-01; assist. in the Med. Chemico Class-room, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '01-02; in the Infectious Disease Institute, Home Office, '02. Add. Gov. Dietic Laboratory, Hongo, Tokyo.

Saionji, Hachiro, Vice-Grand Master of Ceremonies; b. 1881 of the Mori family, a former Daimyo, and was adopted as heir by the following; once Private Secretary to his father-in-law, when Premier; also accompanied him as Peace Envoy to Paris '18; was on the Crown Prince's suite when he visited Europe in '21. Add. Azabu Iigura-katamachi, Tokyo.

Saionji, Kimmochi, Prince (Marquis '84, Prince '22), formerly courtier), ex-Premier and ex-Leader of Seiyukai; b. 1839 at Kyoto and adopted as heir by the house; took part when under 20 in the grave councils of the Restoration; at 19 he was Commander-in-Chief of an Imperial Army; Gov. of Niigata-ken for a few months in '68; studied in France '69-'80, and brought home highly democratic notions issuing at one time a democratic paper. Then commenced his official career, first as Vice-Senator, '81; accompanied Prince (then Mr.) Ito to Europe and U.S.A. to investigate Parliamentary system, '82; Senator '83; Minister to Austria '85; then to Berlin, '88; President of the Board of Decoration, '91; Vice-Pres. Code Investigation Commission and Vice-Pres. House of Peers, '93; Privy Councillor, '94; held portfolio of Education in the 2nd Ito Cabinet '94-96, temporarily acting as Min. of Foreign Affairs; Min. of Education in the 3rd Ito Cabinet and President of the Privy Council and as a President of the Privy Council and as a President he had to occupy post of Prime Minister ad interim no less than three times during the intervals between the resignation of one Ministry and the formation of another; became leader of the Seiyukai, '03 and twice formed his own Cabinet in '06-07 and '11-12; represented Japan as Peace Envoy at Versailles '18 and was invested with the Grand Order of Merit. He is brother to the late Prince Tokudaiji and Baron Kichizaemon Sumitomo (which see). Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Saito, Hidesaburo, educationist and English scholar, Pres. of the Seisoku English Language School; b. 1866 in Miyagi-ken; edu. first at the Kobu Daigaku about five years, but left it unfinished; instructor at the 1st Higher Sch. '88 and the Kokumin Eigakkai; founded the present school in '96. Works; a number of text books on English grammar, an English-Japanese dictionary and other works. Add. Kojimachi Gobancho, Tokyo.

Saito, Hiroshi, D.L., Con.-Gen. at New York since '23; b. 1886 in Tokyo. Grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '10 and passed the Dip. and Con. Exam. and also the Higher Civil Ser. the same year; Attache in America, '10; 3rd Emb. Sec., '15 in England, and appointed Assis. to the Peace Envoy, '19; 2nd Sec. '19; Con. at Seattle, '21; attended as assistant commissioner international conferences in Europe and America. Add. New York.

Saito, Minoru, Viscount (Baron '07, Visc. '25) Adm. (ret.), Gov.-Gen. of Chosen since '19; b. 1858 in Iwate-ken; entered Navy '73; at the time of Sino-Japanese War he held post of naval aide-de-camp to His Majesty; Com. '97 and Capt. '98; Vice-Minister of the Navy under Adm. Count Yamamoto same year; Rear-Adm. '00; Vice-Adm. '04; full Adm. in '12; granted 2nd Class

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Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun for his service in connection with the Russo-Japanese War; Minister of the Navy '13-14. Add. Seoul, Korea.

Saito, Ryoei, Sec. of Foreign Office; b. 1880 in Fukushima-ken. Edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., Politics, class '08; passed the Dip. and Con. Exam., '10; Eleve-Con. in China, '10; Ottawa, '14; Con. at Fuchow, '15; Sec. at Head Office, '17; Jr. Commissioner at the 1st congress of League of Nations at Geneva; 2nd Emb. Sec. at Washington in '20; Sec. at Head Office, '22. Add. Foreign Office.

Saito, Tsunezo, D. Eng., Chairman of the Spinners Union, Pres. of the Toyo Cotton Mill, Ltd.; b. at Hagi in 1858. Edu. at the Govt. Eng. Coll. which was later merged with the present Imp. Tokyo Univ.; was for some years an official of the Osaka Mint; entered the then Miye Mill expanded to the present Mill by absorbing several other minor mills being connected with it a little under 40 years. His inspection of the American cotton industry fired his zeal in this business. Has been awarded with the Blue Ribbon (public utility) Medal. Add. Toyo Cotton Mill, Osaka.

Saito, Tsutomu, Dir. Japan Club; b. 1880 in Tokyo-fu; grad. from Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '07 and entering Yokohama Specie Bank served at the New York and then, London, branch; Manager of Japan Industrial Bank, '15. Add. Ushigome Kaga-cho, Tokyo.

Saka, Nakasuke, Chairman of Dirs. Fujita Mining, and Fujita Gumi, etc; b. 1879 in Yamaguchi-ken; passed higher civil service examination '95 and entered the Home Dep't. in '01 promoted to Personal Secy. of the Home Minister; transferred to local government '04-08; Governor of Ishikawa, etc; entered Sumitomo Firm, '16. Add. Nizaimon-cho, Osaka.

Sakai, Tokutaro, Mng. of Mitsui & Co., Chairman of the Harvard Club; b. 1880 in Nagoya; grad. from the Rikkyo Gakko (St. Pauls School) '91; Harvard, '94, and its University Hall, '97. Toured abroad a number of times, staying with Visc. Kaneko in U.S.A. during the Russo-Japanese war, visiting England in '07 in connection with the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, and accompanying Visc. Oura, then Min. of Agr. and Com., on his foreign trip in '10. Was Pers. Secretary to the late Marquis Komura as Foreign Minister, '09; retired from official life and entered the Co. Add. Akasaka Hinoki-cho, Tokyo.

Sakai, Toshihiko, nom de plume Kosen, socialist; b. 1870 in Fukuoka-ken; studied at Tokyo Higher School; started in life as a newspaper man; published for some time a socialistic organ; rose to prominence as a socialistic pacifist during the Russo-Japanese War; was imprisoned on charge of disturbing social order on several occasions. Several translations and original works. Add. Koj. Motozono-cho, Tokyo.

Sakaki, Junjiro, M.D., Dir. and Prop. of Sakaki Hospital for Women's Diseases, Tokyo; b. in Tokyo 1859; grad. Med. Imp. Tokyo Univ., then studied his speciality at Berlin. Add. Koj. Sambancho, Tokyo.

Sakata, Minoru, Pres. 1st Fire, Marine Re-ins. Co., etc.; b. 1857 in Okayama-ken; grad. from Keio, '76; Lecturer of the same; Principal of Okayama Mid. Sch. and Okayama Normal

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Sch., '83-86; was for a time on the editorial staff of the Jiji; entered the Bank of Japan, '99; Man. of its Nagoya Branch '00; promoted the Toyokuni Bank. Add. Azabu Nagata-cho, Tokyo.

Sakatani, Yoshiro, Baron (cr. '07), D. L., ex-Min. of Finance and ex-Mayor of Tokyo; b. 1863 at Okayama, son of a celebrated scholar in Chinese classics. Grad. from the Govt. Univ., Tokyo, and entered the Dep't of Finance '87, with which he was long connected without a break, having been successively Counsellor, Accountant, Director of Accountant Bureau, Vice-Min. '01, full Minister '06-08; toured abroad '00; Vice-President of Census Com. '10; attended the Peace Conference at The Hague '11; Mayor of Tokyo in '12-15; despatched to Paris in '16 to represent Japan at the Financial Conference of the Allied Powers. Add. Koishikawa Hara-machi, Tokyo.

Sakenobu, Nobumichi, Minister to Chile since '24; b. in Akita-ken '78; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law, class '04 and soon passed the Dip. and Con. Service Exam.; Eleve-Con. at Seoul, Hongkong, etc.; Counsellor at the head office, '08; 3rd Emb. Sec. at Berlin, '10, 2nd Sec., '12; Con.-Gen. at Calcutta, '17; Emb. Counsellor in Russia, '21; Personnel Affairs Chief at the head office, 21. Add. Santiago.

Sakikawa, Seishiro, Dir. of Patent Bureau since '23; b. 1869; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '96; '17-18 entered Dept. Agr. and Com. in which he rose to be transferred to the present post, Dir. Mining Bureau. Add. Osaki, near Tokyo.

Sakurai, Joji, D. Sc., L.L.D. (Glasgow), Crown Mem. House of Peers, Manager of the Imp. Academy, ex-Dean and Emeritus Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. in Tokyo 1859; studied chemistry at University College, London, '76-81; was sent to Europe to inspect Universities and other educational institutions, '01; represented Japan at the International Council of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature at London in '07 and also in '10. Add. Hongo Akebonocho, Tokyo.

Sakurai, Kotaro, D. Eng. (Architecture), Consulting Architect to the Mitsubishi Firm for whom he has designed a large number of buildings; b. 1870 in Tokyo; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Architecture, class '95. Add. Ichigaya Nakano-cho, Tokyo.

Samejima, Takenosuke, Mem. House of Peers since '96 and Aud. Bank of Japan; b. 1858 in Kagoshima; studied in U.S.A. while young and was appointed a teacher at the Foreign Language School on his return home; clerk to the Foreign Office about '82; Pers. Sec. to the Foreign Minister Count Okuma, next to the Premier, late Prince Ito, lastly Chief Sec. to the Cabinet. Add. Azabu Kogai-cho, Tokyo.

Sanjo, Sanenori, 3rd Prince, formerly one of the seven seika (next to gosekke for which see Ichijo), House of Fujiwara, founded by Saneyuki (1080-1160 A.D.). The 2nd Prince died in '14, whose father Saneyoshi (1837-91) was a builder of the grand work of the Restoration; the present head b. '02. His aunt is Princess Kan-in. Add. Azabu Torii-zaka, Tokyo.

Sano, Gaku, a socialist and ex-lecturer at Waseda; fled to Russia in '23 being implicated in a "Communist" movement; b. 1892 in Oita-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Politics, class '17; further studied at the Univ. Hall Agral Politics, Sociology, etc. Works; Marx or Kant (translation), Investigation of

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Russian Economy (vol. 1), etc. Add. Moscow.

Sano, Ushijiro, D.L., Prof. at Imp. Tohoku (Sendai) Univ., his alma mater, having graduated from it in Politics, class '03; b. 1877 at Tsuruoka; also studied in Europe and America '08-12, and has since been connected with the University. Works; Interpretation of the Law of Election of the House of Representatives, Politics (vol. 1), M. P's. and Election, etc. Add. Sendai.

Sano, Zensaku, D.L., Dir. and Prof. of Tokyo Univ. of Commerce; b. 1873 in Tokyo; grad. from the above in '94; proceeded twice to Europe and America, and studied further in England, Belgium, Germany, etc; represented Japan in the Pacific Conference held at Honolulu, 1922. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Sasagawa, Taneo, (nom de plume Rimpu), Commissioner of the Home Office, Dir. of the Narita Mid. and Girls Schools, historian and essayist; b. 1870 in Tokyo; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in History, class '95; has been connected with Prince Mori's Histographical Office, Sansho-do's Encyclopaedia Japonica, Meiji, Senshu and other private universities; is also known as art critic. Add. Hongo Nishi Katamachi, Tokyo.

Sasaki, Chujiro, Zoologist and sericultural expert, D. Sc., ex-Prof. in the Agr. Coll. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1859 in Tokyo; grad. Science Coll. of the Univ. '80; Assist-Prof. in the present Coll. '82; Prof. in the 1st High School, etc. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Sasaki, Masakichi, M.D., Adviser to the Sasaki Hospital, Surugadai, Tokyo; b. 1856, grad. Med. Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ., '78; further studied in Germany '79-83; apointed on his return Prof. at his alma mater; Dean of the College of Medicine; but soon resigned the post to devote himself to practice. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Sasaki, Nobutsuna, Litt. D., poet, Mem. of Imperial Academy, Lect. at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. in 1872 in Miye-ken; grad. from Lit. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '88. Has written a Japanese anthology of poems. Add. Komagome Nishikatamachi, Tokyo.

Sasaki, Soichi, D.L., Prof. at Imp. Kyoto Univ. his alma mater from which he was graduated in Law, class '03; b. in Tottori in 1878; studied also in Europe '09-12. Works; Administration, Constitutional and Unconstitutional, etc. Add. Kyoto Univ.

Sasaki, Taka-oki, (or Ryuko), M.D., Mem. of German Chemical Society and of Berlin Physiological Society, Pres. of Kyo-un-do (private) Hospital at Surugadai, Tokyo; b. 1878 in Tokyo; edu. at Coll. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '02, and further studied at the Post-grad. course and at Strasburg, Berlin, etc., staying there '05-10. Filled chair of Internal Medicine, '13-16, but resigning the post has devoted his service to the Hospital. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Sassa, Rempei, M.D., Chief of the Heart and Kidney Dep't, Kyo-undo (private) Hospital, Tokyo; b. 1882 in Okayama-ken; took license in '00; grad. from Med. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ., '90; assistant to Dr. Kumakawa, his teacher '00-11; studied at Munchen, Vienna and Halie, '11-14. Add. Kyo-undo Hospital, Tokyo.

Sata, Yoshihisa, M.D., Dir. of Sata Nerve Hospital (private); b. 1886 in Kagoshima. Edu. at Chiba Medical School, '11; served

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at the Yamada Nerve Hospital in Tokyo till. '23; set up his own hospital. Granted the degree in '23 by the Imp. Tokyo Univ., by submitting a thesis. Add. Shiba Nishinokubo, Tokyo.

Satake, Sango, D.L., Mem. House of Peers since '24; b. 1880 at Ogaki; grad. from German Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; class. '05; Counsellor of the Legislative Bureau, '06; Office of the South Manchuria R'ly. Co. '80; Counsellor of the Imp. R'lys., '12 and was connected with it till '18, rising to a Bureau Director; Mng. Dir. of a Private Rly. Co. in Osaka till '24, then Dir. of the Legislative Bureau. From '08 till '11 he studied state railway problems mostly in Germany. Add. Koishikawa Kago-machi, Tokyo.

Sato, Aimaro, Court Councillor and Intendant to Prince Fushimi since '20; b. 1857 at Hirosaki; grad. at an American Univ. '81; Chief of the Telegraph Section Foreign Office, the same year; Sec. at Washington, '87; transferred to London, '91; Section Chief, '93; Sec. at Paris, '96 and next at Berlin; Min. to Mexico '00; recalled home in '02; on the suite of the Peace Plen. at Portsmouth '05; Minister to Holland '06; attended 2nd Peace Conference at the Hague '07 and Opium Conference at the Hague '11; transferred to Austro-Hungarian Embassy with additional post of Swiss Legation in '14; Ambassador to U.S.A. '16-18. Add. Azabu Toriizaka, Tokyo.

Sato, Ko-ichi, D. Eng. (Architecture), Prof. at Waseda Univ. since '10; b. 1878 in Tochigi-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Architecture, class '10; travelled in Europe and America '10-11. 1st prize designs of the Tokyo City Hall, etc. Add. Koishikawa Sasugaya-cho, Tokyo.

Sato, Naotake, ex-Minister to Poland (1923-26); b. 1882 in Okinawa; adopted by Mr. Aimaro Sato, diplomat, in 1903; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School and passed Dip. Service Exam. '04; Attache '05; Emb. secretary; Consul-Gen. in Harbin till '21; Emb. Sec. at Paris '21-23. Add. Tokyo.

Sato, Sankichi, M.D., Crown Mem. House of Peers since '22; Emeritus Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ. '87-21; b. 1857 in Gifu-ken; learned mineralogy at the Tokyo Kaisei Gakko, but afterward took to Medicine which he finished in '82; sent to Germany for study '83-87; appoint. Prof. of his alma mater on return. Add. Sarugaku-cho, Tokyo.

Sato, Sei-ichiro, M.D., Dir. of Surgical Dep't, Juntendo (private) Hospital; b. 1883 in Tokyo; grad. from the Fukuoka Med. Coll. affiliated to the Imp. Kyoto Univ., '90; was for a white assistant at the Fukuoka Coll.; after returning home he continued his study at the alma mater, and entered the Hospital '15. Add. Junten-do Hospital, Tokyo.

Sato, Shosuke, D. Agr., Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins'), Pres. of Hokkaido Univ. (Sapporo) since its creation; b. 1855 in Iwate-ken; grad. from the then existing Foreign Language School '76, and the Sapporo Agr. Coll. '80; further studied agri. economy at Johns Hopkins' and in Germany, '82-87; Professor in the Sapporo Coll. on returning home; its President, '94; American exchange Prof. '14; accorded ministerial rank, '24. Add. Sapporo.

Sato, Tatsujiro, M.D., Pres. of Junten-do (private) Hospital, 2nd Baron, being the adopted son of the late Baron Susumu Sato, founder of the Hospital, a noted surgeon of the day; b. 1868 in Wakasa; 2nd son of Sadasuke Kawai; Edu. at Coll. Med.;

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Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '97; further studied in Germany, '97-00, and in Austria, '03-04. Succeeded to the adopted father's duty as Pres. of the Hospital on his death in '21; also acts as Dir. of the Tokyo Coll. of Medicine since '81. Add. Junten-do Hospital, Hongo.

Sato, Tsunematsu, M.D., Surg.-Gen. (ret.), Pres. Japan Red Cross Hospital since '21; b. 1872 in Nagoya; edu. at Coll. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '96, and Post-Grad. course, '98; sent by Govt. to study at Berlin, Munchen, etc., '07-10; entered the Army in '97 as Surg. Sub-Lieut.; Surg. Maj., '04; Resident Surgeon in Germany, '07-10; Surg. Col., '12; Surg. Maj-Gen., '17; Surg.-Gen., '22. Add. Japan Red Cross Hospital.

Sato, Ushijiro, D.C.L., Dean of College of Lit. Imp. Tohoku Univ. since '21; b. in 1877 in Yamagata-ken; studied politics at Imp. Kyoto Univ.; sent to Germany, France and England to further his studies '98-02; Prof. in the present Univ. on returning home. Add. Sendai.

Sawada, Ken, political writer; b. in 1894 in Tottori-ken; at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law, class '18; commissioner of the Foreign Dept.; member of the Tokyo Municipal Research Commission. Works; Revolution of International Politics, Outline of the International League. Add Ushigome Nakamachi, Tokyo.

Sawada, Setsuzo, Counsellor, For. Office; b. in Tottori-ken, 1884; passed Dip. Serv. Exam. while a student at Imp. Univ.; Sec. to Embassy at London '17-21; ordered to join the Crown Prince's suite when he visited Europe in '21; Chief of Secretariat at head office, '22-25. Add. Jap. Emb., Washington.

Sawayanagi, Masataro, Litt. D., Mem. of House of Peers; b. 1866 in Nagano-ken; grad. Coll. Lit., Imp. Tokyo Univ., '88; Secretary of Edu. Dep't. '90; Dir. of Middle School '93-97; Dir. of High Schools; Dir. of Ordinary Edu. Bureau; attended the World's Oriental Conference held at Berlin '02; Vice-Minister in '07-08; Acting Pres. of Higher Com. School, Tokyo '09; Pres. of North-Eastern Univ. '10-13; Pres. of Imp. Kyoto Univ. in '13-14. Add. Zoshigaya, near Tokyo.

Segawa, Masago, M.D., a specialist in Children's Diseases, Dir. of the Segawa Peditic Hospital etc.; b. 1884 in Sendai; Edu. at Coll. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '09; assist. at the alma mater, '09-13; proceeded to Berlin to further study his speciality, but had to return in '14 owing to the outbreak of the War. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Sejimo, Kiyomichi, D.C.L., at Columbia and Catholic University 1904, Barrister; b. 1865 in Sado; grad. from the now defunct English Law School '88; passed the Barristers' examination '88 and became lawyer the next year. Add. Kanda, Imagawakoji, Tokyo.

Seki, Hajime, D.C.L., Mayor of Osaka since '24; b. in 1872 in Tokyo; grad. from Higher Com. School in '93; further studied in Europe '98-01, communications being his speciality; was Prof. of the Tokyo Higher Com. School and Inspector of the Department of Education; Deputy-May. of Osaka, '14. Add. Osaka.

Seki, Naohiko, lawyer, M. P. for Tokyo; b. 1857 at Wakayama city; grad. law at Imp. Tokyo Univ. '83; once editor of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi; Mem. of Tokyo City Assembly; repeatedly elected M.P. since '90; Deputy Speaker of the Lower House in

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'29-35 sessions. Add. Kyobashi Minami-Kinrokucho, Tokyo.

Sekiya, Teizaburo, Vice-Min. of Imp. Household; b. 1875 in Tochigi-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '99; passed Higher Civil Service Exam. and entered the Home Office as Secretary; Secretary to Kwantung Govt. and local Govts. at home; Dir. of the Korean Education Dept., 1910; Gov. of Shizuoka prefecture 1919-21. Add. Imp. Household Dept.

Semba, Taro, Lieut.-Gen. (ret.); b. 1855 in Aichi; Sub-Lieut. (Infantry) in '78; entered the Staff College and further studied in Germany '90-93; took part in the China-Japan and Russia-Japan Wars; Lieut.-Gen. in '10, and a Section Chief for years in the General Staff Office; Div. Com. '10-15; M.P. in 1919. Add. Ichigaya, Tokyo.

Senga, Tsurutaro, D.C.L., Dr. Jur. (Berlin), Prof. of International Law at Imp. Kyoto Univ.; b. in 1857 in Okayama. Studied in Germany '84-89, first German literature and then law, both Berlin University. He was sent by Government in 1900 to Europe and U.S.A. on tour of investigation. Works; Principles of International Law, Consular-Gerichtsbarkeit, etc. Add. Kyoto Imp. University.

Sengoku, Mitsugu, D. Eng., ex-Min. of Railways 1924-26; b. in Kochi 1857; a pioneer grad. of Eng. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ. '79; long connected with the Govt. R'ly. Pres. of Kyushu R'y Co. till its nationalization in '11; promoted Hydro-Elec. Co. '11; toured in Europe '11-12; Pres. of Inawashiro Hydro-Elec. Co. '12-14; Pres. of Imp. Govt. Rlys. '14-15. Add. Azabu Fujimi-cho, Tokyo.

Seshita, Kiyoshi, Mng.-Dir. of Mitsubishi Bank since '17; b. 1874, Nagano-ken; grad. from the Accountant's School formerly of Tokyo Higher Commercial School '93; entered the Mitsubishi to become in time Sub-Manager and Manager of its branches at Osaka and Kobe; made a tour in Europe and America to inspect banking business '02-'10. Add. Takanawa-Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Shiba, Chuzaburo, Baron, D. Eng., Prof. of Shipbuilding at Imp. Univ., Tokyo, and consulting engineer to the Kawasaki Dockyard; b. in Kaga in 1872; grad. from the University in '95, and afterward studied at the Central Technical College, London, and also at Humphrey, and Tennant's Works and finally at Berlin; undertook the designing of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's sister steamers, Tenyo and Chiyo. Add. Hongo Akebono-cho, Tokyo.

Shibusawa, Ei-ichi, Visc. (cr. Baron '00), founder of 1st Bank and Tokyo Savings Bank and for long President of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, Chairman of Tokyo Bankers' Association, etc. but recently retired from practical work retaining the post of Dir. of Municipal Orphanage of Tokyo, etc.; b. 1840 in Saitama-ken. Took service under the Tokugawa in its declining days and visited Europe '67-68 in company of a Tokugawa Prince; appointed to a high post in the Treasury on establishment of the Imperial Government, but left it, '73. From that time to his retirement he consistently kept aloof from Govt. service, though frequently offered the chair of Finance. Founded the 1st Bank (Dai-ichi Ginko), a pioneer of national bank in '73; chairman of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce from its inauguration till spring of '15. Toured in Europe and America in '02; again

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in U.S.A. in '10, in '15 and in '21-22. Add. Oji, near Tokyo.

Shibuya, Ariaki, Lieut.-Gen. (ret. '14) Court Councillor since '21; b. 1856 in Wakayama; Sub-Lieut. of Cavalry '79; entered Military Staff Coll. in '84; served for years as Aide-de-Camp to the Crown Prince, etc.; Lieut-.Gen. '08; Inspector of Commissariat Dept.; Dir., Imp. Mews. etc. Add. Azabu Gazenbo, Tokyo.

Shida, Kotaro, D. L., ex-Prof. the Tokyo Commercial University; b. 1868 in Chiba Prefecture; grad. at Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ. '98; appointed Prof. at his alma mater in '06; engaged as Prof. and Adviser to Chinese Govt. to compile Com. and Civ. Law '08-12; long connected with Kyosai Life Ins. Co. Add. Koishi. Kobinatadai-machi, Tokyo.

Shidachi, Tetsutaro, ex-Gov. of Ind. Bank of Japan; b. 1864 in Shimane-ken; grad. from Politcs, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; served the Bank of Japan till '89; entered Kyushu Railway '00; Sumitomo Bank '01-10; on the editorial staff of the Osaka Mainichi '11-12; Gov. of Ind. Bank of Japan '13-18. Add. Nakashibuya, near Tokyo.

Shidehara, Kijuro, Baron (cr. '20), Min. of Foreign Affairs since '24; b. in 1872 in Nara-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '95 and served in Agr. and Com. Dept.; Eleve-Consul at Chemulpo '99; transferred to London, Antwerp, etc.; sec. at Head Office '11; Embassy Counsellor at Washington in '12; Minister at The Hague '14-15; Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs in '15; Ambassador to U.S.A. '19-22. Add. For. Office.

Shiga, Kiyoshi, M. D., Dir., Govt. Hospital of Chosen and Pres. Seoul Medical Coll. since 1920; noted bacteriologist; b. in Sendai 1870; grad. from Medicine, Tokyo Imp. Univ. '96; entered the Infectious Diseases Investigation Laboratory; its Section Chief '99; studied further in Germany '01-04; sent to India by the Government '09 and to Italy and England '12; entered Dr. Kitazato's Laboratory in '14, later combining a chair of bacteriology at the Medical Coll., Keio Univ. Add. Seoul.

Shiga, Shigetaka, M.R.G.S. (Eng.) and Prof. Waseda Univ.; b. 1863 at Okazaki; grad. Sapporo Agr. Coll. '84; visited the South Seas, '86; joined the Progressionists '95; appointed Dir. Forestry Bureau, '97; Chief Counsellor of Foreign Office, '98; joined the Port Arthur investing army in the '04-05 war, also the Saghalien commission. Has written a number of works, chiefly geographical; repeatedly visited South America, Africa and Europe. Add. Yoyogi, Tokyo.

Shijo, Takahide, (Baron) Perm. Vice-Min. of Com. and Ind. Dept. since '25; b. of an ancient family in 1876; grad. in Politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '04; entered Dep't of Com. and Agr. in which he successively held post of Secretary, Seectional Chief and finally Dir. of Industrial Bureau. Add. Dept. of Com. & Ind.

Shimazaki, Haruki (nom de plume Toson), a novelist and man of letters; b. 1872 in Nagano-ken; edu. at Meiji Gakuin, Methodist school. Works; Toson's Collected Poems, "Hakai", "Iye" and other novels; complete works issued in '22. Add. Azabu Ilgura, Tokyo.

Shimazono, Junjiro, M.D., Prof. of Internal Med., Imp. Kyoto Univ., Pres. of Internal Med. Society of Japan, etc.; b. 1879 in Wakayama-ken. Edu. at Coll. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '04; one-year volunteer in the Army in '04 and as Surg.-Lieute-

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nant went through active service in the Russo-Japanese War; placed on the reserve list in '07; assist. at the alma mater, '07-11. Proceeded to Germany to study his speciality, '11-13; Prof. at Okayama Medical Coll., '13; Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ. since '16. Add. Imp. Kyoto Univ.

Shimazu, Tadashige, Prince, formerly of the fief of Satsuma, and 30th head of the line which was founded in 12th century; his predecessor Seihin and uncle Hisamitsu did much for rehabilitating the Imperial power. The present head was b. 1886 and is Commander of Navy. His sister is Princess Kuni. Visited Europe in '21 with his wife. Add. Kojimachi Nagatacho, Tokyo.

Shimizu, Cho, D.C.L., Judge of Adm. Litigation Court; b. 1868 in Kanagawa; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '94; Secretary of the Home Office and Prof. at the Peers' School and studied in Germany and Austria '98-99. Add. Yotsuya Aizumicho, Tokyo.

Shimizu, Kameze, master glyptic art and Prof. at Govt. Fine Art School in Tokyo, in charge of the Metal Dept., from which he was graduated in '96; teacher till '15 at a Technical School in Kagawa; studied old arts and Buddhist philosophy at Nara Horyuji for three years; appointed to the present chair in '19; Works; undertook the casting of metal decorative figures presented by the City of Tokyo to the Emperor and Empress at their silver wedding in '25. Add. Fine Art School, Uyeno, Tokyo.

Shimizu, Teikichi, Capt. (Infantry) retired, Dir., Ishikawajima Dockyard, Tokyo; b. 1867 in Kyoto; adopted by Mannosuke Shimizu; grad. from Eng., Imp. Tokyo Univ., 1900 and took up his adopted father's business, Shimizu-gumi, Public Work Contractor; toured abroad, 1901. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Shimoda, Utako, Mad., Dir. Jissen Girls School and Pres. of the Women's Patriotic Association since '20; a Court maid of honour when about 16 years old, and again after the death of her husband. An instructor of the Peeress' School; resigned in Nov. '07 and has since devoted herself chiefly to a private female school she founded about '99; visited Europe '93-95. Add. Aoyama Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Shimojo, Yasumaro, Dir. of the Statistical Bureau since '24; b. 1885 in Tokyo; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ., Law, class '10. Served as jun. sec. of the provincial and central government such as chief of the Archive Sec., Cabinet; then Dir. of the Pension Bureau, and lastly to the above post. Add. Statistical Bureau.

Shimomura, Hiroshi, Dir. of the Tokyo Asahi since '21; b. 1875; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '98, and was long connected with postal service as Dir. Postal Money Order Board; Dir. of Civil Adm., Formosa '15-21. Add. Tokyo Asahi.

Shimura, Gentaro, Mem. House of Peers, Pres. of Central Bank for Coop. Societies founded '23, etc.; b. in 1867 in Yamanashi; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '89 and entered Agr. and Com. Dept; Counsellor '93; Section Chief in '97; Vice-Gov. of the Hypothec Bank '02-12; travelled through Europe and America for inspection of business '99-01; Gov. of Japan Hypothec Bank '12-21. Add. Koishikawa Kanatomicho, Tokyo.

Shiohara, Matasaku, Dir. of Sankyo Kabushiki-Kaisha; b. in Yokohama in 1880, and studied at Yokohama Commercial School and Yokohama English and Japanese Language School; started

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drug business in '99; went to America to study drug business. Add. Azabu Ilgura-kata-machi, Tokyo.

Shiota, Hiroshige, M.D., Prof. of Surgery at Coll. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Chief Surgeon of the Univ. Hospital; b. 1873 in Kyoto-fu; grad. from above Univ., class, '99; assist. at the alma mater till '07; studied his speciality at Vienna, '07-09; has been connected with his Univ. till present. Elected Pres. of the Japan Surgical Society, '19. Add. Hongo Yumi-cho, Tokyo.

Shiozawa, Shotei, Ph. D. (Michigan), D.L. (Japan), Prof. at Waseda Univ.; b. in 1874 at Mito; grad. from Waseda in '95, from Wisconsin '00, and further studied at Berlin and Halle '01-02, his speciality being political economy; Pres. of the Univ. '21-23. Add. Waseda Univ.

Shiraishi, Motojiro, Dir. of the Tokyo Kisen Kaisha, Hinode Life Ins. Co. etc., b. 1867 in Niigata-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered Toyo Kisen Kaisha; founded Nippon Steel Tube Mfg. Co. over which he presides. Add. Mita-Kouncho, Tokyo.

Shiraiwa, Ryuhei, Mng. Dir. Toa Industrial Co., and Dir. of Nisshin (Japan-China) S.S. Cc.; b. 1870 in Okayama-ken; studied at Nisshin Boeki Kenkyujo (Japan-China Trading Institute), Shanghai; attached to the Imperial Headquarters as Military Interpreter in the '94-95 War. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Shirakawa, Yoshinori, Gen., Commander Kwantung Garrison, Vice-Min. of War '22-24; b. 1870 in Ehime-ken; Sub-Lt., Infantry '19; Capt. '98; Col. '09; Maj-Gen. '15. Took part in the Russo-Japanese War; Lt.-Gen. and Dir. of the Military Staff Coll. '18; dispatched to Siberia as Com. of the 11th Div. '21-22. Add. War Office, Tokyo.

Shirani, Takeshi, Pres. of Nippon Yusen Kaisha since '24; b. 1863 in Fukuoka ken; grad. at Politics, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '90; entered Home Office and rose to Dir. of Temple and Shrine Affairs Bureau '02; also served at Hokkaido Office, and at the Edu-Dept.; Gov. of Tochigi-ken, '03; Dir. Ordinary Edu. Bureau, '06-08; Dir. of Civil Gov. Kwantung, '08-16; Dir. of Colonial Bureau, '18; Pres., Imp. Iron Foundry, '18-24. Add. Waseda Tsurumaki-cho, Tokyo.

Shiratori, Kurakichi, historian, Litt. D., ex-tutor to the Crown Prince, Emeritus Prof. at Peers' School and Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1865 in Chiba; grad. in '99 from Lit. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ., further studied in Germany and Hungary '00-05; is an authority on Mongolian dynasties and allied subjects. Add. Shimo-Ochiai, suburb of Tokyo.

Shiratori, Toshio, Sec. of Foreign Office; b. in Chiba-ken, 1887; passed Dip. and Consular Serv. Exam. '13; grad. from Economics, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '19; Eleve Consul first at Mukden and then Hongkong; attache at Washington '16; Sec. '18; recalled to head office to take up the present post. Add. For. Office.

Sho, Seijiro, Mng. of Mitsubishi Firm; b. 1862 in Nagasaki; grad. Tokyo Univ. "84; studied in U.S.A.; and has since been connected with the Firm. Add. Koishikawa Kobinata. Suido-cho, Tokyo.

Shoda, Kazue, ex-Min. of Finance, '16-18, Crown Mem. of House of Peers (nom. '14); b. 1869 in Ehime-ken; graduated

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from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '95; passed the higher civil service examination in the following year; inspector of taxation affairs '07; Dir. of Finance Bureau, Treasury in '07; Vice-Minister in '11-14, having been in the meanwhile Chief of Hakodate Customs House, Sec. at the Head Office, etc.; Pres. of Chosen Bank in '15; Vice-Minister of Finance '16, soon becoming full Minister. Add. Nakashibuya, Tokyo.

Soda, Ki-ichiro, D. L., Dr. der Statz Wischenschaft, Lecturer of the Tokyo Univ. of Commerce, and Pres. of Soda Bank; b. 1881 in Yokohama; eldest son of the Kinsaku Soda, banker; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School '02, and through its post-graduate course; further studied for nine years in Germany, England and France. Works; "Money and Value" and "Economical Method and its Logical Character" both in German, which won him doctorate; returned home '13. Add. Soda Bank, Yokohama.

Soe—.=Soye—.

Soga, Sukenori, Lieut.-Gen. (retired), Viscount (cr. '84), Privy Councillor, ex-President of nationalized Nippon Railway Co., and Mem. House of Peers '91-15; b. 184? in Saga-ken; early entered the Imp. Army; took distinguished part as Commander of Brigade on the occasion of Civil War of '77; subsequently a Divisional Commander at various places; held for a while the post of Vice-Chief of the General Staff; retired from active service about '87; was once chief military tutor and Aide-de-Camp to the Crown Prince. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Soma, Hanji, M.A., Pres. of Meiji Sugar Co., Formosa; b. 1869 at Inuyama; non-commissioned officer '85-90; studied at the Tokyo Higher Technical School; then Berlin and Michigan, devoting himself to chemical researches about sugar; taught at his alma mater '03-04; chemist to Formosan Government-Gen.; Dir. of the present Co. established '06. Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

Soyeda, Juichi, D. L.; b. 1863 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. from Pol. Economy of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., '84; further prosecuted his studies at Cambridge, England, and Heidelberg; a Councillor of the Treasury on his return home, '87; Vice-Minister, '98; Pres. of the Bank of Formosa, '99 when the bank was inaugurated; chairman of the Organization Com. of the Japan Ind. Bank and its President on its being formally started '02-12; visited U.S.A. in conection with anti-Japanese agitation in '13; President of Imp. Gov't Railways in '15-16. Add. Koj. Fujimicho, Tokyo.

Soyejima, Michimasa, 2nd Count (1st Count Taneomi, d. '05, distinguished himself in the Restoration); Mem. of House of Peers.; b. in 1871; edu. at the Peers' School and then at Leys School, Cambridge, England, and Cambridge University where he studied history under Prof. Seeley, class '95; lecturer at Chicago Univ. in '25. Add. Azabu Kogai-cho, Tokyo.

Suehiro, Iwataro, D.L., Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., Law; b. 1888 in Yamaguchi-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. and also at Western Univ. for about three years. Works; Law of Obligations, Law of Things, etc. He took active part in the relief work in connection with the earthquake disaster of 1923. Add. Koishikawa Takehaya-cho, Tokyo.

Suehiro, Shigewo, D.L., Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ; b. 1874 in

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Uwajima; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ. in Law, class '99; studied Diplomacy in Europe '01-05. Appointed Lecturer at Imp. Kyoto Univ. '01; studied on official order Political History in Germany England, etc., '01-05; Prof. at Kyoto, '06; visit to U.S.A. and Mexico to investigate immigration conditions in '14; Dean of the Law Coll. '19-22. Works; Japanese in U.S.A., etc. Add. Kyoto Imp. University.

Sugano, Shoichi, Gen., ex-Commander of Formosan Army, Vice-Min. of War, '21-22; b. in Yamaguchi-ken in 1870; studied at the Staff Coll.; Sub-Ltd. '92; Lt.-Gen. '19, stayed in Belgium and England as Attache; Dir. of the Mil. Affairs Bureau, War Office, and then Div. Com., etc.; was on the staff of Gen. Nogi's Army the 1904 War. Add. War Office, Tokyo.

Sugawara, Kenji, D.L., Lawyer and member of the Osaka Bar.; b. 1884 in Hyogo-ken; grad. from German Law, Imp. Kyoto Univ., class '09; Probationery Judge the same year; passed Judicial Exam. with highest honor in '02; Judge of the Tokyo District Court and at the same time taught at several private law institutions; assist.-prof. at Kyoto, '05; sent abroad for further study, '15-18; Prof. at the alma mater with which he was connected till '24. Add. Okazaki Irie-cho, Kyoto.

Sugawara, Michitaka, Mem. House of Peers since '16 and for several years Mng.-Dir. of the Japan-American Trust Co.; b. 1869 in Miyagi-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '96; entered the service of the Treasury; held post of Dir. of Revenue, Customs Office, at Hakodate, Kobe, etc.; Councillor in '04, then Dir. Tax Bureau; Vice-Min. Finance '15-16. Add. Koishikawa Kagocho, Tokyo.

Sugimori, Kojiro, Prof. at Waseda; b. 1881 in Shizuoka-ken; edu. at Waseda, in Literature, class '06; further studied philosophy as student sent by Government in England and Germany '13-19. Works; The Principle of the Moral Empire (in English), Resurrection of Men, Foundation of New Society, etc. Add. Waseda Univ.

Sugimura, Kotaro, author and journalist on the staff of the Tokyo Asahi; b. 1872 in Wakayama; was school teacher and translator at U.S. Embassy, before he entered Asahi '04; travelled several times in the West. Has written a number of books. Add. Abiko, Chiba-ken, near Tokyo.

Sugimura, Yotaro, Deputy-chief of the Imp. League of Nations Office at Paris and Emb. Counsellor since '23; b. 1884 in Tokyo. Edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Politics, class '08 and passed the Dip. and Con. Exam. the same year; Eleve-Con. at Lyons '08; Attache in France, '12; 3rd Emb. Sec., '14; 3rd Leg. Sec. in China; 2nd Sec. '17; recalled in '19 and appointed Mng. of the Temporary Treaty Revision Committee; Sec. and Coun. and Sectional Chief the same year; Assis. to the Imp. Envoy to the Washington Conference '21 and to the Imp.-Delegate to the Wartime Law Revision Commission at The Hague, '22; 1st Emb. Sec. in Paris; Jr. Mem. in the 4th Congress of the League of Nations at Geneva, and has also attended similar such international conferences held at Geneva. Add. Japanese Embassy at Paris.

Sugino, Kisei, Mng. Dir. of Yamaichi & Co.; b. in 1870, in Hirosaki, Aomori-ken; grad. '89 from the Banking Training Course attached to Treasury and entered the Bank of Japan;

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Mng.-Dir. of Nagoya Ginko L'td. 1901; entered Kolke & Co., Tokyo, as its manager '10; and on its voluntary winding up in '17 created the present concern. Office, Kabuto-cho, Tokyo.

Sugita, Teiichi, Mem. of House of Peers; b. 1851 in Fukui-ken; is one of the dwindling band of old Liberals who struggled long for the cause of freedom by sacrificing personal interest and comfort; Gov. of Hokkaido in the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet, '98; Vice-Pres. of House of Rep. '03; its Pres. '05-08; nom. Crown Mem. of House of Peers in '12. Add. Shimoshibuya, Tokyo.

Suenobu, Dosei, Pres. Tokyo Marine Ins., Meiji Life Ins. Cos., and of several other important concerns; b. 1855 in Kochi-ken and was among the first batch of graduates of the Imp. Univ., Tokyo; has since devoted himself to business. Add. Azabu Torii-zaka, Tokyo.

Suzuki, Bunji. Labor leader and Pres. of the General Federation of Labor in Japan; b. 1885 in Miyagi-ken; grad. from Politics., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '09. Before he organized in '12 the Yu-ai Kai, the first Friendly Society after Western model. he served at a printing shop, a newspaper office and was also manager of the Japan Unitarian Association. Represented Labor at Geneva, 1924 Conference. Add. Totsuka Suwa, near Tokyo.

Suzuki Kantaro, Adm.; b. 1865 in Chiba Prefecture; grad. from Naval Academy in '86; Lieut. Commander '98; Commander '02; Capt. '03; once Dir. of Torpedo School; Vice-Minister of Navy in '14; Dir. of the Naval Staff Coll. '19; Com. of the 2nd Squadron '21; Com.-in-Chief of Saseho Adm. '22; full Adm. and Com.-in-Chief of 1st Fleet, '24; Mem. of Supreme War Council in '25. Add. Sugamo, Tokyo.

Suzuki, Fujiya, M.P., Parl. Counsellor. Home Office since '24, and Barrister & Pat. Attorney; b. 1882 in Oita-ken; grad. Law Imp. Tokyo Univ.; toured abroad 1906-08; engaged in business for a time on his return home '10. Add. Ginza 1 chome, Tokyo.

Suzuki Kisaburo D.C.L., (Japan); b. in Kanagawa-ken '67; grad. from Law Coll. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '91, and sat on the bench since '95; meanwhile occupying the posts of Chief Judge at Tokyo Dstrict Court, Dir. Legal Affairs Bur., etc.; was dispatched abroad in '08 on a tour of inspection; Vice-Min. Dept. of Justice, '14; Procurator-Gen. '21-24; Min. of Justice '24. Add. Ushigome Yamabushicho, Tokyo.

Suzuki, Shimakichi, Gov. of the Bank of Korea since '25; b. 1868; grad. from Keio '89; entered the Yokohama Specie Bank, '92; Sub. Manager of its New York Branch '95; Manager of the Tientsin, Peking and Shanghai Branches in succession; resigned the post of Vice-Pres. in '22. Add. Bank of Korea, Tokyo.

Suzuki, Umetaro, Dr. Agr., Prof. at Coll. Agr., Imp. Tokyo Univ., and discoverer of vitamin; b. 1875 in Shizuoka-ken; grad. from Agr. Chemistry above Coll. in '97 and was app. four years later its assist. Prof.; scientific tour in Germany, France and Switzerland '03; Prof. at the Morioka Higher Agr. and Forestry School and later transferred to his alma mater; attended the 8th International Applied Chemistry Conference held in New York. Add. Kami-shibuya, suburb of Tokyo.

Tachibana, Koichiro, Gen. (ret.), Mayor of Fukuoka; b. 1861 at Fukuoka; grad. Cadets School '83; Cap. '94; Major '98; Colonel '05; Adjutant to the War Minister; Maj.-Gen. '09; Chief Staff of

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the Korean Garrison and Com. of Gendarmerie in Korea in '14; Div. Com. in '16; full Gen. and Com. of the Kwantung Garrison, '19-21; Com. of the Siberian Expedition, '21-22; retired '23. Add. Fukuoka.

Tadokoro, Yoshiharu, Crown Mem. House of Peers.; Pres. Kyodo Fire Ins. Co.; b. 1871 in Kochi; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '95; passed higher civil service examination the following year; Counsellor at various local offices and at Edu. Dep't; was in Europe '03-05 to investigate educational administration; Commissioner of Anglo-Japan Exhibition '10; Dir. General Education Bureau '11-16; Vice-Minister of Edu., '16-18. Add. Koj. Dote-sambancho, Tokyo.

Tagawa, Daikichiro, M.P., Pres. Meiji Gakuin; b. in 1869 in Nagasaki-ken; grad. from the Waseda Semmon Gakko (now Univ.) in '90; took part in Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars as interpreter; is a prominent Christian thinker; was imprisoned in '18 on charge of lese majeste for a magazine article; Parl. Sec'y of Justice Dept., in Okuma Cabinet and ex-Deputy-Mayor of Tokyo. Add. Kobinatadaimachi, Tokyo.

Takagi, Kikan, Baron (2nd), M.D., Mem. House of Peers. Prof. Tokyo Jikei-in Medical Coll.; b. 1874, son of the late Surgeon-Gen. Takagi Kenkan; studied medicine in England. Add. Azabu Higashi-Torizaka, Tokyo.

Takagi, Masutaro, M.P. and barrister; b. in 1869 in Tokyo; grad. from the Tokyo Hogaku-in in '91; passed the Judge and Procurators' Examination and Barristers' in '95, and has since been practising in Tokyo. Add. Nihombashi Honshirokaricho, Tokyo.

Takagi, Rokuro, Japanese Representative of Han-Yeh-Ping Iron and Coal Mining Co.; b. in Miyagi-ken 1880; had only middle school education before entering Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, in 1900; was despatched to China by the Co. as a commercial student; took part in Boxers' Trouble as Military Interpreter; later he served at Mitsui's Branches at Hankow and Shanghai. Left the Co. in '11 on the establishment of the I. & C. Co. Add. Ushigome Nijukkicho, Tokyo.

Takahama, Kiyoshi, (pen name Kyoshi), Haiku poet; b. 1874 in Iyo; left the Third High School unfinished; has since been taking prominent part in the haiku poetry and as a man of letters. Add. Kamakura Haranodai.

Takahashi, Kamekichi, a financial writer; b. at Tokuyama in 1892 and was a shop boy till about '20; edu. at Waseda Univ., in Commerce, class '16; entered the service of Kuhara Mining Co.; joined the staff of the Oriental Economist (Tokyo) in '18; left the Oriental Economist in '26. Works: Practical Knowledge of Economy. Add. Toyo Keizai, Tokyo.

Takahashi, Kazutomo, Prof. Keio Univ.; b. 1862 in Kawagoye; entered Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., but left in '86; grad. from Michigan State Univ.; attended to business in the States and Canada before he returned home '97 to join the Japan Times (Tokyo) of which he was chief editor for many years; then Translator to the Foreign Office in 1923. Add. Tsunohazu, Tokyo.

Takahashi, Koi, M.P., Dir. of the Secretariat Bureau in the Hara Ministry, Dir. of Horai Life Ins., etc.; b. 1867 in Niigata-ken; studied at Keio '93; dispatched abroad by the Dept. of

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Agriculture and Commerce; journalist for a time; twice Secretary to Mr. Hara during his accession to Home Office. Add. 19 Shiba Nishikubo-Akefunecho, Tokyo.

Takahashi, Korekiyo, M.P., ex-Visc.; b. 1845 in Tokyo; sent to America for study '67; was for several months treated as a slave through the treachery of his knavish American "guardian"; returned home the following year; an official of the Dep't. Agr. and Com., '81; ultimately rising to be Dir. Patent Bureau. Was involved in the Peruvian silver mine fraud concocted by a German imposter and resigned the Bureau in '87; entered the Bank of Japan, and was made a Director; Vice-Pres. of the Yokohama Specie Bank; '97; elected Vice-Gov., Bank of Japan, then made Pres. of the Specie Bank '06, retaining the former post. Financial agent in England and America, and raised loans in '05 and '06; Gov. of the Bank of Japan in '11; Minister of Finance '13-14, and again in '18; promoted to Visc. in '20 for his service in connection with the European War; Premier '21-22; resigned the Peerage in favor of his son and seat in the Upper House to contest the seat for Morioka in '24; resigned Leadership of Seiyukai, '25. Add. Akasaka Omote-cho, Tokyo.

Takahashi, Seigo, Ph. D. (Columbia) and Prof. at Waseda which he graduated in Politics, class '11; b. 1891 in Miyagi-ken. Works; Political Idea in Europe, Development of Social Institutions in Europe, Construction of Cities. Add. Waseda Univ. Tokyo.

Takahashi, Sei-ichiro, Prof. at Keio Univ. his alma mater; further studied in Europe specializing History of Economics. Works; Investigations of History of Economics, History of European Economics. Add. Keio Univ. Tokyo.

Takahata, Motoyuki, socialist; b. 1887 in Maebashi and after finishing a middle school studied two years at Divinity Dept., Doshisha; joined the "Scriveners" Club founded by K. Sakai, socialist. Works; Translation of Complete Works of Marx, Exposition of Capitalism, Socialism and Evolution, Socialism and Sociology, etc. Add. Hongo Sendagi, Tokyo.

Takakusu, Junjiro, M.A. (Oxf.) Litt. D., Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. in Bingo 1865; edu. at Oxford '88 and studied Sanskrit; further in Germany and returned home '97; Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; Personal Secretary to the Minister of Communications (Viscount Suyematsu); President of Foreign Language School, '00-08; stayed in London with the Viscount during the Russo-Japanese War; sent abroad '10-12. Works; translated several Sanskrit and Pali works. Add. Koishikawa Sekiguchi Daimachi, Tokyo.

Takamatsu, Toyokichi, D. Eng., Emeritus Prof. of Imp. Univ. Tokyo; ex-Dir. of State Industrial Laboratory, etc.; b. 1855 in Tokyo, grad. at Chemistry at Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '78; further studied at Owens Coll., Manchester, and at Berlin Univ., returning home in '82; Prof. at his alma mater and other institutions before he retired from official career in '05; the Pres. of Tokyo Gas Co. '05-15. Add. Sugamo, Tokyo.

Takamura, Ko-un, master-artist in wood carving, Prof. in Gov. Fine Art Academy; b. 1852 in Tokyo; studied under Takamura To-un, a celebrated Buddhist image carver in Tokyo who died '79; undertook wood model for the bronze image of Nanko erected in front of the Imp. Palace and of the Senior Saigo at

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Ueno Park. Won a gold medal at the Paris Fair '00; frequently honored to carve in presence of their Majesties. Art Commissioner to Imp. Household. Add. Komagome Hayashi-cho, Tokyo.

Takano, Iwasaburo, D.C.L., Dir. of Ohara Social Institute, Osaka, statist and labor expert; b. 1871 in Tokyo; studied Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; assis.-Prof. at the alma mater '99; sent to France, Germany and U.S.A. for studying statistics; full Prof. and doctorate in 1903; again toured abroad '09; elected Labor Delegate to Washington in '18 but resigned; left Gov't. service in '19. His wife is a German by birth. Add. Osaka.

Takaoka, Kumazo, D. L., and D. Agr., Prof. at Hokkaido Imp. Univ., (Sapporo); b. 1875 in Shimane-ken; grad. from Sapporo Agr. Coll., class '95; assist-Prof. in '97; studied in Germany '00-04 Agr. Economics. Works; Agriculture in Hokkaido; Agricultural Politics; Agricultural Education in the U.S.A., etc. Add. Sapporo.

Takarabe, Hyo, Adm., Minister of Navy since '23, Mem. of Admirals' Council etc.; b. 1867 in Hyuga; graduated from Naval Cadet School '90; on staff at the headquarters in the '94-95 and '04-05 wars; Capt. '95; Vice-Adm. '13 and Vice-Min. of Navy, '13-14; put on waiting list for a while in connection with the Naval Scandal in '14; Com. of 3rd Squadron in '17; Com. of Port Arthur Naval Station '15-0; Com. Saseho Naval Station, '18-22; and then similar post at Yokosuka before Cabinet nomination. Add. Naval Office.

Takashima, Kikujiro, Dir. of Oji Paper Mill; b. 1875 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School '00; entered the Osaka Shosen Kaisha; removed to Mitsui Bussan Kaisha '03; to the present Co. '12. Add. Takinogawa near Tokyo.

Takata, Kamakichi, Representative Mem. of Takata Firm, Pres., Takata Mining Co., etc. (insolvence of all which caused sensation in '25); b. in Yokohama in 1876, 3rd son of the late Tanaka Heihachi; grad. from Berlin Univ. in 1901; served in the Shibaura Iron Works in'02-04; in the Tokyo Electric Works for years before he became connected with the Takata Firm. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Takata, Koan, M.D., Proprietor of Takata Hospital, Tokyo, and Nan-ko-in Hospital, Chigasaki; b. 1861 in Kyoto; grad. from Med. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90 and subsequently commenced practice, lung troubles being his speciality. Add. Kojimachi Sambancho, Tokyo.

Takata, Sanae, D.C.L., Crown Mem. House of Peers, (nom. '15), President of Waseda Univ.; b. 1860 at Tokyo; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '82; has since been connected with Waseda Univ., which was started the same year by Marquis Okuma; was once one of the leading members of the Progressionists, but for years past kept aloof from active politics, devoting himself to affairs of the Univ.; was Director of the Commercial Bureau, Foreign Office, '96-97 and Senior Counsellor of Education, '98; was repeatedly returned to the House from Saitama-ken; toured in Europe and America '14; Minister of Education in the Okuma Cabinet in '15-16, Add. Komagome, Tokyo.

Takayama, Choko, M.P., ex-Pres. of Teikoku Commercial Bank; b. 1867 in Ehime-ken; grad. from Keio; entered Mitsui Bank '93. Add. Naka-Shibuya, Tokyo.

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Takebe, Kin-ichi, Dir. **Technical Edu. Bureau;** b. 1881; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '08; passed Higher Civil Service Exam; Secretary and Section Chief of the Dep't till '22. Add. Nishi-katamachi, Tokyo.

Takechi, Naomichi, Dir. Tokyo Trust Co., Aud. Nippon Conscription Ins., etc.; b. 1870; studied at Keio and also at a Univ. in Hawaii; was once in diplomatic service. Add. Azabu Ichibei-cho, Tokyo.

Takeda, Hideo, Vice-Adm. of Eng. (ret.), chairman of Dirs., Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Co.; b. 1864 in Kochi-ken; grad. from the Naval Eng. School, '83; studied in France, '91-92; Commander, '97; Vice-Adm. in '13; Dir. of his alma mater; entered the present Co. in '14. Took part in 1894-5 and '04-5 Wars. Add. Koishikawa Haramachi, Tokyo.

Takekoshi, Yosaburo, Crown Mem. House of Peers since '22, author and journalist; b. 1865 in Tokyo; studied at the Dojinsha and Keio-gijuku; on the staff of the Jiji; Pers. Sec. of Marquis Saionji '98; app. in '21 Chief Compiler of Dept. Imp. Household; was M.P. before he entered the Dept. Works; "History of 2,500 Years of Japan" and other works. Add. Higashi-Okubo, near Tokyo.

Takeshita, Isamu, Adm., Mem. Supreme Military Council since '25; b. 1869 in Kagoshima-ken; Sub-Lieut. '90; Commander '07; Capt. '11; Rear-Adm. '13; Vice-Adm. '17; in the meantime Naval attache to Washington. Represented Japan's Navy in the Paris Peace Conference '18; tutor to the Crown Prince and accompanied H.H. to Europe in '21; Vice-Chief the Naval Gen. Staff, '21-22; full Admiral and Com. of First Fleet, '23; Com.-in Chief of Kure Naval Station '24-25. Add. Navy Dept. Tokyo.

Taketomi, Tokitoshi, Mem. House of Peers since '24; b. 1855, in Saga-ken; from obscure politician of local reputation he suddenly came to the front as soon as he began to sit in the House where he has been returned almost without a break from the first session; Chief Secretary of the Cabinet in Okuma-Itagaki Ministry; Minister of Communications in 2nd Okuma Ministry; occupied portfolio of Finance '15-16; retired from active politics in '24. Add. Ushigome Kaga-cho, Tokyo.

Takeuchi, Teizaburo, Gen.-Mng. of the Yasuda Bank; b. 1875 in Hokkaido; adopted by the family; was long connected with the Higo Bank in which he rose to section chief and then Mng. Dir. Add. Yasuda Bank, Tokyo.

Takeuchi, Tsunekichi, (nom de plume Seiho), Painter-in-Ordinary to the Court, Prof. at Kyoto Fine Art Academy, Mem. of the Salon, Paris, in '22; is one of the living master painters of the Japanese school; b. 1864 at Kyoto and studied under the late Bairei; visited Europe '00. Add. Milke-dori, Yanagikoji, Kyoto.

Tamaki, Seiichi, Litt. D., Professor of Oriental Art, Imp. University, Tokyo; b. in 1873, a son of Taki Katei, a master-painter in his day; grad. from Imp. Univ. Tokyo in '96, and further studied art criticism in England and France. He has been a regular correspondent to the London Studio and manages an art journal Kokka. Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Tamura, Shinkichi, ex-M.P., Prop. of Tamura Trading Firm, Kobe, ex-Chairman, Kobe Chamber of Commerce, Japan-Canada

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Bank and Nippon Rice Cleaning Co.; b. 1863 in Osaka; he proceeded to Canada when 25 years old and finally opened above bank. Add. Sakai-cho, Kobe.

Tanabe, Benkichi, Dir. Kuhara Trading Co.; b. 1872 in Kyoto Prefecture; grad. from Politics Imp. Tokyo Univ., '99; entered Sumitomo Bank but removed to Kyushu Colliery and Steamship Co. as its Manager; then at Okura Mining and finally entered the present Co. Add. Ushigome Sadowaracho, Tokyo.

Tanabe, Chuyu, Prof. at Senshu and Rikkyo Univ's; b. 1891 in Nagasaki; edu. at Morning Star School (Tokyo), 1st High School and Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Economy, class '16. Works: Translation of Cole's World of Labor; Fundamental Idea of Cole's Sociology, etc. Add. Rikkyo Univ., Tokyo.

Tanabe, Gen, Litt. D., Prof. at Imp. Kyoto Univ.; b. 1875 in Tokyo; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Philosophy, class '98; Assist. Prof. at Tohoku (Sendai) Univ. till '19; sent abroad for further study '22-24. Works; Latest Natural Science, Studies on Science, etc. Add. Kyoto Univ.

Tanaka, Gi-ichi, Baron (cr. '20) Gen. (ret.), Leader of Seiyukai since '25; b. 1863 in Yamaguchi; Sub-Lieut. '86; grad. from the Staff Coll. '98; Dir. of Military Affairs Bureau '10-13; despatched abroad '13; Com. of the 2nd Brigade, Infantry; Lieut-Gen. and Vice-Chief of the Gen. Staff, Oct. '15; Minister of War in Hara, Takahashi and Yamamoto Cabinets. Add. Aoyama Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Tanaka, Ginnosuke, Director of Tanaka Mining Co. and Auditor of the Taihoku Savings Bank; b. 1873 in Tokyo, grandson of the late Heihachi Tanaka, widely known as "Raw-silk-king" in his day; studied at Trinity Hall, Camb., England; is a well-known figure in social circles. Add. Azabu Ichibei-cho, Tokyo.

Tanaka, Hozumi, D.L., M.A. (Columbia), Chairman, Board of Dir. Waseda Univ.; b. in 1875 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Waseda '96 and further studied '01-03 in America, England and Germany; once connected with the Yomiuuri and was also the editor-in-chief of the Nichi Nichi. Toured abroad in 1921-22. Add. Ushigome **Benten-cho, Tokyo.**

Tanaka, Jiro, Mng.-Dir. of Nippon Petroleum Co.; b. in 1873 at Saga-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '98; passed the higher civil service examination; Chief of the Bureau of Post and Telegraphs of the Communication Dept. '15; represented Japan at the International Wireless Conference held at Berlin '06-08; retired from the official service in '17. Add. 270 Chojamaru, Kami Osaki, Tokyo.

Tanaka, Mitsu-aki, Count (cr. Visc. '87, Count '90), ex-Minister of the Imp. Household; b. 1843, in Kochi-ken; has had a varied career, having been connected with the Army till '81 when he retired from the service; Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, '89-91; President of the Peers School, '92; Vice-Min. of the Imp. Household; full Minister '98-09; Pres. of the Compilation Office of the Imp. Household, '18-19. Add. Iwabuchi, Shizuoka-ken.

Tanaka, Shohei, D. Sc., b. in Awaji 1862; studied acoustics at Berlin, '84-98, and received a reward from the Kaiser for his invention of wind instrument; is a consulting engineer of the

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Imp. Railways and is also doing researches on Western and Japanese musics to improve the latter. Add. Shiba Takanawa, Tokyo.

Tanaka, Son, Dir. of Oriental Compressor Co.; adopted son of Count Tanaka, ex-Minister of Imperial Household; b. 1864 in Fukushima, brother of Sei Iwagami; studied law and economics in France '91-00; lecturer at Peers' School '01; M.P. from Kochi in '02. Add. Kojimachi Motozono-cho, Tokyo.

Tanaka, Ryuzo, M.P., ex-Dir. of Osaka Shosen Kaisha; b. 1864 in Akita-ken; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '89; entered Dep't. of Agr. and Com. in which he was Dir. of Mining Bureau '92; became lawyer '93; Secretary of the House of Representatives '95; took to business and Mng.-Dir. of Fujita Firm; Vice-Min. of Agr. and Com. in the Seiyukai Ministry, '19. Add. Azabu Nakano-cho, Tokyo.

Tanaka, Tokichi, Amb. to Soviet Russia since '25; b. in Kyoto-fu 1878; studied at Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch.; Consul at Singapore, Hongkong, Seattle, etc. '03-'10; Emb. Counsellor at Washington; Dir. Trade Bureau, '22; Vice-Min. For. Affairs and Director of Intelligence Bureau '22-23; Pres. Japan Times, '25. Add. Moscow.

Tanakadate, Aikitsu, D. Sc., Mem. House of Peers; b. 1856 in Iwate-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., and was in England and Germany to complete his studies in physics; Prof. of physics '91-20; member of the Committee of Earthquake Investigation of the Imp. Geodetic Commission and of the Imp. Academy; Committee of Mil. Aviation since '12; aeronautic scientist, Emeritus Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ. Was granted 2nd Class Rising Sun for his service about military balloons during the Russo-Japanese War. Add. Hongo Yayoicho, Tokyo.

Taniguchi, Shoshin, Vice-Adm., Com.-in-Chief of Kure Naval Station since '26; b. 1870 in Hiroshima; graduated from the Naval Cadet School, '92; steadily promoted till he was appointed Rear-Adm. in 1917 and Commander of the Makong Naval Port, Pescadores, having in the meanwhile been Adjutant to the Minister, captain of a battle-cruiser, Dir. of Personnel Bureau; Vice-Adm., '23; Dir. of the Naval Academy and then Com.-in-Chief of 2nd Squadron '25-26. Add. Saseho Naval Station.

Tanimoto, Itaro, Mng.-Dir. of Mitsubishi Warehousing, Co.; b. 1871 in Tottori-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '98; entered Mitsubishi Firm and has ever since been connected with it; present post in Oct. '17, after several years at the warehousing business as Manager of the Co's branches at Osaka and Kobe. Add. Aoyama Minamicho, Tokyo.

Tasaki Shinji, Pres. of Kobe Higher Com. School since '25; b. in Nagasaki-ken. Grad. Tokyo Higher Com. School, class '01. Lecturer at the alma mater for about a year; sent to England for study, '02-06; Prof. at Nagasaki Higher Com. School in '06; at Kobe Higher Com. School, '08, teaching marine insurance. Visited Europe in '14 and England in '23. Add. Kobe Higher Com. School.

Tashiro, Yoshinori, M.D., Prof. in Med. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1864; grad. from the Med. Coll. in '89; a chair at his alma mater '92; established the Tashiro Hospital in '95; was for a time in charge of the Mitsui Charity Hospital opened in '08. Add. Shitaya Neribei-cho, Tokyo.

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Tatsuki, Shichita, Amb. to Brazil since '23; b. 1867 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. and passed Dip. service Exam. '96; Eleve-Consul, Legation Attache and Embassy Sec. successively; Secretary and Section Chief of the For. Office; Emb. Counsellor in Petrograd and then Paris 1909; Min. to Chili '17; Minister to Netherlands '20-23. Add. Rio de Janeiro.

Tatsumi, Konojo, Dir. Yokohama Specie Bank; b. 1864 in Wakayama-ken; studied at Keio; early entered the service of the Bank; was one time Manager of its London Branch. Add. Ushigome Haramachi, Tokyo.

Tawara, Kuni-ichi, D. Eng., Mem. of the Imperial Academy, Prof. of Metallurgy, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1872 in Shimane-ken; grad. from above institution, class '97, and after some years' further studies in Germany, was appointed to his alma mater. Add. Imp. Tokyo Univ.

Tawara, Mago-ichi, M.P., Par. Vice-Min., Dept. of R'lys since '24; b. 1869 in Shimane-ken, being elder brother of the above. Grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. class '95. Has since been in the civil service, first in Korea and then in the provinces, rising to the post of Gov. of Miye in '12, Miyagi in '14, and Hokkaido from '15-20. Add. Gov. R'lys, Tokyo.

Tawara, Yoshisumi, M.D. Dir. of the Sanitary Laboratory, Home Office '87-23. Mem. of Japan Pharmacopoeia Com., Home Office, etc.; b. 1855 in Saga-ken; grad. from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. (Pharmacy) class '81; further studied his speciality by Gov. order at Berlin, Heidelberg, etc., '90-93. Has since devoted himself to pharmaceutical affairs as expert of the Home Office or member of institutions in this line. Add. Kyobashi Echizen-bori, Tokyo.

Tawara, Yutaka, Dir. of Mitsubishi Paper Dep't, etc.; b. in Hyogo-ken in 1871; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. '95; entered the Mitsui Firm and remained in the service till 1908; Govt. Commercial Commissioner in London, '08-10, and re-entered the Co. Add. Naka-Shibuya, Tokyo.

Terajima, Sei-ichiro, 2nd Count, Mem. of House of Peers; b. 1870 in Tokyo, eldest son of the late Count Terajima who in his days occupied chair of Foreign Office; studied at Pennsylvania and next at Paris; returned home in '04; Pers. Secretary to Count Hayashi, then Foreign Minister. Add. Shiba Shirokane, Tokyo.

Tochinai, Sojiro, Full Adm. (ret.), was b. in 1866 at Morioka; Midshipman in '83; was the Personal Secretary to the Minister '04-08; Com. of the Training Squadron, Chief of the Naval Affairs Bureau, etc., Vice-Min. of Navy '16-20; Com. of the 1st Fleet, '20-21; Com. of Saseho Naval Station '22-23. Add. Mita Tsuna-machi, Tokyo.

Togo, Heihachiro, Count (cr. '07), Admiral of Fleet, O.M. (Br.), 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Order of Chrysanthemum, Mem. of Supreme Mil. Council, Lord Tutor to the Crown Prince; b. in 1847, a son of petty retainer of the Lord of Kagoshima. He commenced sailor's career at 16 and at 21 first came under fire, in fighting with the late Enomoto's Kwaiten; studied in England '71-73. In the Japan-China War, he commanded the cruiser Naniwa, and sank the Chinese transport Kowsing, a

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British steamer flying the British flag; Rear-Adm. after the war; Vice-Admiral in '90; Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet in the '04-05 War and hero of Japan Sea battle fought on 27th May, '05; full Admiral, June '04; Chief of Naval Staff, '05; Mem. Sup. Mil. Council '09; Adm. of Fleet in '12. Attended King George's Coronation on the suite of Prince Higashi-Fushimi. Add Koj. Kami-rokuban-cho, Tokyo.

Tokonami, Takejiro, M.P. and Leader of the Seiyuhonto, Minister of Home Affairs in the Seiyukai Cabinet '18-22; b. in Kagoshima, 1863; grad. from politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90; entered civil service at the Home Office, either at head office or local office, in which he rose to be Governor of Tokushima-ken, '01; Dir. Local Administration in '03; Vice-Minister, '11-12; Pres. of Imp. Govt. Rlys., '13. Add. Azabu Mikawadai, Tokyo.

Tokugawa, Iyesato, Prince (cr. '84), President of the House of Peers since '03; b. 1863 at Tokyo; is the third son of Yoshiyori Tokugawa, one of the 3 Tokugawa branches, and was adopted as heir in '08 by the last of the Tokugawa Shoguns; studied in England, '73-77. Toured abroad '10; a Japanese Delegate at the Washington Disarmament Conference in '21. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Tokugawa, Kunineri, Marquis, head of the clan of Mito, one of the three Houses of Tokugawa which was founded by Yorifusa, 11th son of Iyeyasu. The Marquis was b. 1886, and is now Vice-Pres. of the Red Cross Society. Add. Honjo Komme, Tokyo.

Tokugawa, Satotaka, Count (cr. '94), of the Tayasu branch of the Tokugawa; Grand Chamberlain to H.I.M. the Emperor since '22; b. 1865 in Tokyo; toured in Europe and America '89-90; nominated Mem. of the House of Peers in '93. Add. Mita, Tokyo.

Tokugawa, Yoshichika, Marquis (2nd), Mem. of House of Peers; b. '86 of the Matsudaira (Marq.) family and adopted by the late Giei Tokugawa, ex-Daimyo of Owari, one of the three branches of the Tokugawa. Edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '91-93 in Literature and Zoology; is noted as a big game hunter. Add. Azabu Fujimicho, Tokyo.

Tokunaga, Shigeyasu, D. Sc., Prof. at Waseda Univ. since '11 and Dir. of Waseda Technical School; b. 1874 at Kagoshima; edu. in Geology, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '97. Supervised a gold mine at Kaori, '03-09; Dir. of Tokyo Eng. School, '07-09; made an inspection tour in Europe and America, '23. Add. Waseda Univ., Tokyo.

Tokutomi, Iichiro, Journalist, chief editor and proprietor of the Kokumin Shimbun, Crown Mem. House of Peers (nom. '11); b. 1863, at Kumamoto; edu. at the Doshisha, Kyoto; published about '86 "The Future Japan"; issued in '87 a monthly magazine "The Friend of the Nation"; started in '90 the "Kokumin" (Nation), a daily paper and an English monthly the "Far East"; Counsellor of the Home Office in '97; visited Europe and America in '96; founded a philanthropic institute Aoyama Kaikan by donating his own mansion in '22. Works: "Yoshida Sho-in", "History of Modern Japan", etc. Add. Omori, Tokyo.

Tokutomi, Kenjiro. (Pen-name "Rokwa") younger brother of the above; was long on the staff of the Kokumin. Wrote in '99 "Namiko," a popular novel translated into English and other languages; then "Omoidenoki" somewhat autobiographical. Un-

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dertook pilgrimage to Jerusalem and to Tolstoy in '06, and again to Russia and other places with his wife in Jan. '19. Other works are "Yadori-gi," "Junrei-nikki", "Higashi-yori-Nishi". "Fuji," etc. Add. Kasuya, near Tokyo.

Tomi-i, Masa-akira, Baron (created '26), D.L. Privy Councillor; Emeritus Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1858 at Kyoto; grad. Lyons Univ., France '83; Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. '85; once Dean of the College. Add. Ichigaya Yakoji-machi, Tokyo.

Tomonaga, Sanjuro, Litt. D., Prof. at Imp. Kyoto Univ.; b. 1871 in Nagasaki-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Philosophy, class '98 and further studied at Heidelberg, Leipzig, and other places. Works; Kant's Pacifism, etc. Add. Kyoto Imp. Univ.

Toshimitsu, Tsurumatsu, Pres. of Kinugawa Hydro-Elec. Co., Dir. of Tokyo Gas Co., etc.; b. 1863 in Oita-ken; edu. at Meiji Univ.; became lawyer and struggled his way up to success; once M.P., but soon resigned to enter into business; Dir. of the then Tokyo Railway Co. Add. Kami Osaki near Tokyo.

Toyama, Chinkichi, M.D., Pres. Tokyo Microscopic Society, Dir. Tokyo Sanitary Laboratory, etc.; b. 1857 in Yamagata-ken; edu. in Bacteriology (elective course), Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '83; further studied his speciality in Germany and America, '07-'08; Instructor and Dir. of the Yamagata Medical School, '83-88; est. a private Tokyo Microscopic Institute in '91 which has turned out thousands of young microscopists. Works; (in Japanese) Prevention and Treatment of Beriberi, Applied Bacteriology, etc. Add. Shiba Shirokane, Tokyo.

Toyama, Mitsuru, Political boss, ex-Pres. of the Gen-yosha (a political club); b. 1855 in Fukuoka-ken; was thrown into prison for having sided with the rebels in the Civil War of '77; now stands aloof from politics; has befriended Chinese and other revolutionists. Add. Azabu Reinanzaka, Tokyo.

Toyoshima, Naomichi, D.C.L., b. 1871 in Tokyo; grad. '95 from Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; Pub. Proc. in '97; attached to the Supreme Court '07; Counsellor of Justice Dept., '11. Has also been Lecturer at his alma mater, Waseda Univ., etc. Add. Hongo Akebonocho, Tokyo.

Tsuboi, Kumazo, Litt. D., Emeritus Professor of Imp. Tokyo Univ. (Lit. Coll.); b. in 1858 at Osaka; grad. in Litt. of the Univ.; sent by Govt. to Europe for study; Prof. at his alma mater in '91; then Dean of Coll. Add. Hongo Yayoicho, Tokyo.

Tsubouchi, Shiko, actor, dramatist, and literary writer, nephew of Dr. Tsubouchi; b. 1887 in Nagoya; edu. at Waseda Univ. in English Literature, class '09; stayed in England for six or seven years; after returning home he was for a while an actor of a new school, then an instructor at the alma mater; now adviser of the Takarazuka Opera School near Osaka; is famous as a dancing master. Works; Translation of Mollere's complete works, Masterpieces of Ibsen, and some original works. Add. Takarazuka Kageki School.

Tsubouchi, Yuzo, Litt. D. author and a man of letters; b. 1859 in Aichi-ken; has been connected with Waseda Univ., from its inception '82, being now its Emeritus Prof.; grad. Litt. Coll. of the now Imp. Tokyo Univ. '82; is more widely known in public as pioneer novelist and dramatist and a Shakespearian scholar of Japan, having almost completed translation of his plays;

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has also written several works on ethics; organized in '11 the Literature and Drama Society but dissolved it in '13. Add. Ushigome Yochomachi, Tokyo.

Tsuchii, Rinkichi, nom de plume "Bansui." Prof. at 2nd (Sendai) High School; b. 1871 in Sendai; grad. Litt., Imp. Univ., Tokyo; further studied literature in Europe '01-04. Has written a number of poetical works; translated Sartor Resartus. Add. Sendai.

Tsuchiya, Masanao, Visc., Master of Ceremonies and Chamberlain to the Crown Prince; b. 1881 of a former Daimyo family; grad. Literature, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '08; was on the suite of the Crown Prince when he visited Europe in '21. Add. Aoyama-Onden, Tokyo.

Tsuda, Umeko, lady educationist and founder of the Joshi Eigaku-juku (Girls' English School) in Tokyo; b. 1865 in Tokyo; daughter of the late Tsuda Sen, an agriculturist; was among the first batch of girls sent to U.S.A. for study by the Imp. Govt.- '71-82; teacher in the Peers' School and lecturer in the Women's Higher Normal School on returning home; has frequently visited America. Add. Kojimachi Gobao-cho, Tokyo.

Tsukakoshi, Utaro, Mng.-Dir. of Nippon Chemical Fertilizer Mfg. Co.; b. in 1879 in Tokyo; studied pharmacy and chemistry at Tokyo Pharmaceutical School and at the Institute of Technology, Boston, U.S.A.; appointed Chief of Dry Distillation Works, and subsequently of Chemical Laboratory of the Karafuto Gov't; left the official service '12 and formed Nippon Chemical Pulp Co. in '13 and later the present Co. Add. Ichigaya Tanimachi, Tokyo.

Tsukamoto, Kiyoharu, Perm. Vice-Minister of Home Office; b. 1872 in Hyogo-ken. Grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '02. After passing the Higher Civil Service examination he was given subordinate posts at the local and central Government as junior Sec. at Fukui, Kanagawa. Kyoto, etc.; then Dir. of Shrines Bureau, Dir. of Legislative Bureau in '24; transferred to the present post the same year. Add. Akasaka Shin-saka, Tokyo.

Tsukamoto, Yasushi, D. Eng., ex-Dean of the Eng. Coll. and Prof. of Architecture, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1869 in Kyoto; grad. in '93 from Imp. Tokyo Univ.; further studied in England, Germany and France '99-02; Prof. at the alma mater on his return. Add. Koishikawa Hisakatacho, Tokyo.

Tsumura, Hidematsu, D. L., Economist, Director of the Kuhara Firm, Ltd.; b. 1876 in Wakayama-ken; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Com. School and Post-graduate course, class '99; further studied in Germany and America, '99-03; Prof. at the Kobe Higher Com. School on returning home; entered the Firm in '20. Works; Principles of National Economics, New Principle of Political Economy, Commercial Policy, etc. Add. Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo.

Tsunashima, Kakichi, Pastor of Bancho Congregational Church, Tokyo; b. 1860 in Okayama-ken; studied at Doshisha, and Yale Univ., U.S.A.; Pastor of the present church for about twenty years. Peace Envoy to U.S.A. in '13 representing Christian churches of Japan, and to Constance in '14 representing Japan. Add. Koj. Nakarokubancho, Tokyo.

Tsuneto, Noritaka, D. Agr., Pres. of Rasa Island Phosphate

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Co.; b. 1857 in Oita-ken; grad. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. '83; Expert at Dept. Agr.; Prof. Agr. and Forest. School, at Morioka, then at Kagoshima; Expert of Formosan Gov't; retired from official service '04. Add. Ushigome Wakamiyacho, Tokyo.

Tsurumi, Sakio, Vice-Min. of Agr. and Com. in Kiyoura Cabinet; b. 1873 in Toyama-ken; grad. from Politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered the Home Office '99; served in the local Govt. before he was transferred to the Dept. '08; Dir. of the Aquatic Product Bureau '17; Dir. of the Commercial Bureau '20-24; twice dispatched abroad; represented Japan in the Economic Conference of the Allies in Paris during the Great War. Add. Aoyama Takagi-cho, Tokyo.

Tsurumi, Yusuke, a publicist and writer.; b. 1885 in Gumma-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law; was long on civil service, the last as Secretary of the Govt. Railway Dept. which he resigned in '22; was resident officer for the Railways during '16-19 in America and Europe; lectured at Brown Institute on Japan-American relations in '25; unsuccessfully contested in the general election of '24. Works; South Sea Travel, Impressions of Great Men in Europe and America, Americanism and Future of the Japan-American Relations, Stories of Three Cities, etc. Add. Azabu Sangenya, Tokyo.

Uchida, Kakichi, Mem. House of Peers; b. 1866 in Tokyo; graduated Law, Imperial Tokyo Univ. '91; entered the Department of Communications, in which he held post of Dir. of Shipping Bureau till '10; Dir. of Civil Affairs, Formosa, '11-15; Vice-Min. of Communications, '17-18; Gov.-Gen. of Formosa '23-24. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Uchida, Ko (penname Ro-an), a man of letters and novelist deep in Russian Literature; b. 1857 in Tokyo but has no school career; adviser to Maruzen Co. Ltd. Add. Yodobashi Kashiwagi, Tokyo.

Uchida, Sadatsuchi, Min. Resident in Turkey '20-23; b. 1865 at Kokura; grad. Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; attache in '89; eleve Consul at Shanghai in '90; to Seoul in '93; Consul-General in '02; Min. and Con.-General in Brazil in '07; Min. to Sweden, '11-18; placed on retired list in '23. Represented Japan in the International League as Senior Commissioner. Add. Nakashibuya, Tokyo.

Uchida, Yasuya, Count (Baron '07, Vis. '11), Privy Councillor since '24; twice Minister of Foreign Affairs; b. 1865 in Kumamoto-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; attache at Washington '87; Per. Sec. to the Min. of Agr. and Com. and at the Foreign Office; Legation Sec. at London '93; at Peking '93-98; Dir. of Political Bureau; Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs '00; Minister to Peking, '01-06; Amb. at Vienna, and next at Washington '09; Minister of Foreign Affairs in '12; again the same portfolio in the Hara and Kato (Adm.) Cabinets. He was Ambassador to Petrograd during the Great War. Countess Uchida was educated at Vassar College, U.S.A. Add. Nishi Okubo, near Tokyo.

Uchigasaki, Sakusaburo, M.P. (Kenseikai), and Mng. International League of Nations Ass'n., Prof. at Waseda Univ.; b. 1877 in Miyagi-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., English Literature and is one of the pupils of Lafcadio Hearn, also studied at Oxford '08-11. Again went abroad '20-21. Works; Life and Literature,

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Religion of Contemporaries, Lloyd George, Lincoln, etc. Add. Waseda Univ.

Uchimura, Kanzo, Christian teacher and essayist; b. 1861 in Saitama; grad. from Sapporo Agr. Coll. '81; clerk at the Dep't of Agr. and Commerce; studied at Amherst Univ. '83-88; instructor at the 1st Higher School, Tokyo, and from religious scruples he had to resign; then took to journalism; and is now educationalist and non-Sectarian Christian teacher; is publishing a religious monthly "Seisho-no-Kenkyu"; started in '26 another religious magazine Christian Intelligencer. Wrote "Representative Men of Japan," "How I Became a Christian", etc. Add. Tsunohazu, near Tokyo.

Uchiyama, Kojiro, Baron, General (ret. '22), ex-Chief Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty '12-22; b. 1859 in Tottori; Sub. Lieut. (Art.) '79; attached to Legations in Russia and France; Commanded Art. Corps in the Russo-Japanese War; attache at Petrograd till '07; Commander of Yura Fort '08 and of Divisions; General '15. Add. Harajuku, Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Ugaki, Issei, Gen., Min. of War since '25; Dir. General Affairs, Mil. Edu. Board; b. in 1863; Sub-Lt. in '93; Lt.-Gen. in '19, having been in the meanwhile Dir. of Staff Coll., attache at Petrograd, Vice-Min. of War, etc. Add. Yotsuya Higashi Shinanomachi, Tokyo.

Ukita, Kazutami, D.L., historian and educationist, Prof. Waseda Univ.; b. 1860 in Kumamoto; studied English under Capt. Janes of U.S.A.; grad. Doshisha '79; engaged for some while in religious work and journalism; Prof. at his alma mater; entered Yale '92 and studied philosophy and politics; again Prof. at the Doshisha, '97. Add. Takata, near Tokyo.

Uno, Hogara, D.M., Emeritus Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Prop. of the Rakuzando Hospital for skin diseases; b. in Shidzuoka in 1850; grad. Medicine at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '76; Assist.-Prof. in the Coll. in '81, and subsequently appointed Vice-Pres. of University Hospital; sent to Germany in '80 for study. Resigned the chair in '01 to establish the hospital. Add. Hongo Yumicho, Tokyo.

Urabe, Hyakutaro, D. L. (Keio), Prof., Keio Univ.; b. 1869 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. from Keio, '95; was on the editorial staff of the Jiji '95; Prof. at his alma mater and the Chief Editor of the Nippon. Add. Keio Univ., Tokyo.

Usami, Katsuo, Pres. of Decoration Bureau since '25; b. in Yamagata-ken, 1869; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., 1896; Counsellor to various local Governments and then to Home Office; Gov. of Toyama-ken, 1908; Chief of Home Affairs Dep't., Korea in '10; Governor of Tokyo-fu '21-25. Add. Official residence, Shiba Park, Tokyo.

Ushio, Keinosuke, Dir. Local Adm. Bureau since '23; b. 1881; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '05; passed Higher Civil Serv. Exam. and entered Home Office; Dir. Sanitation Bureau till '22. Add. Ushigome Yakoji, Tokyo.

Uyeda, Mannen, Litt. D., philologist, Prof. Lit. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; Pres. of Jingu Shinto Institute at Ise; b. 1867 in Aichi-ken; grad. at above Coll. in '88; sent to France and Germany to prosecute further study; once acting Dir. of the Tokyo

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Foreign Language Sch.; Counsellor and Bureau Chief of the Edu. Dep't; Dean of the Lit. Coll. till '20. Represented Japan in the meeting of the International Univ. Club held in Brussels in '23. Add. Shitaya Yanaka Shimizucho, Tokyo.

Uyeda, Teijiro, D.L., Prof. at Tokyo Univ. of Commerce, his alma mater, from which he graduated '02; studied in Germany and England '05-09 as student sent by Government; b. in '79 in Tokyo; Gov. Delegate at Washington in the 1st Conference held at Washington. Add. Tokyo Univ. of Commerce.

Uyehara, Etsujiro, Dr. Sc. (London Univ.), M.P., Parl. Counsellor, Dept. Com. since '24; b. in 1878 in Nagano-ken; grad. from the Univ. of Washington, U.S.A.; lecturer at the Tokyo Higher Tech. Sch. '11-14; Prof. at Meiji Univ. '13-20; is Silver medalist of Univ. of London. Works: The Political Development of Japan (English), Studies on the Constitution of Japan (Japanese), Democratic Institution in Japan (Jap.), etc. Add. Aoyama Takagicho, Tokyo.

Uyehara, Shikazo, Dir. Keisei Electric R'ly. Co., Borneo Rubber Co., Japan Electro-Industrial Co., etc.; b. 1860 in Oita-ken; grad. from the Oita Normal School and Tokyo Semmon Gakko (forerunner of Waseda Univ.); passed the Exam. for Bar and began practice in Tokyo; once returned M.P. Add. Koshikawa Shin-Suwacho, Tokyo.

Uyehara, Yusaku, Baron (cr. '97), Marshal, ex-Chief of General Staff Board; b. 1856 in Hyuga; Sub-Lieut. (Eng.) '79; studied in France '89; staff officer to the 1st Army in the Sino-Japanese War; attended the Coronation ceremony of the Tsar and also the Hague Peace Conference; chief staff to Marshal Nozu in the Russo-Japanese War; Com. of 7th Division '08; Minister of War '12-13; Chief, Mil. Edu. Board '14; Field Marshal in '19; retired from the Gen. Staff in '23. Add. Akasaka Daimachi, Tokyo.

Uyemura, Chozaburo, Mng.-Dir. Japan Beer Brewery Co., etc.; was b. 1862 in Tokyo; was for some years an official of the Departments of Agr. and Com. and of Communications. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Uyeno, Seiichi, Vice-Pres. of the Asahi Shimbun, Tokyo and Osaka; b. in Osaka, 1882; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '07 and took to journalism. Add. Osaka Asahi, Osaka.

Uyeno, Yasutaro, M.P.; b. in Toyama-ken, 1865; was in the local government service for years; next a newspaper editor and businessman; Sen. Sec. to the Dept. of Justice in the Seiyukai Administration 1920. Add. Azabu Kogai-cho, Tokyo.

Uyesugi, Shinkichi, D.L., Professor, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1878 in Ishikawa-ken; studied politics at Imp. Tokyo Univ. and app. its Assist.-Prof., '03; studied in Germany, '06-09; full Prof. '12; toured abroad '20. His specialty is Japanese Constitution. Add. Otsuka Sakashita, Tokyo.

Uzawa, Somei, D. L. (Japan), barrister, ex-M.P., Dir. of the Meiji Univ.; b. 1872 in Chiba, where his precocious ability attracted wide attention; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo, class '99, and has been practising since then, being reputed as an expert in criminal cases. Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Wada, Eisaku, painter of Western style, Prof. in the Tokyo

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Fine Art Acad.; b. 1874 in Kagoshima-ken; grad. from the Academy in '96 and Assist.-Prof. at his alma mater for some years; sent to France where he studied under Raphael Collin; is a Mem. of the Hanging Committee of Imperial Academy of Arts. Add. Azabu Kasumicho, Tokyo.

Wakamiya, Sadao, Vice-Min. Dept. of Communications '21-24; b. in Aichi-ken in 1875 and adopted by the family; studied law at Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered the Govt. service; Dir. Mercantile Marine Bureau during the Great War. Add. Akasaka Omote-cho, Tokyo.

Wakamiya, Unosuke, Sociologist; b. 1872 in Toyama-ken and studied in American Catholic Univ. of America, 1900-04, and London School of Economic and Political Science, '04-05, studying as self-supporting student. Add. Shimo-meguro, near Tokyo.

Wakao, Ikutaro, M.P. for Yokohama City; Pres. Yokohama Wakao Bank, Yokohama Chamber of Commerce; a wellknown silk merchant; b. 1884 in Yokohama; grad. from the Yokohama Commercial School. Add. Honcho Shichome, Yokohama.

Wakao, Ikuzo, silk exporter, ex-M.P., Mem. of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, Dir. Wakao Bank, Hiranuma Bank, Yokohama Elec. Rly, Y'hama Warehouse Co. etc.; b. 1857 in Yamanashi-ken; engaged in foreign trade chiefly exporting raw silk. Add. Honcho, Yokohama.

Wakao, Kinnosuke, Mem. Kofu Chamber of Commerce, Chairman Wakao Bank and Nippon Electric Chemical Industry Co., Dir. Tokiwa Life Ins., Tokyo Electric, Tokyo Gas, etc.; b. 1882; studied Politics at Imp. Tokyo Univ. Add. Kofu.

Wakao Shohachi, M.P., Pres. of Tokyo Electric, Dir. of Naigai Kogyo, Tokyo Taxi-Cab, Nippon Seima, and other concerns; b. in 1873 and adopted into the family '96 by marriage; studied at the Chuo Daigaku. Add. Mita, Tokyo.

Wakasugi, Kaname, B.A., M.A. (New York Univ.), Sec. of Foreign Office, Sectional Chief of Intelligence Bureau (For. Office); b. 1883 at Kumamoto-ken; grad. from the Toa Dobun School in Shanghai '06; entered the service of the Foreign Office the same year; then served as consulate chancellor in Changchun, Tiehling, Newchuang, Portland and New York successively; studied at Oregon State Univ. and then at New York Univ. '10-14; passed the Dip. and Con. Service Examination '17 and appoint. probationary Consul; after serving at Shanghai, Harbin and Irkutsk was transferred to Paris as 3rd Embassy Secretary in '20; attended the 1st meeting of the League of Nations Conference at Geneva in '20 and the international communications conference at Barcelona in '21, as a member of the suite of the Japanese delegation; transferred to London as Embassy Secretary in '22; Consul at Los Angeles the same year; appointed to the present post in '25. Add. Kojimachi Hirakawa-cho, Tokyo.

Wakatsuki Reijiro, Prime Minister since Mar. '26, Crown Mem. of House of Peers, leader of the Kenseikai party; b. 1866 in Shimane-ken; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '92; Counsellor of the Treasury soon after graduation; Bureau Dir. '03; Vice-Min., '05; Financial Agent in London in '06; recalled home and appointed for second time Vice-Minister of Finance '68; resigned in '11; Minister of Finance, '12-12 and '14-15. Add. Kojimachi-ku Nakarokubancho, Tokyo.

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Washio, Shogoro, Ph. D. (Harvard) b. in 1883 in Awaji; travelled in Germany and France '11-12 as scholarship student of Harvard; again travelled abroad with Visc. Goto in '19 when he studied social and labor conditions in England; now staff writer of the Japan Advertiser. Add. Suginami-mura, near Tokyo.

Washino, Yonetaro, M.P. for Kyoto City; Dir. of the Pacific Marine & Ins. Co.; b. 1885 in Kochi-ken; grad. from Tokyo Higher Normal School, and also from Law, Kyoto Imp. Univ. Was Prof. at Taiwan National Language School, and then Dep. Mayor of Kyoto City. Add. Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto.

Watanabe, Chifuyu, 2nd Visc., Mem. House of Peers since '20; Mng.-Dir, of the Franco-Japanese Bank (Tokyo Branch); b. 1876; adopted as heir by his late uncle Viscount Kunitake Watanabe; grad. in Law, Imp. Univ. (Tokyo) '98; further educated in France, Germany and America; Manager of Industrial Bank of Japan for some years; Mng.-Director of Nippon Seikosha and Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co.; for a while proprietor and editor of a Tokyo daily. Add. Azabu Nishimachi, Tokyo.

Watanabe, Kaichi, D. Eng., C.E., B.S., Pres. Ishikawajima Ship-building Co., Dir. Keihan Elec. Rly.; b. in Nagano-ken 1853; grad. in '83 Gov't Eng. College; conferred C.E. and B.S. by Glasgow Univ., class '89; studied practical side under Sir John Fowler and other noted British engineers: elected member of Civil Eng'ring Society, London. Add. Akasaka Omote-cho, Tokyo.

Watanabe, Katsusaburo, President of Tokyo Gas Co. since '25, Representative of the Watanabe Partnership Unltd.; b. in Tokyo 1873; grad. from the now defunct Shogyo Gakko '00; a promotor of Tokyo Taxi-cab Co. est. '18; is also connected with various other enterprises. Add. Shiba Nishi-kubo, Tokyo.

Watanabe, Katsusaburo, Pres. Oriental Development Co., since '25; b. in 1872 in Okayama-ken; grad. Law Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ., '96 and has been in service of local Gov't, lastly Gov. of Tokushima-ken; Dir. of Local Adm. Bureau, Home Dept.; Mayor of Yokohama '24. Add. Seoul.

Watanabe, Osamu, Pres. of the Osaka Elec. Lamp Bulb Co., the Uwa Hydro-Elec. Co.; b. 1859 in Ehime-ken; grad. from Kelogijuku in 1881; Vice-Consul at Wonsan, Korea, 1882; Comptroller of the Patent Bureau of the Agr. and Com. Dep't, 1889; Director of the Nagasaki Post and Telegraph Office, 1891; returned to the lower house seven times; Mayor of Sasebo City, 1902-1906; afterwards entered business. Add. Kojimachi-ku, Hirakawa-cho, Tokyo.

Watanabe, Ryusei, Dir. Nagoya High Sch. since '21; b. in Niigata-ken, 1866; grad. from Tokyo Semmon Gakko (now Waseda Univ.) '87; studied Ethics in U.S.A. and Germany; app. Prof. of the Tokyo Academy of Music, Tokyo Higher Normal School, and the Dir. of the former school, etc. Despatched to China in 1913 and Europe and America 1920. Add. Nagoya High School.

Watanabe, Tetsuzo, Chief Secretary of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., his alma mater, where he was graduated in Law; devotes himself to the study of municipal affairs from social standpoint; founder of a Municipal Research Society and adviser of the Tokyo Municipal Office. Works: European War and Food Mobilization in Germany, etc. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

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Watanabe, Toshijiro, Dir. of Watanabe Bank, Yokohama Canvas Co. etc.; b. 1882, son of Fukusaburo Watanabe, Pres. of the Bank and Dir. of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Y'hama Elec. Co., etc.; grad. Economic Imp. Tokyo Univ. '14; toured in U.S.A. '15. Add. Nishitobe, Yokohama.

Watase, Shozaburo, Ph. D., D.S.C. Prof. at Imperial University of Tokyo '00-24; grad. from College of Agriculture (Sapporo) '84; studied Zoology at Imp. Tokyo Univ. '84-86; Johns Hopkins Univ. '86-90; Clark Univ. '90-92; represented Japan at International Zoological Assemblage at Cambridge, '98; Lecturer at the University of Chicago, '92-1900; visited Canada in '22 to investigate fox-breeding. Add. Ushigome Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Yabuki, Keiki, D. Litt.; ex-Director of the Social Affairs Bureau, Tokyo City; b. in Tokyo; grad. from Litt. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ., class 1909; further studied in England; then Assist.-Prof. of Tokyo Imp. Univ. and also Prof. of Shukyo Univ. Add. Nishi Sugamo, Tokyo.

Yada, Shichitaro, Con.-Gen. at Shanghai since '23; b. in 1875 in Shizuoka-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Politics, class '06; eleve-Con. in China, '07; 3rd Emb. Sec. at Rome, '12; to the head office, '13; 3rd Emb. Sec. at London, '16; Consul at Mukden, '15; Con.-Gen. at London '19; at San Francisco, '20; at Shanghai, '23. Add. Japanese Consul.-Gen., Shanghai.

Yagi, Hideji, D. Eng.; Prof. Tohoku Imp. Univ.; b. in Kyoto; grad. in Elec. Eng. Tokyo Imp. Univ., class 1909. Once Prof. of the Sendai Higher Technical School; then studied in England. Add. Ryokakuin-cho, Sendai City.

Yahagi, Eizo, D. L., Prof. and Dean of the Coll. Economics, Imp. Tokyo Univ., Pres. of Teikoku Agricultural Association; b. 1869 in Saitama-ken; grad. from said univ., class '95 and then specialized in Agr. Economy at the Univ. Hall; Lecturer at the Tokyo Higher Com. School, '96; Inspector of the Industrial Bank, '97-98; Lecturer and then Ass. Prof. at the Agr. Coll. Imp. Univ., till '00; sent to Europe for study, '00-08 during which he represented Japan at the International Agr. Conference at Rome, '06 on returning home was given chair of Agr. Policy at the Agr. Coll, and of Economics at the Law Coll. which dual position he still occupies. Has also been appointed mem. of various Economic Committees organized by the Central Government, besides being sent on an inspection tour in Europe and America, '11-13. Works: Real Estate Banks, Collected Essays on Agr. Economics. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Yajima, Eisuke, Prop. of the Yajima-gumi, Pres. of the Yajima Filature Co., etc.; b. in 1869 in Yamanashi-ken; was granted a silver medal by the Min. of Agr. and Com., 1908, in recognition of his distinguished services to silk industry; was on the Committee of the Central Sericultural Association, his province; Mem. of the House of Peers representing highest taxpayers of Yamanashi-ken, 1909-1915. Add. Midori-cho, Kofu City.

Yamada, Buntaro, Dr. Eng., Dir., Mitsui Mining Co.; b. in Fukui-ken, 1861; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ. '86; further studied in Germany, '89-91; returning home, expert to Ikuno Mine and next Dir. of Kamioka Mine owned by the Mitsui. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

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Yamada, Junjiro, Dir. of Sanitation Bureau, Home Office since '22; b. 1883; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '08; passed Higher Civil Service Exam. and has since been in the service of Home Office; Dir. of Shrine Bureau '19-22. Add. Koishikawa-ku Hayashi-cho, Tokyo.

Yamada, Naoya, Dr. Eng., Director of Mitsui Mining Co. and Hokkaido Colliery and S.S. Co.; b. in 1860 Tokyo; grad. from Mining and Metallurgy at Imperial Tokyo Univ. '85; Mining Supervisor of Gov., then he entered the Mitsui. Add. Kojimachi-ku Nakarokuban-cho, Tokyo.

Yamada, Saburo, D.L., Dean and Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1869 in Nara-ken: edu. at the Tokyo Semmon Gakko (now Waseda Univ.) and then Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '96; further studied at the Univ. Hall and in Germany, England, etc. '97-01; Prof. at the Univ. on his return; is on Higher Civil Service Exam. Committee. Add. Ushigome Benten-cho, Tokyo.

Yamada, Waka, lady writer interested in social and labor problems; b. 1878 in Kanagawa-ken; edu. in American schools for six years supporting herself by hard work. Works; Translation of Magdalene Mark's "Women", Youthful Love and Intellectual Awakening, Female Emancipation and Sex Education, Woman, Man and Mother, Investigation of White Slavery, etc. Add. Yotsuya Minami-Iga-cho, Tokyo.

Yamagata, Isaburo, 2nd Prince; Privy Councillor since '22; b. 1857 in Yamaguchi-ken; an adopted son and heir of the late Marshal Prince Yamagata, being a son of his sister. Studied in France; held various posts in the Central Government and as Governor in several provinces; Minister of Communications till '08; Dir. of Political Affairs, Korean Gov.-Gen. '10-19; Gov.-General of Kwantung '20-22; Special Envoy to French Indo-China, '25. Add. Kojimachi-ku Gobancho, Tokyo.

Yamagata, Iso-o, former Editor and Prop. of the Seoul Press; b. 1869 in Shiga-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; on the staff of the Yorodzu; Editor of Herald of Asia, Tokyo; toured abroad '23. Add. Takata, Tokyo.

Yamaguchi, Einosuke, D. Sch., Court Councillor and ex-Director of the Imperial Archives and Mausolea; b. 1863 in Shimane-ken; grad. in Physics at Tokyo Univ. in '84; Prof. in Imp. Kyoto Univ. '97; President of Peers' Sch. in '05. Add. Koj. Iidamachi, Tokyo.

Yamaguchi, Kisaburo, Ph. D., Mng.-Dir. of Furukawa Mining Co. and Dir. of Furukawa Trading Co., Asahi Denka Co., etc., b. in Tokyo, 1874; graduated from Johns Hopkins, '02. Add. Shinagawa Higashi-dai, near Tokyo.

Yamaguchi, Seitaro, Mng.-Dir. of Yamaguchi Bank, Tokyo, since its est. Aug. '17; b. in 1885 in Niigata-ken; edu. at Harvard; class '10; Mng.-Dir. of Hokuetsu Hydro-Electric Co. Add. Nihonbashi Honcho, Tokyo.

Yamaguchi, Shozo, Mng. the Fujiya Hotel (Hakone); when young went to America and stayed eight years in Canada, England, France and Italy; returned to Japan through India and China in '00; afterwards again visited America in '19. Add. Miya-noshita, Hakone.

Yamaguchi, Tetsuya, D. Eng., Director of the Uraga Dockyard, Insp.-Gen. of Naval Construction (ret.); b. in Tokyo in

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1856; studied engineering at the former Gov. Engineering Coll. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Yamaji, Joichi, M.P. for Hiroshima; Parl. Counsellor for Edu. Dep't; b. 1882 in Hiroshima-ken; grad. at Politics, Waseda Univ.; has been returned to the Parliament five times. Add. Ushigome-ku Minami-machi, Tokyo.

Yamakawa, Gitaro, D. Eng., of Electric Eng. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. since '87; b. at Saitama-ken in 1860; grad. electricity from the Gov. Engineering Coll. in '82; stayed in Europe for study '96-99; has written several works on his speciality. Add. Koishikawa Kagomachi, Tokyo.

Yamakawa, Hashio, D.C.L., Dir. of the Legislation Board since '25; b. in Nagasaki-ken, 1873; grad. from Politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '98; studied International Law in the Univ. Hall; passed Higher Civil Service Exam.; as Naval Interpreter attended the 2nd International Peace Conference at Berne; Dir. Treaty Bureau, till Aug. '25. Add. Official Residence, Tokyo.

Yamakawa, Hitoshi, a socialist leader whose magazine article has been a signal for "leftward" movement in Japan, and who has been imprisoned four or five times on charge of disturbing peace, violating press law, etc.; b. 1880 at Kurashiki, Okayama; edu., only common school; has been active writer in the cause of socialism and started in '19 with his wife a monthly. Works; Lenin and Trotky, Outline of Marx's Capitalism, Labor Movement and Socialism. Is an invalid from consumption. Add. Taruml, Suma, Kobe.

Yamakawa, Kikue, wife of above. Born in 1890 in Tokyo and studied at Tsuda English College; has written or translated a number of works, besides acting as assistant to her husband.

Yamakawa, Kenjiro, Baron (cr. '15) D. Sc., Emeritus Prof. of Imperial Tokyo Univ., and Mem. of Privy Council since '23; b. 1854 at Aizu; studied physics in Russia and America; connected with Tokyo Imp. Univ. after his return in '73, ultimately rising to be President; Mem. House of Peers '04; Pres. of Imp. Kyushu Univ. on its inauguration in '11; Pres. of Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '13, combining ad interim a similar post at Kyoto in '14. Add. Ikebukuro, near Tokyo.

Yamamoto, Gombei, Admiral (ret.) Count (cr. Baron '02. Count '07), G.C.M.G. (England) ex-Premier; b. 1852 in Satsuma and fought in the War of the Restoration on the Imperial side; one of the pioneer graduates of the Naval Academy, class '77, was on board a naval training vessel that visited America early in Meiji era; round-the-world voyage on board a German warship; Lieut. '80; a commissioner sent to England '85 to bring home the cruiser Naniwa built there; dispatched to Europe and America in '87 on suite of the then Vice-Minister of the Navy (Adm. Kabayama); Captain '90; Personal Secretary to the Minister till '95; Rear-Admiral and Bureau Director, '95; Vice-Adm., '96; Minister from '98 to Jan. '06; full Admiral '04. Dispatched to England and U.S.A. on suite of Prince Fushimi '07; formed Cabinet '13-14 succeeding the 3rd Katsura Ministry; resigned '14 owing to the Siemen's Scandal; formed the "Earthquake Cabinet" '23-24. Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

Yamamoto, Jotaro, M.P., ex-Executive Dir. of Mitsui Bussan; b. in 1867 in Fukui; entered the service of the Company in

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'82, and was attached to the Branch at Shanghai, where he soon rose to be its Manager and remained till '07; transferred to the head office in '12, involved in the Naval Scandal. Add. Akasaka Shinsaka, Tokyo.

Yamamoto, Tada-oki, D. Sch., Prof. at Waseda Univ. since '12; b. 1880 in Kochi-ken; grad. at Electric Engineering, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '05; Lecturer at the alma mater '07-08; further studied his speciality at Carlruhe and the practical side at the G.E. Co. Advisory Technical Dept., New York; served at the Shibaura Eng. Works, '05-08. Add. Waseda University.

Yamamoto, Tadasaburo, Pres. of Sho-sho Yoko (Trading Co.) Pres. of Fukuoka Mining Co.; b. in Okayama-ken, 1873; made a fortune during the European War; engaged in mining, shipping and trading. Add. Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Yamamoto, Tatsuo, Baron (cr. '20) Mem. House of Peers. ex-Minister of Agr. and Com., ex-Gov. of Hypothec Bank of Japan; b. 1856 in Oita-ken; edu. at Keio; connected with educational work '80-82; entered Mitsubishi Firm, '82; Dir. of Nippon Yusen Kaisha; entered in '90 Bank of Japan in which he was appointed Dir. of Banking Bureau and next Governor '98-03; Gov. of Hypothec Bank of Japan '10; Minister of Finance in '11-12; again Minister of Agriculture and Commerce '13-14; and for the third time in '18-22. Add. Kami-Niban-cho, Tokyo.

Yamamoto, Teijiro, D. Ph.; Chair. of Board of Dir. the Taiwan Sugar Mfg. Co., M.P.; b. 1870 in Niigata-ken; studied at the Halle and Leipzig Univ. in Germany for eight years; returned to Parl. seven times (Seiyukai Party). Add. Kami-Meguro Gohongi, near Tokyo.

Yamamuro, Gumpei, Lieut.-Commissioner of the Salvation Army in Japan; b. 1871 in Okayama-ken; raised himself from a printer's apprentice and studied at Doshisha, to enter Salvation Army in '95; is known as an influencial preacher as well as an able social reformer. Has written a number of Christian works. Add. Salvation Army, Kanda, Tokyo.

Yamamuro, Sobun, Dir. and Mng. of Osaka Branch of Mitsubishi Bank; b. 1880 in Kumamoto-ken; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class 1907; studied in England and America for three years till 1919; entered the Mitsubishi Bank, on return home; manager of its New York Branch, 1917; manager of its London Branch, 1920-23; the present post since 1923. Add. Muko-gun, Miwage-machi, Hyogo-ken.

Yamanari, Kyoroku, Dir. of Toyo Sugar Mfg. Co.; b. 1873 in Okayama-ken; grad. '91 from the Accountant's School, formerly attached to Tokyo Higher Commercial School, and entered the 34th Bank to be made Mng. of its Keelung Branch; removed in '85 to the Bank of Taiwan and had charge of its Kobe and Osaka Branches; next Assistant-Chief of the Dept. of General Affairs of its Head Office and finally a Mng.-Dir. till 1920. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Yamanashi, Hanzo, Gen. (retired), Min. of War '21-23; b. 1865 in Kanagawa-ken; Sub-Lt., infantry, '86; Capt. '95; Major, 1900; Colonel, '09; Maj.-Gen. '15; in the meantime instructor at the Military and Naval Colleges, Regimental and then Brigade Com., Section Chief of the Gen. Staff Office, and Chief of the Inspection Dpt., Military Education Board in '16. Chief Staff of the

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Besieging Army of Tsing-tao during the Great War; Lt.-Gen. and Vice-Min. of War under Gen. Tanaka in '17, and then his successor, full Gen. '22. Add. Kojimachi Gobancho, Tokyo.

Yamanouchi, Ichiji, Crown Mem. House of Peers (nom. '14) and Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall; b. in Kagoshima in 1865; grad. Law. Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '88; Secretary and next Section Chief of the Police Bureau, Home Office. Governor of Aomori '02-4; Dir. of the R'ly Bureau '04-6; Vice-Pres. of the Imp. R'lys., and then Director of R'ly Adm. Dept., '09-12; Governor of Hokkaido, '12; Chief Secy. to the Cabinet in Yamamoto Ministry; Min. of Railways '23-24. Add. Azabu Fujimicho, Tokyo.

Yamanouchi, Kakusaburo, D.C.L., Lawyer, M.P.; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class 1898; was Director of the Tokyo Court of Appeal, and then Vice-Minister of Justice. Add. Sugamo-machi, near Tokyo.

Yamanouchi, Shiro, Consul-Gen. at Harbin; b. in Fukuoka, 1872; studied Law at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; passed Dip. Serv. Exam. and entered Foreign Office. Add. Foreign Office.

Yamanouchi, Toyokage, Marquis, Capt. of Infantry (ret.); b. in 1876 of the former fief of Tosa; graduated from the Military Cadet School in '00; sent to France for study '09 and returned home in '10; married in '03 Princess Sachiko (d. '19), eldest daughter of the late Prince Fushimi. Add. Yoyogi, near Tokyo.

Yamaoka, Juntaro, Chairman of Dirs. of Osaka Iron Works, ex-Pres. of Osaka Chamber of Commerce, b. 1866 in Kanazawa; official of the Dept. of Communications '92-98; entered O.S.K. '98; its Section Chief '99; Manager '08; Dir. and Vice-Pres., '14-20, combining several other posts. Add. Tennoji, Higashi-nari-gun, Osaka-fu.

Yamaoka, Mannosuke, D.C.L., ex-Dir. Prison Bureau; b. 1876; grad. from the Nippon Law Coll. '99; passed Judicial Service Exam. and long served as judge or procurator; in the meantime sent to Germany for study.

Yamasaki, Kakujiro, D.L., Prof. at Coll. Economics, Imp. Tokyo Univ., Mem. of Imp. Academy; b. 1868 in Shizuoka-ken. Edu. at Economics Course, said Univ., class '89, and further at the Post-graduate course and in Germany till '95. Prof. at the Tokyo Higher Com. School, '97; assist.-Prof. at his alma mater, '02; full Prof., '06; Dean of the Economics Coll., '20-23. Works: An Economic Study of the English Cotton Industry, Principles of Economics, Principles of Banking, etc. Add. Koishikawa Hara-machi, Tokyo.

Yamasaki, Keiichi, Min. to Peru since '25; b. in Kanagawa-ken, '82; grad. from the Special Course of Tokyo Higher Commercial School and passed Dip. Service Exam. '05; Eleve-Con. the same year; Consul. Embassy Sec. and to Consul-Gen. in London and in Shanghai; Consul-Gen. in Honolulu '21-24. Add. Lima.

Yamasaki, Kiyoshi, Mng.-Dir. of Nippon Fire Ins. Co., Tokyo; b. in 1875 at Mito; grad. from the Post and Telegraph School '96; clerk in the Communication Department till '02 when he entered the present Co. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Yamasaki, Naokata, D.Sc., Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. and Tokyo Higher Normal School, Mem. of Imp. Academy; b. 1870 in Hok-

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kaido; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ., class 1895; studied geology in Germany, 1898-1901, present post since 1911. Add. Koishikawa-ku Otsuka Kubo-machi, Tokyo.

Yamasaki, Shigeaku, b. in 1868 at Saga; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ., Law '96, and at the same time passed the Higher Civil Service Exam.; Tax Inspector '97, attached to Nagasaki Taxation Office; transferred to Finance Dept. as its Sec. '00; Dir. of Finance Bur., then Debt Bureau, lastly Treasurer, Imp. Household. Add. Yoyohata, near Tokyo.

Yamashina, Reizo, ex-Vice-Pres. of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, Dir. of Nippon Marine Eng. Co.; b. 1864, Hiroshima-ken; est. Yamashina Marine Eng. Office which was subsequently amalgamated with Mitsubishi Marine Eng. Dept.; toured abroad as representative of the Chambers of Commerce in Japan '18, and again in '22. Add. Kyobashi Kobikicho, Tokyo.

Yamashita, Gentaro, Admiral, Supreme War Councillor; b. in 1863 in Yamagata-ken; grad. from the Naval Academy '83; 2nd Lieut. '85; Commander '98; Captain '06; Rear-Admiral '08; Vice-Admiral '12; President of the Naval Academy '10-14; Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff Board and Mem. of the Adm. Council in '14-15; Com-in-Chief of Saseho Admiralty, '15-17; Admiral and Com.-in-Chief of First Fleet '18; Chief of Naval Board of Command '20-24. Add. Koj. Hirakawa-cho, Tokyo.

Yamashita, Kamesaburo, Pres. of Yamashita Steamship Co., etc.; coming up to Tokyo while under 20, he became in '98 a small coal-dealer; started shipping business in '03, next lumber and warehouse business. The War and unusual activity of shipping business established his fortune. Add. Shiba Takanawa.

Yamawaki, Haruki, Governor of Aichi-ken; b. 1871 in Kyoto, adopted son and heir of the above; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. in '96; official in the Dep't of Agr. and Com.; Commissioner of Anglo-Japanese Exhibition in '10; Dir. of Monopoly Bureau, Formosa; chief Commissioner to Panama Exhibition in '14-15; Gov. of Yamanashi, Miye, etc. Add. Koj. Hirakawacho, Tokyo.

Yamaya, Tajin, Admiral (ret.); b. in 1866 in Tokyo; grad. from Naval Academy '86 and Naval Staff College '97; Captain '05; Chief of Staff to the 4th Squadron during the Russo-Japanese War; Rear-Admiral '09; Chief of the Bureau of Personnel '09-13; Pres. of Naval College '13-14; Com. of the 1st Fleet Aug. '15 and partook in the European war; Vice-Chief of Naval Staff Board, '15; Vice-Adm. and then Com.-in-Chief of the first Fleet, '18-20; placed on the retired list in '23. Add. Azabu Kogai-cho, Tokyo.

Yanagi, So-etsu, an authority on philosophy of religions; b. 1889 in Tokyo; edu. at Peers School and Imp. Tokyo Univ., Psycology, class '13. Works: Science and Life, William Blake, Truth about Religion, Miracles in Religion, etc. Add. Yoshida, Kyoto.

Yanagida, Kunio, Lecturer of the Keio Univ., editorial adviser of the Asahi Shimbun; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; was once Chief Secretary of the House of Peers. Is an authority on folklore. Add. Keio Univ., Tokyo.

Yanagisawa, Yasutoshi, Count, Mem. House of Peers, Mem. of International Statistical Society, Hon. Mem. of Royal Statistic Society (England), etc.; b. 1870 in Niigata-ken; grad. at the Peers' College '94; further studied in Berlin, Vienna, Strasburg,

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Brussels and Paris, studyng statistics; returned home in '00; attended the International Statistical Conference six times as representative of Japan; Pres. of Yanagisawa Statistical Investigation Office, founded by him. Add. Shiba Tamachi, Tokyo.

Yanagiya, Usaburo, Paymaster Lieut. (ret.), Vice-Gov. of Hypothec Bank of Japan; b. in 1867 in Nagasaki-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '90; entered the Bank of Japan immediately after; travelled Europe in '96; Chief of the Issue Dep't., etc.; resigned '13; Dir. of the Hypothec Bank; present post '18. Add. Harajuku, Tokyo.

Yano, Fumio, Vice-Pres. of Osaka Mainichi Shimbun, author, and retired diplomat; b. 1850 in Oita prefecture; grad. from Keio Gijuku, '70; Secretary to the Treasury, '17; resigned in '81 and took charge of the Hochi Shimbun; took part in the formation of the Kaishinto (progressive party); made tour in Europe and America, '86-88; Master of Ceremonies and Chief of the Bureau of Imperial Tombs, '90-96; Minister to China, '97-98; placed on the retired list in '99. Works: "Keikoku Bidan", "Ukishiro Monogatari" (a marine novel); "New Society," etc. Add. Harajuku, Tokyo.

Yano, Tsuneta, Pres. and Mng.-Dir. of 1st Mutual Life Insur. Co.; b. 1865 in Okayama; grad. from Third High School in '89; entered Japan Life Insur. Co. and in '93 was made manager of the Kyosai Life Insur. Co.; attended the International Congress of Aetuaries held in Sept. '95 in Belgium; entered a German Life Insur. Co. for business training; appointed an official in the Dep't of Agr. and Com. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Yashiro, Rokuro, Baron (cr. '16), Adm. (ret.), Privy Councilor since '26, ex-Mem. Sup. Mil. Council; b. 1860 in Aichi; Naval Ensign in '85; Captain in '01; Second in Command of the Yashima; commander of the Asama in Russo-Japanese War; Dir. of Naval Staff College, '12-13; Com. of Maizuru Admiralty; '13-14; Minister of Navy, '14-15; Admiral '16; Com. of 2nd Fleet '17; was conce Attache to the Legation at Petrograd. Add. Azabu Kogaicho, Tokyo.

Yasuda, family, One of the business magnate families owning, running or controlling scores of big concerns such as banking, trading, building, insurance, etc., throughout Japan. **Zenjiro**, the late head of the family, sprang from obscurity; founded several banks besides financing many other useful undertakings; assassinated in Sept. '21 by a degenerate and spend-thrift in his residence at Oiso. **Zennosuke** (eldest) (the head of the family and Pres. of Yasuda Firm, etc.), **Zengoro** (2nd) (Dir. Yasuda Bank, Pres. of Teikoku Marine, Transport and Fire Ins., etc.) next **Zenshiro, Zen-ye, and Yoshiye** both their relatives by blood, all take active part in the management of the Yasuda interests.

Yasugi, Sadatoshi, Prof. of the Tokyo School of Foreign Languages (in charge of Russian Language); edu. in Philology, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class 1901; then stayed in Russian to study the Russian language. Add. Nagasaki-mura, near Tokyo.

Yasui Tetsu, Pres. of the Tokyo Women's College; b. 1870 in Tokyo; grad. from the Tokyo Female Higher Normal School, 1890; studied in England, 1896; was Prof. of Tokyo Female Higher Normal School for many years. Add. Uyenohara, Nakanomachi, near Tokyo.

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Yasukawa, Kei-ichiro, Baron, (c. '19), highest tax-payer, mine-owner, Dir. of several Cos.; b. 1819 in Fukuoka-ken; studied at Keiogijuku '72; has made a fortune in coal-mining; founded single-handed the Meiji Semmon College in 1908 by contributing ¥3,000,000, and has been duly rewarded. The institution was transfered to the Gov't with all its properties in 1920. Add. Wakamatsu, Fukuoka.

Yasukawa, Yunosuke, Dir. of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; b. 1870 at Kashiwahara, Kyoto; grad. from Osaka Higher Commercial School in '89 and entered Mitsui Firm the same year; was promoted to Dir. '17, after having been Chief of one Branch or other. Add. Ushigome Tsukudo-Hachiman, Tokyo.

Yata, Chonosuke, ex-Min. to Siam '21-24; b. 1871 in Shimane-ken; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School '95; passed Diplomatic Service Exam. '99; Eleve-Con. 1900; stationed at Tientsin, Mexico, Vancouver, etc. as consul and Legation Secretary; Consul-Gen. at Ottawa, and New York, '18-19. Add. Foreign Office.

Yatabe, Yasukichi, Emb. Sec. at Washington since '24; and Couns. of Foreign Office and Sectional Chief of the Intelligence Bureau; b. 1882 in Yamaguchi; grad. from special course, Tokyo Higher Com. School, 07; attache in Siam '08; Consul at Antung, Suchow, Sydney, etc., Sec. of Formosan Gov.-Gen. '17; Sec. of Foreign Office '19; attended the Seamen's Labor Conference held at Rome, '20 and '21; 1st Sec. at Rome the same year. Add. 643 Japanese Embassy, Washington.

Yatsu, Naohide, D. Ph. (Columbia Univ.), D.Sc., Prof. of Zoology, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Director of Misaki Marine Biological Station; b. 1877 in Tokyo; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ. Add. Yotsuya Higashi-Shinano-machi, Tokyo.

Yokoi, Tokiyoshi, Dr. Agr., ex-Prof. at Agr. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Pres. of Tokyo Agr. Univ. (private); b. 1860 in Kumamoto; grad. from the above Coll. '83; studied in Germany '99-02; expert to the Agr. and Com. Dep't; Prof. in '04. Add. Aoyama Minamicho, Tokyo.

Yokota, Hideo, D.L. (Japan), Pres. of the Supreme Court since '24; b. 1862 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '88; sat at Tokyo, Chiba and Hakodate District Courts, and Tokyo and Hakodate Appeal Courts, Judge of the Supreme Court, '01-24; was sent abroad on official mission '09. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Yokoyama, Matajiro, geologist, D. Sc., Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1860 in Nagasaki; grad. Geology in Imp. Tokyo Univ.; an official at the Dep't of Agr. and Com. in '82; sent to Germany to prosecute further study in '86; appointed Prof. at his alma mater on returning home. Add. Ushigome Higashi-Gokencho, Tokyo.

Yoneda, Shotaro, Litt. D. Prof. at Imp. Kyoto Univ.; b. in 1873 in Naraken; edu. at General Theological Seminary (New York), Columbia and at some European Univs. specializing in sociology. Works: Investigation of Modern Social Thoughts, Contemporary Thoughts and Civilization, Philosophy of History by Rickert, etc. Add. Kyoto Univ.

Yoneyama, Umekichi, Pres. of the Mitsui Trust Co., est. in '24; b. 1869 in Tokyo; adopted into the present family as hus-

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band of its daughter; edu. at the Aoyama Gakuin and U.S.A. Entered the Bank '95 and toured abroad with Seihin Ikeda, the Pres., for inspecting banking '98; Manager of the Yokohama and then, Osaka Branch; Mng.-Dir. Mitsui Bank '04-24; second tour in Europe '13. Add. Aoyama-Minamicho, Tokyo.

Yosano, Kan, Poet and Prof. at Keio Univ.; b. in 1878 in Kyoto; edu., common school, and studied poetry under the late Naobumi Ochiai and Surgeon-Gen. Mori; travelled in Europe '11-14. Works; collected poems. Add. Kojimachi-ku Fujimicho, Tokyo.

Yosano, Akiko, wife of the above and a poetess; b. 1878 in Sakae where she finished a Girls school; has been with her husband a leader of new poetry movement and has a large number of poetical works to her credit; travelled abroad in '14. Add. Kojimachi Fujimicho, Tokyo.

Yoshida, Isaburo, Emb. Counsellor at London; b. in Kyoto-fu in 1878; grad. German Law, Tokyo Imperial Univ., class '03; passed Dip. and Con. Service Exam. '04 and appointed Eleve Consul at Hongkong the same year; diplomatic attache at Washington, '04; 3rd Embassy Sec. at Washington, '08; on service at the For. Office, '11; 2nd Embassy Sec. in London, '12; 1st Embassy Sec., '16; Mem. Peace Treaty Committee, '20; Embassy Counsellor and transferred to Peking, '21; Mem. Japan-China joint committee for the settlement of Shantung question and so forth; transferred in the capacity of Emb. Counsellor to Washington '24-25 and then to London. Add. Japanese Embassy, London.

Yoshida, Kumaji, D. Litt., Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1874 in Yamagata-ken; grad. from Lit., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; further studied in Europe and America, '04-07; Prof. of the Tokyo Female Higher Normal School '04; present post since 1916. Add. Koishikawa-ku Hakusangoten-machi, Tokyo.

Yoshie, Takamatsu, (penname Kogan), Prof. at Waseda from which he graduated in Literature, class '05; further studied in France '16-20. Works; Modern Civilization and Literature, Love and Art, Translation of Maupassant, etc. Add. Waseda Univ.

Yoshii, Kozo, Commander (ret.) 2nd Count, Mem. House of Peers, Founder and Pres. of Japan Lifeboat Ass'n; b. 1855; studied in England, and also grad. from the Naval Cadet School in '80. Add. Yodobashi, Tsunohazu, Tokyo.

Yoshimoto, Seitaro, M.D., Chief of Internal Division of Japan Red Cross Society Hospital, Tokyo; b. 1873 in Fukuoka-ken. Edu. at Coll. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '97; assist. to Dr. Prof. Aoyama, head of the Internal Dep't, Univ. Hospital, '97-02; physician of the Red Cross Hospital, '03, which sent him to Germany to study Pathology and Pathological chemistry at Berlin. '06-09. Served in the Russo-Japanese War attached to the Red Cross Medical Corps. Add. Japan Red Cross Hospital.

Yoshimura, Manji, Director of the Imperial Fuel Research Institute, of Agr. and Com.; b. in 1882; grad. from Mining and Metallurgy in '06 at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; studied abroad '13-15; passed Higher Civil Service Examination. Add. Azabu Yamamotocho, Tokyo.

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Yoshimura, Manjiro, Mng.-Dir., **Furukawa Trading** Co.; b. 1886 in Tochigi-ken; grad. from Keio in '02; further studied in the Halle and the Berlin Universities for 5 years. Entered Furukawa firm. 1915; married the sister of Baron Furukawa. Add. Shimo-shibuya, Tokyo.

Yoshino, Sakuzo, L.L.B., Political contributor to the Tokyo Asahi since '24, resigning the chair at the Tokyo Imp. Univ. which he graduated from Politics, class '04; b. 1878 in Miyagi-ken and further studied in Europe; for several years in the service of the Chinese Gov.; is a writer of socialistic leaning. Add. Komagome Shimmei-cho, Tokyo.

Yoshioka, Yayoi, a lady physician, Principal of the Tokyo Female Medical Coll., Pres. of Tokyo Shisei Hospital; b. 1871 in Shizuoka-ken; grad. from the former Saisei Gakusha (a private medical school); established the Medical Coll. in 1904 and became its Principal. Add. Kojimachi-ku Iida-machi, Tokyo.

Yoshiuye, Sho-ichiro, P.M., leader of the Seiyu-kai; b. 1865 in Chiba; was for a long time in Hokkaido as editor of a local paper and for which he first entered House of Representatives but now for his native province; visited Chile years ago on Gov. commission to investigate condition of immigrants. Add. Akasaka Daimachi, Tokyo.

Yoshizawa, Kenkichi, Minister to China since '23; b. 1874 in Niigata-ken; grad. from Literature (English Lit.), Imp. Tokyo Univ. '99; passed Dip. Service Exam. the same year; attache at Seoul '99; Eleve-Consul at Amoy, Shanghai, London, etc. '00-06; 1st Secy. at London, 10; Consul-Gen. at Hankow; Sec. of Chinese Legation '16-19; Dir. Asiatic Bureau, '19.-23. Add. Peking.

Yu-asa, Kurahei, Mem. House of Peers (nom. '16); b. 1874 in Fukushima; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '89; Secy., Local Gov'ts; then Sec. and Dir. of Local Administration Bureau. Home Office; prefectural Gov.; Dir. of Police Bureau, Home Office '15-16. Add. Ushigome Akagishita, Tokyo.

Yuchi, Kohei, Mem. of House of Peers; b. in Miyazaki-ken, 1870; studied at Tokyo Normal Sch. and then Nippon Horitsu Gakko; passed Higher Civil Service Exam. '02; Prefectural officer for years and then transferred to the Metropolitan Police Board; was in charge of the Police of Formosa; Gov. of Fukui till '21; Dir. of the Police Affairs Bureau, Home Office, under the Seiyukai Administration. Add. Azabu Hommura, Tokyo.

Yugawa, Moto-omi, Dir. of Nippon Yusen Kaisha; b. in Shizuoka; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. '93; long connected with the Com. Dep't having been its Secretary, Dir. of Maritime Bureau, etc.; Dir. of Fujita Firm, Osaka for a time; Vice-Min. of Com. 1914-16. Add. Kami-Osaki, near Tokyo.

Yuhara, Gen-ichi, Dir. Tokyo High Sch. since its creation in '22; b. 1863 in Saga; first studied Medicine at Imp. Tokyo Univ., but left it without finishing in '84; held post of prof. at various Gov. Schools, Dir. of Middle Schools, Dir. Imp. Musical Academy '08-17, Dir. Tokyo Higher Girls Normal Sch. since '17. Add. Yoyogi Tomigaya, near Tokyo.

Yukawa, Gen-yo, M. D. (Japanese and German), Dir. of the Yukawa Gastro-enteric (private) Hospital, Osaka; b. 1867 in Wakayama; grad. from the Kyoto Prefectural School of Med., class '90; further at the Elective course, Imp. Tokyo Univ.

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'91-93, and lastly in Germany, '00-02, to study his speciality in digestive organs. Meanwhile he practised in Wakayama and served at the Nagayo Gastro-enteric Hospital; established his hospital on returning home. Add. Imabashi Sanchome, Osaka.

Yukawa, Kankichi, Mng.-Dir., Sumitomo Bank; b. 1868 in Wakayama-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90; Secretary to Dept. of Communications and next to Formosan Govt.; Principal of the Post and Telegraph School; represented Japan at the International Postal Conference held at Washington, '96; Dir. of the Communication Superintending Bureau; resigned office '05 and entered Sumitomo Firm. Add. Sumitomo Bank, Osaka.

Yuki, Toyotaro, Mng.-Dir. of Yasuda Hozensha and Vice-Pres. Yasuda Bank since '22; b. in Yamagata-ken, 1877; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '03; entering the service of the Bank of Japan was promoted to the Manager of Osaka Branch; studied banking in U.S.A., '06-09. Add. Yasuda Hozensha, Tokyo.

Zumoto, Motosada, ex-M.P., Journalist, Chairman of International Press Association; b. 1862 in Tottori; grad. from Sapporo Agr. Coll. '84; was long on the staff of the Japan Mail; entered civil service for a short while and was twice appointed Per. Sec. to the late Prince Ito when he was Premier; a resident correspondent of the London Standard during the Russo-Japanese War; started the Japan Times as the only English paper edited by Japanese in '97; conducted the Seoul Press, '06-09; started in '09 the Oriental Information Agency in New York City; but returned to Tokyo in '10 to resume control of the Japan Times, '10-14; started in '16 the Herald of Asia which was suspended after the Earthquake; was attached to the Siberian Expeditionary Army '22; Made a tour to U.S.A. with Baron Shibusawa in '15 and in '21. Add. Herald Office, Kojimachi-ku Uchisaiwaicho Itchome, Tokyo.

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APPENDIX B

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

LEADING FIRMS AND BUSINESS HOUSES IN JAPAN; THEIR STATISTICS, NAMES OF DIRECTORS, ETC.

I. Banks and Trust Cos.
II. Brewery.
III. Sugar Mfg.
IV. Chemical Industry.
V. Dry Goods, Knitted Goods, etc.
VI. Electricity and Gas.
VII. Exchanges and Stock Brokers.
VIII. Exporters and Importers.
IX. Fishery and Marine Products.
X. Flour Milling and Confectionery.
XI. Glass and Ceramics.
XII. Insurance.
XIII. Leather, Leather Goods, Belting, etc.
XIV. Metals, Mining, etc.
XV. Machinery, Machine Tools, etc.
XVI. Paper and Paper Wares.
XVII. Printing and Publishing.
XVIII. Shipping.
XIX. Shipbuilding.
XX. Railways and Tramways, steam and electric, (municipal undertakings excluded).
XXI. Silk-reeling, Spinning and Weaving.
XXII. Miscellaneous.

Abbrev. K.K.=Kabushiki-Kaisha (Joint Stock Company); Gm. K.=Gomei-Kaisha (Partnership unlimited); Gs. K.=Goshi-Kaisha (Partnership limited). Capital and other sums of money in unit of ¥1,000.

Figures for 2nd half, 1924, or later term when available.

Section I. Banks and Trust Cos.

(For details vid. Chap. Banks and Banking)

Aichi Bank, K.K., Tamaya-cho, Nishi-ku, Nagoya. Est. Mar., 1896. Cap. ¥15,000 (¥10,200 p.u.); res. ¥4,950; absorbed Tobi bank in '18. Pres., Y. Watanabe; Gen. Mng., M. Tajima.

Aichiken Noko Ginko (Agricultural and Industrial Bank of Aichi Prefecture), K.K., Shinsakae-cho, Nakaku, Nagoya. Est May 1898. Cap. ¥6,000 (¥4,500 p.u.); res. ¥1,527. Pres., H. Isogai; Vice-Pres., H. Kamiya; Dirs., S. Miyata, M. Takahashi, etc.

Ashikaga Bank, K.K., 3-chome Ashikaga. Est. Oct. 1895. Cap. ¥7,320 (¥5,070 p.u.); res. ¥1,275. Pres., M. Ogino; Mng.-Dirs., Y. Taguchi; Dirs., H. Takanashi, C. Tanaka, etc.

Bushu Bank, K.K., Urawa-machi, Saitama Prefecture. Est. Nov. 1918. Cap. ¥7,898 p.u.; res. ¥520. Pres., H. Okawa; Mng.-Dirs., J. Nagata, A. Shibata, etc.

Chosen Ginko (Bank of Chosen), Seoul. (Vid. Chap. Chosen).

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Chushin Bank, K.K., Hara-machi, Ueda City, Nagano Prefecture. Est. Jan. 1923. Cap. ¥10,250 (¥501 p.u.); res. ¥790. Pres., S. Takizawa; Vice-Pres., T. Kamitsu; Mng.-Dir., G. Narusawa, S. Miyazawa, etc.

Dai Hyaku Ginko (100th Bank), K.K., Yorozu-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. Aug. 1908. Cap. ¥25,000 (¥17,500 p.u.); res. ¥10,100. Pres. K. Hara; Dirs. S. Cho, K. Ando, etc.

Dai Hyakushijushichi Ginko (147th Bank), K.K., Kinsei-cho, Kagoshima. Est. Jan. 1897. Cap. ¥15,000 (¥100 p.u.); res. ¥2,355. Pres., S. Yuike; Dirs.., K. Umeeda, T. Fujiyasu, etc.

Dai Ichi Ginko (1st Bank), K.K., Kabuto-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. The first private bank in Japan. Est. July '73. Cap. ¥50,000 (p.u.); res. ¥44,800. Pres. Y. Sasaki; Gen. Mngs. K. Ishii, Y. Noguchi, Y. Sugita, etc.

Dai Ju Ginko (10th Bank), K.K., Tokiwa-machi, Kofu. Est. Mar. 1879. Cap. ¥5,000 p.u.; res. ¥1,699. Pres., E. Yajima; Mng.-Dirs., T. Hosoda, etc.

Dai Juku Ginko (19th Bank), K.K., Umino-machi, Ueda, Nagano Prefecture. Cap. ¥15,000 (¥8,625 p.u.); res. ¥5,007. Pres., Y. Iijima; Mng.-Dir., T. Kurosawa, etc.

Dai Rokujugo Ginko (65th Bank), K.K., Komamonoya-cho, Kobe. Est. Nov. 1878. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥6,250 p.u.): res. ¥1,655. Pres., S. Fujita; Mng.-Dir., S. Miyagi; Dir., G. Takigawa.

Dai Shi Ginko (4th Bank), K.K., Higashihorimae-dori, Niigata. Est. Dec. 1873. Cap. ¥12,097 (¥9,597 p.u.); res. ¥3,020. Pres., H. Shirose; Mng.-Dir., T. Uono, etc.

Enshu Bank, K.K., Denma, Hamamatsu Est. Mar. 1920. Cap. ¥7,000 (¥4,850 p.u.); res. ¥1,850. Pres., Y. Takabayashi; Mng.-Dir., H. Nakayama, etc.

Fujimoto Bill Broker Bank, K.K., 5-chome, Kitahama, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. 1906. Cap. ¥3,000 p.u.; res. ¥2,980, branches at Kobe, Nagoya, Moji, Kyoto, Yokohama and Tokyo; world-wide connection. Chairman, B. Hiraga.

Furukawa Bank, K.K., Setomono-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1917 by the Furukawa family with cap. ¥5,000 p.u.; res. ¥1,290. Pres., Baron T. Furukawa; Mng.-Dir., M. Kono, etc.

Fujita Bank, K.K., Imabashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. Sept. 1917. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥5,125 p.u.); res. ¥428. Pres., H. Fujita; Mng.-Dir., K. Suzuki; Dirs., H. Fujita, etc.

Hokkaido Takushoku Ginko (Colonization Bank of Hokkaido), K.K., Sapporo, Hokkaido. Est. April 1900. Cap. ¥20,000 (p.u. ¥12,500); res. ¥5,920. Pres. K. Kato, etc.

Hyogo Ken Noko Gingo (Agricultural and Industrial Bank of Hyogo Prefecture), K.K., Sakae-cho, Kobe. Est. July 1899. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥8,000 p.u.); res. ¥1,345. Pres., N. Kawamoto; Dirs., Y. Mizumachi, C. Ito, etc.

Hyakugo Ginko (105th Bank), K.K., Marunouchi, Tsu City. Est. Dec. 1878. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥6,887 p.u.); res. ¥2,850. Pres., K. Kawakita; Mng.-Dir., K. Kumoi; Dirs., S. Kojima, H. Doi, etc.

Jugo Ginko (15th Bank), K.K., Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. May '77 and formerly called the Peer's Bank. Cap. ¥100,000

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(¥49,750 p.u.); res. ¥27,660. Pres. M. Naruse; Mng-Drs., I. Sato, K. Aiko, etc.

Juhachi Ginko (18th Bank), K.K., Kizuki-cho, Nagasaki. Est. Nov. 1877. Cap. ¥15,000 (¥8,625 p.u.); res. ¥2,015. Pres., S. Matsuda; Mng.-Dir., T. Adachi; Dirs., S. Fujise; etc.

Kanda Bank, K.K., No. 26, Sakamoto-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. April 1918. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥6,250 p.u.); res. ¥3,100; chiefly deals in public loan bonds and debentures. Pres. R. Kanda, etc.

Kashima Bank, K.K., Tosabori, Nishi-ku, Osaka. Est. by Mr. Kashima Nov. '17. Cap. ¥30,200 (¥18,875 p.u.); res. ¥5,400; reorganized in '17 with extended business. Pres., K. Hirooka; Mng.-Dirs., Y. Hoshino, etc.

Kawasaki Bank, K.K., Himono-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. Mar. '80 by the late H. Kawasaki. Cap. ¥10,000 p.u.; res. ¥7,650. Pres., H. Kawasaki, etc.

Kobe Okazaki Bank, K.K., 56, Naniwa-cho, Kobe. Est. June '17. Cap. ¥20,000 (¥12,500 p.u.); res. ¥6,250. Pres., T. Okazaki; Mng.-Dir., T. Okazaki, etc.

Kojimachi Bank, K.K., Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. Oct. 1879. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥3,350 p.u.); res. ¥572. Pres., H. Kawasaki; Dir., K. Nonomura, etc.

Konoike Bank, K.K., Imabashi, Osaka. Est. May 1877 by the Konoike family, as Gm. K., and reorganized into K.K. 1919. Cap. ¥10,000 p.u.; res. ¥3,100. Pres., Z. Konoike; Mng.-Dir., H. Kato, etc.

Meiji Bank, K.K., Sakae-cho, Naka-ku, Nagoya. Est. Aug. '96, amalgamated Seto and Nishio Banks in '18. The next year Tahara Shoko Bank. Oki Bank in '19, Yakitsu Bank in '20 and Kanoe Shogyo Bank. Cap. ¥14,050 (¥11,677.5 p.u.); res. ¥2,830. Pres., J. Tomita; Mng.-Dir., S. Ikoma, etc.

Mitsui Bank, K.K., Suruga-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Oldest, est. over 200 yrs. ago by Takatomi Mitsui in Tokugawa era, organized as Mitsui Bank, K.K., 1909. Cap. ¥100,000 (¥60,000 p.u.); res. ¥44,000. Pres., Gen-emon Mitsui; Mng.-Dirs., S. Ikeda, U. Yoneyama, N. Kikumoto, etc.

Mitsubishi Bank, Yayesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1895 and is conducted by the Mitsubishi Firm. Cap. ¥50,000 (¥30,000 p.u.); res. ¥21,000. Pres., M. Kushida, etc.

Murai Bank, K.K., Moto-Yokkaichi-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Founded in Dec. 1904 and reorganized with capital of ¥10,250 (½ p.u.); res. ¥3,224. Pres. K. Murai; Mng.-Dir., T. Murai, etc.

Nagaoka Bank, K.K., Hon-machi, Nagaoka. Est. Nov. 1896. Cap. ¥12,000 (¥7,790 p.u.); res. ¥1,010. Pres., S. Yamaguchi, Vice-Pres., K. Tsunekawa, etc.

Nagoya Bank, K.K. Denma-cho, Nishi-ku, Nagoya. Est. July 1882. Cap. ¥20,000 (¥12,200 p.u.); res. ¥6,650. Branch at Tokyo. Pres., K. Tsunekawa, etc.

Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan), K.K., (Vid. Chap. on Banking).

Nippon Kogyo Ginko (Industrial Bank of Japan), K.K., (Do.)

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Nippon Kangyo Ginko (Hypothec Bank of Japan), K.K. (Do.)

Njppon Shintaku (Trust) Bank, K.K., Imahashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka), K.K., Imabashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. Aug. 1899. Mng.-Dir., M. Kawai, Dirs., T. Shima, etc.

Osaka Noko Bank (Agricultural and Industrial Bank of Osaka), K.K., Imabashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. Aug. 1999. Cap. ¥7,000 (¥6,250 p.u.); res. ¥1,540. Pres., S. Hirose; Dirs., M. Nakaya, etc.

Osaka Nomura Bank, K.K., 2-chome, Bingo-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. Aug. 1918. Cap. ¥10,000 (p.u.); res. ¥4,572. Branches at Tokyo, Kobe, Kyoto. Pres., M. Nomura, etc.

Omi Bank, K.K., Bingo-machi, Osaka. Est. Mar. 1894. Cap. ¥15,000 (¥9,375 p.u.); res. ¥400 amalgamated Tokyo Bank in '18. Pres., N. Yasui; Vice-Pres., H. Hori; Dirs., S. Asakura, K. Suda, etc.

Rokujuku Ginko (69th Bank), K.K., Omote-cho, Nagaoka. Est. '98. Cap. ¥13,000 (¥6,820 p.u.); res. ¥1,265. Branch at Tokyo, 1-chome, Shio-cho, Nihombashi. Pres. M. Nagabe, etc.

Sanjuhachi Ginko (38th Bank), K.K., Nishigofuku-machi, Himeji. Est. Nov. 1878. Cap. ¥17,000 (¥10,600 p.u.); res. ¥814; amalgamated Himeji Kujushi, and Shima Bank in 1917. Kobe Jitsugyo Bank in 1926. Pres., C. Ito., Dirs., K. Nonogami, etc.

Sanjushi Ginko (34th Bank), K.K., Koraibashi-dori, Higashi, Osaka. Est. '78. Cap. ¥50,000 (¥37,500 p.u.); res. ¥17,970. Pres. K. Kikuchi; Mng.-Dirs., K. Ichinose, etc.

Setsuyo Bank, K.K., 3-chome Imabashi, Higashi, Osaka. Est. 1887. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥5,500 p.u.); res. ¥500. Pres. I. Tanaka, etc.

Shijusan Ginko (43rd Bank), K.K., Juichiban-cho, Wakayama. Est. Oct. 1878. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥7,600 p.u.); res. ¥4,566. Pres., K. Miyamoto; Dirs., I. Oe, H. Ishihashi, etc.

Sumitomo Bank, K.K., 5-chome, Kitahama, Osaka. Est. 1871 by the Sumitomo family; reorganized K.K., 1912. Cap. ¥70,000 (¥50,000 p.u.); res. ¥29,000. Pres., Baron K. Sumitomo; Mng.-Dirs., K. Yukawa, T. Kanoh, etc.

Taiwan Ginko (Bank of Taiwan or Formosa), K.K., Taihoku Formosa, (Vid. Chap. Banking).

Taiwan Shoko Ginko (Commercial and Industrial Bank), K.K., Yamato-machi, Taihoku, Taiwan (Formosa). Est. June 1910. Cap. ¥16,000 (¥8,288); res. ¥131. Pres., K. Kimura; Mng.-Dir., K. Yamaguchi; Dirs., G. Tanase, etc.

Tokai Ginko, K.K., Gofuku-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1889. Cap. ¥21,000 (¥14,558 p.u.); res. ¥5,400, merged Hachiju-ichi Ginko. Pres. T. Kano; Vice-Pres., S. Uetake; Dir. C. Kikuchi, etc.

Tokyo-Fu Noko Ginko (Agricultural and Industrial Bank of Tokyo), K.K., Motodaiku-machi, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. Feb. 1898. Cap. ¥7,000 (¥4,750 p.u.); res. ¥740. Pres., M. Suzuki; Mng.-Dir., T. Hashikawa; Dirs., T. Ito, etc.

Tokyo Watanabe Bank, K.K., Motozaimoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. Dec. 1877. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥2,000 p.u.); res. ¥830. Pres., J. Watanabe; Dirs., R. Watanabe, etc.

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Toyokuni Bank, K.K., Koami-cho, Nih., Tokyo. Est. Nov. 1907. Cap. ¥10,000 p.u.; res. ¥2,500. Pres., S. Ikuta; Dirs., K. Hamaguchi, etc.

Wakao Bank, K.K., Yokao-machi, Kofu. B. O. Moto-machi, Nihombashi, Tokyo, Namiki-cho, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo. Est. July 1917. Cap. ¥5,000 p.u.; res. ¥960. Pres., K. Wakao; Vice-Pres., T. Inoue; Mng.-Dir., T. Wakao; Dir., I. Yamamoto, etc.

Yamaguchi Bank, K.K., 2-chome, Kawara-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. Mar. '17. Cap. ¥50,000 (¥27,500 p.u.); res. ¥9,200. Pres., K. Yamaguchi; Mng.-Dirs., K. Sakano, K. Sasaki, etc.

Yasuda Bank, K.K., 2-chome, Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1864 by the late Zenjiro Yasuda and controlled by the Yasuda family; sub. capital ¥150,000 (¥92,750 p.u.); res. ¥48,650 having amalgamated in Nov. 1923 eleven syndicate banks; 160 branch offices. Connection world-wide. Pres., T. Yuki; Mng.-Dirs., T. Takeuchi, H. Hyosu, etc.

Yokohama Specie Bank, K.K., Yokohama. (Vid. Chap. Banks.)

Dai Nippon Trust Co., K.K., 1-chome, Eiraku-cho, Koji-machi, Tokyo. Est. 1920. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥1,250 p.u.) Pres., K. Kameda.

Japan-America Trust Co., Kitamaki-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. Oct. '18. Cap. ¥30,000 p.u.; engaged in investment in foreign countries, introduction of foreign capital, general broking and trust business; has a branch in Osaka. Pres., Y. Kanamitsu, Mng.-Dir., S. Yamamoto, Dirs. T. Arai, etc.

Kansai Trust Co., K.K., Kitahama, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. May 1912. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥4,000 p.u.); res. ¥950. Pres., K. Yamaguchi; Mng.-Dir., K. Kato, etc.

Kokusai Trust Co., K.K., Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. May 1925. Cap. ¥50,000 (¥12,500 p.u.); res. ¥2,070. Pres., S. Maeda; Mng.-Dirs., S. Yamamoto; Dirs., S. Nishiwaki, K. Watanabe, etc.

Kyosai Trust Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Keijo-fu. Est. 1912. Cap. ¥10,000 (¼ p.u.); res. ¥9. Pres., Y. Ikeda; Dirs., T. Aizawa, etc.

Mitsui Trust Co., K.K., Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Mar. 1924. Cap. ¥30,000 (¥7,500 p.u.); res. ¥300. Pres., U. Yoneyama; Dirs., T. Dan, Baron T. Mitsui, etc.

Sumitomo Trust Co., K.K., Awaji-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. 1925. Cap. ¥20,000 (¼ p.u.) Pres. Baron K. Sumitomo.

Tokyo Trust Co., K.K., Minamidemma-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. April 1906. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥2,375 p.u.); res. ¥298. Pres., H. Maeyama; Mng.-Dir., K. Umeda, etc.

Section II. Brewery

Dai Nippon Beer Brewery Co., K.K., Meguro, Tokyo. Formed March, 1906 by amalgamating Ebisu, Sapporo and Asahi breweries. Cap. ¥40,000 (¥27,000 p.u.); res. ¥15,400. The foremost Co. in this line; annual output 900,000 koku. Brands, "Ebisu," "Sapporo," "Asahi," and "Munchenner" beers. Pres. K. Makoshi; Mng.-Dir., C. Uemura, etc.

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Kirin Beer Brewery Co., K.K., Yamate-cho, Yokohama. Founded by some foreigners and reorganized in Feb. 1907 as K.K. with Japanese and foreign shareholders; brands, "Kirin," "Laher," "Pilsena," etc. Cap. ¥10,800 (¥8,300 p.u.); res. ¥3,054; annual output 120,000 koku. Pres., I. Itami, etc.

Nichi-Ei (Anglo-Jap.) Brewery Co., K.K., Marunouchi, Tokyo. Est. June '17 as joint enterprise of Japanese and Canadian capitalists, but the latter are no longer represented. Cap. ¥2,000 p.u.; res. ¥5,400. Brand, "Cascade"; ice is also made. Pres. T. Kusumi, etc.

Nippon Beer Kosen Co., K.K., Ginza, Tokyo. Est. Sept. '96. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥7,825 p.u.); res. ¥1,006. Brand, "Union." Reorganized in 1821 amalgamating the Teikoku Mineral Water Co. and the Nippon Bottle Mfg. Co. Also produces various brands of table waters as "Hirano," "Mitsuya Cider," etc. Pres. K. Nezu, Mng.-Dir., T. Kameda, etc.

Teikoku Beer Brewery Co., K.K., Dairi-machi, Moji, Fukuoka Pref. Est. May, 1912. Cap. ¥4,000 p.u.; res. ¥633. Have capacity to produce 65,000 koku a year. Pres., I. Sumida; Dirs., M. Miyamoto, F. Sekiya, etc.

Toyo Brewery Co., K.K., Tanaka-mura, Takata-gun, Shizuoka Prefecture. Est. March 1920. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥1,350 p.u.); Pres., N. Wakita; Dirs., Y. Miyazaki, etc.

Section III. Sugar Manufacturing

(Vid. Sugar, Chap. Industry)

Dai Nippon Sugar Mfg. Co., K.K., Suna-mura, Minami-Katsushika-gun, Tokyo-fu. Est. 1896. Capital ¥27,250 (¥20,062.5 p.u.); res. ¥10,158; factories at Tokyo, Osaka, Moji, Formosa, Korea producing 4,700 tons of sugar in '25. Pres., R. Fujiyama; Mng.-Dirs., R. Izawa, etc.

Ensuiko Sugar Mfg. and Colonization Co., K. K., Kagi, Formosa. Est. Mar. 1907. Capital ¥25,000 p.u.; res. ¥3,080; manufactured 4,550 tons of sugar in 1924. The Co. amalgamated in 1914 with Taito Colonization Co. (est. Aug., 1912; cap. ¥2,250 p.u.) Pres., T. Maki; Mng.-Dirs., S. Fujisaki, etc.

Hokkaido Sugar Mfg. Co., K.K., Tokachi, Kawanishi-gun. Hokkaido. Est. in 1919. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥4,000 p.u.) Pres. M. Matsukata; Mng.-Dir., K. Makiyama, etc.

Meiji Sugar Mfg. Co., K.K., Tainan, Formosa. Est. Dec. 1906. Capital increased to ¥37,500 (¥24,300 p.u.) in 1921 with the amalgamation of the Yamato Sugar Co., enlarging its capacity to 560,000 piculs of crude sugar in 7 factories in Fukuoka, Kanagawa, and Formosa. Has connection with Tokyo Confectionary Co., (Cap. ¥2,000) and Boso Condensed Milk Co. (Cap. ¥1,100). Cap. ¥37,500 (¥24,300 p.u.); res. ¥1,400. Chairman, H. Soma; Mng.-Dirs., K. Arishima, etc.

Nan-Man (South Manchuria) Sugar Mfg. Co., K.K., Japanese Concession, Mukden, China. Est. Dec. 1916. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥8,500 p.u.); res. ¥582. Pres. T. Arai, Mng-Dir. J. Shiraishi, etc.

Niitaka Sugar Mfg. Co., K.K., Sentoho, Taichu, Formosa. Est.

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Oct., 1909. Cap. ¥28,000 (¥10,750 p.u.); capacity 3,150 tons of sugar in '24. Pres. K. Okura; Mng.-Dir., T. Asada, etc.

Tainan Sugar Mfg. Co., K.K., Talhoku, Formosa. Est. Feb. 1913. Cap. ¥8,278.1 p.u The Co. amalgamated in 1916 with Antai Co. and Giran Co. Capacity about 3,250 tons. Pres., U. Suzuki; Mng.-Dirs., K. Kawakami, etc.

Taisho Sugar Mfg. Co., K.K., Minamikatsushika-gun, near Tokyo. Est. Nov. 1919. Cap. ¥7,000 (¥4,200 p.u.); res. ¥560. Producing 280 tons per day. Pres., K. Nakaide; Dirs., T. Tsutsumi, M. Yasui, etc.

Taiwan Sugar Mfg. Co., K.K., Takao, Formosa. Formed Dec. 1900. Cap. ¥63,000 (¥38,100 p.u.) res. ¥7,692; gradually enlarged its capacity with amalgamation of minor Cos. since the war. Chairman, T. Yamamoto; Mng.-Dirs., N. Takechi, etc.

Teikoku Sugar Mfg. Co., K.K., Taichu, Formosa. Est. Oct. 1910. Cap. ¥18,000 (¥11,250 p.u.); res. ¥2,490, produced about 3,000 tons in '25. The Co. amalgamated in '16 with Minami-Nippon Sugar Mfg. Co. (Cap. ¥2,500 p.u.) Pres., M. Matsukata; Mng.-Dir., S. Makiyama, etc.

Toyo Sugar Mfg. Co., K.K., Kagi, Formosa. Est. Feb. 1907; absorbed several Cos. in the last decade with the expanded capital (¥12,550 in '21) and capacity, the latter being put at 4,300 tons of sugar besides 26,400 koku of alcohol, in 9 factories in Formosa and Okinawa. Cap. ¥36,250 (¥22,030 p.u.); res. ¥3,950. Pres., Yamanari; Mng.-Dirs., M. Oga, T. Tamura, etc.

Section IV. Chemical Industries

Aichi Cement Mfg. Co., K.K., Atsuta-Higashi-cho, Minami-ku, Nagoya. Est. 1889; Cap. ¥3,000 (¥1,650 p.u.); res. ¥404; yearly output 360,000 barrels. Pres. K. Awoki, etc.

Asano Cement Mfg. Co., K.K., Kiyosumi-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo. Founded Oct. 1912 by Mr. Soichiro Asano, a millionaire merchant of Tokyo. Cap. ¥56,310 (¥32,436 p.u.); res. ¥4,042; yearly output about 10,000,000 barrels. Pres., S. Asano; Dirs., H. Okawa, M. Shimaishi, etc.

Dai Nippon Artificial Fertilizer Co., K.K., Etaka-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. 1887. Cap. ¥22,400 p.u.; output 46,997,521 kan in 1925 (2nd half). Chairman, E. Tanaka; Mng.-Dirs., S. Futagami, J. Murota, etc.

Electric and Chemical Industrial Co., K.K., Kitamaki-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1915. Cap. ¥17,500 (¥16,200 p.u.); res. ¥1,421; line of business, lime, carbonic lime, sulphate ammonia, etc. Chairman, S. Ohashi; Mng.-Dir., T. Toyama; Dirs., S. Uemura, K. Makita, etc.

Japan Dye-Stuff Co., K.K., Kasugade-cho, Nishi-ku, Osaka. Est. Feb. 1916 under official protection which guarantees profit of 8%. Cap. ¥8,000 p.u. Line of business, aniline salts, aniline and alizarine dyes, carbolic acid, etc. Pres. J. Ikeda; Dirs., S. Ohashi, R. Fujiyama, C. Watanabe, etc.

Japan Match Mfg. Co., K.K., Arata-machi, Kobe. Est. June 1907. Cap. ¥1,060 p.u.; res. ¥174; output is put at 80,000 cases. Pres. M. Naoki; Mng.-Dirs., T. Yamamoto, etc.

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Japan Paint Co., K.K., Minami-Shinagawa, Tokyo. Est. June 1881 in Tokyo and organized as K.K., 1898. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥3,600 p.u.); res. ¥1,282; have factories at Osaka; annual output estimated at 60,000,000 lbs.; export to China, India and South-Seas. Pres. N. Hasegawa; Dirs., G. Obata, Y. Nagara, etc.

Nippon Artificial Manure Co., K.K., 1-chome, Kyobashi, Higashi, Osaka. Est. 1889. Cap. ¥22,400 p.u.; res. ¥955; has a monthly capacity of 16,650 tons. Pres., T. Takehara; Mng.-Dir., K. Yoshida, etc.

Nippon Nitrogen Fertilizer Co., K.K., Tamae-cho, Kitaku, Osaka. Est. June 1906. Cap. ¥22,000 (19,000 p.u.); res. ¥2,930. Mng.-Dirs., M. Noguchi, S. Ichikawa, etc.

Nippon Chemico-Industrial Co., K.K., Kameido, Tokyo. Est. Sept. '09. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥4,200 p.u.); res. ¥99; united Nippon Dye-stuff Mfg. Co. in Dec., '18. Pres., J. Kadono; Mng.-Dir., T. Tanahashi, etc.

Oita Cement Mfg. Co., Hon-cho, Oita City. Est. Dec. 1918. Amalgamated Asahi Cement K.K. in 1922; capacity 1,500,000 barrels. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥6,184 p.u.); res. ¥305. Pres., M. Kita; Mng.-Dir., T. Tagami, etc.

Onoda Cement Mfg. Co., K.K., Onoda, Asa-gun, Yamaguchi Prefecture. Est. 1893. Cap. ¥14,800 (¥1,110 p.u.); res. ¥2,288. Yearly output about 3,200,000 barrels. Dirs., S. Kasai, etc.

Osaka Alkali Co., K.K., 2-chome, Dojima, Kitaku, Osaka. Est. 1880, one of the pioneer manufacturers of chemical manures, oils, etc. Cap. ¥13,350 (¥12,294 p.u.); res. ¥283. Pres. K. Hasegawa; Dir., K. Yamaguchi, etc.

Rasa Island Phosphorus Ore Co., K.K., 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1913. Cap. ¥7,500 (¥5,550 p.u.); yearly capacity 1,500,000 tons of phosphate manure in '24. Pres. K. Tsunefuji; Mng.-Dirs., Y. Ono; Dir., M. Yoshimura, etc.

Sakura Portland Cement Co., K.K., 4-chome, Kitahama, Kitaku, Osaka. Est. 1907. Cap. ¥1,600 (¥1,200 p.u.); monthly output about 35,000-40,000 barrels. Pres. K. Watanabe; Mng.-Dir., S. Murata, etc.

Section V. Dry Goods, Knitted Goods, etc.

Daimaru Dry Goods Store, Shinsaibashi-suji, Minami-ku, Osaka. Founded 1716, and reorganized as partnership Ltd., is a pioneer department store in Kyoto-Osaka district. Cap. ¥12,000 (¥6,600 p.u.); res. ¥136. Tokyo Branch, Marunouchi Building. Pres., S. Shimomura, etc.

Ito Gofukuten, K.K., Sakae-cho, Naka-ku, Nagoya. Est. March 1910. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥6,250 p.u.) Pres., M. Ito; Dirs., Kitamura, etc.

Matsuya Gofukuten, K.K., Ginza, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. March 1919. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥2,000 p.u.) Pres., T. Furuya; Dirs., H. Naito, etc.

Mitsukoshi Gofukuten, K.K., Suruga-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. A leading and the oldest dry goods store with a history of three hundred years and also pioneer department store. Reorganized

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as K.K. with capital ¥2,000, later to increase to ¥15,000 (¥9,000 p.u.), but reduced to ¥7,000 to liquidate Sept. damage. Branches; Osaka, Kyoto, Seoul and Dairen. Maintains a chain-store system in Tokyo. Awarded gold medals at foreign and domestic exhibitions. Mng.-Dirs., S. Kurachi, T. Asabuki, R. Nakamura, etc.

Shirokiya Dry Goods Store, Nihombashi, Tokyo. A leading dry goods and department store in Tokyo; founded 1662. Cap. ¥7,500 (¥5,000 p.u.); res. ¥455. Branch at Osaka. Pres. K. Nishino; Mng.-Dir. S. Ohashi, etc.

Takashimaya Gofukuten, K.K., Karasumaru-dori, Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto. Est. Aug. 1919. Cap. ¥7,000 (¥4,000 p.u.); res. ¥195. Pres., S. Iida; Mng.-Dirs., S. Iida, N. Tanaka; Dirs., C. Iida, N. Iida, etc.

Section VI. Electricity and Gas

(For the Gas Industry and Electric Industry, vid. Chap. Industry and for Electric Railways, Chap. Railways)

Azumagawa Electric Power Co., K.K., Yaesu-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. Dec. 1922. Cap. ¥8,000 (¥4,000 p.u.) Pres., T. Usui; Vice-Pres., I. Nakahara; Mng.-Dir., S. Urayama; Dirs., T. Hirose, etc.

Chogoku Hydro-Electric Co., K.K., Kaminishikawa-cho, Okayama. Est. June 1916. Cap. ¥10,534 p.u.; res. ¥670. Pres., T. Sakano; Dirs., M. Ohara, etc.

Chuo Electric Co., K.K., Umade-machi, Takata city, Niigata Prefecture. Est. Aug. 1906. Cap. ¥9,000 (¥7,825 p.u.); res. ¥550. Pres., Y. Shimizu; Vice-Pres., G. Imai; Mng.-Dir., S. Kunimoto; Dirs., K. Takeuchi, etc.

Daido Electric Power Co., K.K., H. O. Kaijo Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo. B. O. Shichiken-cho, Higashi-ku, Nagoya, amalgamated with Kiso Denki Kogyo K.K., Nihon Suiryoku Denki, K.K., Osaka Soden, K.K., Effected Feb. 25, 1921. Cap. ¥112,963, all p.u.; res. ¥1,463,608. Pres., M. Fukuyama, etc.

Dainihon Mining Co., K.K., Tokyo Kaijo Building, 1-chome, Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. 1919. Cap. ¥5,000, all p.u.; res. ¥196. Pres., S. Asano; Mng.-Dir., M. Masukawa; Dirs., K. Takeda, etc.

Den-en Toshi Co., K.K., Hinomiya, Hibusuma-mura, Ebara-gun, near Tokyo. Est. 1922. This company closely related to the Meguro-Kamata Electric Rly. Co. Cap. ¥5,000, all p.u.; res. ¥34,-209. Pres., M. Ichihara; Dirs., M. Takeda, K. Oaki, etc.

Denki Kagaku Kogyo (Electric-Chemical and Industrial Co.), K.K., Nichibei Shintaku Building, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. May 1915. Cap. ¥17,500 (¥15,191.030 p.u.); res. ¥1,421. Pres., S. Ohashi; Mng.-Dir., T. Fujiyama, S. Agata; Dirs. C. Uematsu, T. Makita, G. Fujimura, K. Magoshi, T. Takahashi, etc.

Fuji Hydro-Electric Co., K.K., 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Koji., Tokyo. Licensed Nov. 7, 1900, began business Nov. 16, 1906; amalgamated May 1918 with Fuji Chemical Industry Co. Oct. 1, 1925, marged in Tokyo Dento K.K.; Cap. ¥34,860 (¥16,572 p.u.); res. ¥641; (End May 1925) Lights, 267,707; Power, 17,526 h.p.

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Owned 18 Hydro-electric power Plants, total capacity 18,782. 3 Plants under constructions. Pres., K. Fujita; Mng.-Dir., K. Negishi, etc.

Furukawa Electro-Industrial Co., K.K., Yayesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. in 1919. Cap. ¥20,000 (¥12,500 p.u.); res. ¥680. Pres. K Nakajima; Mng.-Dirs., S. Nakagawa, M. Hideno.

Gumma Electric Power Co., K.K., 3-chome, Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. 1919. Cap. ¥12,250 (¥6,250 p.u.) Pres. T. Tajima; Vice-Pres. Y. Matsunaga.

Hakusan Hydro-Electric Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koji., Tokyo. Est. June 1919. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥8,000 p.u.); res. 36. Pres., M. Higashisono; Mng.-Dir., M. Naruse; Dirs., J. Iba, etc.

Hayakawa Electric Power Co., K.K., 1-chome Yurakucho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1917. Cap. ¥30,000 (¥18,750 p.u.); res. ¥495. Pres. Y. Matsunaga; Mng.-Dir., T. Tanaka, M. Tsunoda.

Hiroshima Electric Co., K.K., Ote-machi, Hiroshima. Est. Aug. 1921. Cap. ¥30,000 (¥26,250 p.u.); res. ¥966. Pres., S. Umezuka; Vice-Pres.,E. Kitagawa, Y. Mariya; Dirs., S. Taniguchi, etc.

Hokkaido Electric Light Co., K.K., Okawa-Tanaka Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo. Est. in 1919. Cap. ¥21,885 (¥10,943 p.u.); res. ¥364. Pres. Y. Anamizu; Mng.-Dir., K. Anamizu; Dirs., H. Okawa, etc.

Hokkaido Gas Works, K.K., H. O. Okawa-Tanaka Building, Tokyo. B. O. 373 Naiho-machi, Sapporo city, Hokkaido. Licensed, Sept. 1910. Began business, Sapporo in Sept. 1912; Otaru, Hakodate in Dec. 1912. Cap. ¥3,000 (¥2,519,915 p.u.); res. ¥59. Pres., R. Kume; Mng.-Dir., H. Ota; Dirs., Z. Emori, B. Hamada, etc.

Izumo Electric Co., K.K., Matsue, Shimane Prefecture. Est. Nov. 1911. Cap. ¥10,600 (¥5,436 p.u.); res. ¥808. Pres., M. Ohara; Mng.-Dir., R. Suzuki; Dirs., R. Takahashi, S. Kiyohara, etc.

Kagoshima Electric Co., K.K., Mulka-machi, Kagoshima. Est. Sept. 1897. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥4,480 p.u.): res. ¥276. Pres., S. Kitoin; Mng.-Dir., S. Nagai; Dirs., G. Yamashita, S. Miyake, etc.

Kanto Suiden (Kanto Hydro-Electric) Co., K.K., Urawa, Saitama Prefecture. Agent, Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. June 1919. Cap. ¥12,000 (¥3,750 p.u.) Pres., T. Fujiyama; Mng.-Dirs., K. Sakai; Dirs., S. Ohashi, G. Fujiwara, etc.

Kanto Hydro-Electric Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. March 1920. Cap. ¥17,000 (¥4,250 p.u.) Pres., S. Asano; Mng.-Dir., R. Ito; Dirs., Z. Shimomura, G. Shiraishi, etc.

Keihin Electric Power Co., K.K., 1-chome, Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. March 1920. Cap. ¥32,000 (¥23,000 p.u.); res. ¥189. Pres., I. Wakao; Vice-Pres., K. Ueno; Mng.-Dirs., K. Sasaki, C. Kasahara; Dirs., T. Ohama, etc.

Keijo Electric Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. Sept. 1908. Cap. ¥15,000 (¥10,500 p.u.); res. ¥1,140. Pres., S. Ohashi; Dirs., S. Nakaya, T. Yamaguchi, etc.

Kinugawa Hydro-Electric Co., K.K., Yuraku-cho, Tokyo. Est. '10. Cap. ¥45,000 (¥21,375 p.u.); res. ¥1,570. Directors: Pres. T. Toshimitsu; Vice-Pres., T. Nakano; Mng.-Dir., M. Kubo; Dirs., S. Kosone, etc.

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Kobe Gas Works, K.K., Aioi-cho, Kobe. Est. June 1898. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥6,062 p.u.); res. ¥443. Pres., K. Matsukata; Mng.-Dir., M. Kubo; Dirs., S. Kosone, etc.

Kumamoto Electric Co., K.K., Konyaima-cho, Kumamoto. Est. June 1909. Cap. ¥26,000 (¥16,400 p.u.); res. ¥2,754. Pres., S. Shifuji; Mng.-Dirs., T. Nagano; Dirs., N. Takahashi, Y. Kiyoura, etc.

Kyoto Electric Light Co., K.K., No. 25, Bizenjima, Takaya-koji-sagaru, Kawaramachi-dori, Shimo Kyoku, Kyoto. Licensed July 1889. Began business 1890. Cap. ¥30,000 (¥27,182 p.u.); res. ¥6,431, Dec. 31, 1925, supplied Lights 834,909. Power 38,892.75 h.p, Heating Power 1,220 k.w. Pres., Z. Osawa; Mng.-Dir., H. Tanaka; Dirs., S. Matsui, T. Inagaki, etc.

Kyushu Hydro-Electric Co., K.K., Business Office: No. 1, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Koji., Tokyo. Head Office: Minami Shinmachi, Oita city. Est. 1911. Cap. ¥80,000 (¥48,000 p.u.); res. ¥3,929,652. Supplies lights, 925,528 h.p. to 8,539 customers. In large quantity, to 99 customers, using 73,955 k.w. Pres., K. Morimura; Mng.-Dir., T. Tanahashi; Mng.-Dirs., S. Umetani, S. Imai, K. Murakami, H. Kimura; Dirs., S. Hisano, J. Otaguro, etc.

Kyushu Soden (Electric Power Transmission Co.), K.K., Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. May 1925. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,500 p.u.) Mng.-Dir., H. Horiuchi; Dirs., T. Fujiyama, T. Tanaka, etc.

Niigata Electric Co., K.K., Okawamae-dori, Niigata. Est. Nov. 1920. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥5,825 p.u.); res. ¥351. Pres., H. Saito; Mng.-Dirs., S. Nakano, T. Iimura; Dirs. K. Hoshino, K. Nakano, etc.

Nippon Electric Power Co., K.K., H.O. No. 1, Soze-cho, Kita-ku (Osaka Building), Osaka City. B.O. Tokyo, Nagoya, Gifu and Toyama. Est. 1919. Cap. ¥50,000 p.u.; res. ¥15,800. Pres., J. Yamaoka; Mng.-Dir., Y. Ikeo; Dirs., S. Ichikawa, etc.

Okazaki Electric Light Co., K.K., Kagota-machi, Okazaki. Est. April 1907. Cap. ¥15,000 (¥7,023 p.u.); res. ¥252. Pres., G. Sugiura; Mng.-Dir., B. Takaishi; Dirs., Z. Ota, J. Kondo, etc.

Osaka Gas Works, K.K., No. 1, 3-chome, Nakanoshima, Kita-ku, Osaka. Est. Oct., 1896. Cap. ¥17,000 (¥12,931,250 p.u.); res. ¥643,500. Pres., C. Watanabe; Dirs., S. Kishi, etc.

Oyodogawa Hydro-Electric Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koji., Tokyo. Est. Feb. 1920. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥1,250 p.u.) Pres., T. Fujiyama; Dirs., I. Owada, etc.

Sanyoohuo Hydro-Electric Co., Amase, Okayama. Est. July 1919. Cap. ¥17,000 (¥10,587 p.u.); res. ¥171. Pres., S. Hiraga; Mng.-Dir., N. Shizuno; Dirs., T. Inoue, etc.

Shizuoka Electric Co., K.K., Kawabe, Shizuoka Prefecture. Est. Oct. 1920. Cap. ¥15,000 (¥7,500 p.u.); res. ¥228. Pres., H. Okawa; Mng.-Dir., K. Kumazawa; Dirs., E. Tanaka, etc.

Shikoku Hydro-Electric Co., K.K., Tadotsu, Nakatado-gun, Kagawa Prefecture. Est. Sept. 1898. Cap. ¥13,000 (¥6,347 p.u.); res. ¥491. Pres., T. Samukawa; Dirs., F. Goda, etc.

Shin-etsu Hydro-Electric Co., K.K., Sakuradahonga-cho, Shiba, Tokyo. Est. May 1919. Cap. ¥32,000 p.u.; res. ¥35. Pres., A. Kanbe; Dirs., M. Okazaki, S. Wakao, etc.

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Taiwan (Formosa) Electric Power Co., K.K., Taihoku, Formosa. Agent: Yaesu-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. July 1919. Cap. ¥30,000 (¥28,200 p.u.); res. ¥445. Pres., T. Takagi; Dirs., O. Okashi, etc.

Takushoku Suiden Kogyo (Colonial Hydro-Electric and Industrial) Co., K.K., Uchisaiwai-cho, Koji., Tokyo. Est. June, 1920. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥1,550 p.u.); res. ¥4. Pres., S. Suzuki: Mng.-Dir., K. Iwaki; Dirs., K. Hayashi, Y. Nakasu, etc.

Tamagawa Hydro-Electric Co., K.K., Yazaemon-cho, Kyobashiku, Tokyo. Est. July 1922. Cap. ¥7,500 (¥1,805 p.u.) Pres., S. Nakayama; Dirs., M. Nakashima, K. Yamazaki, etc.

Tamikawa Hydro-Electric Co., K.K., Koriyama, Fukushima Prefecture. Est. Oct. 1916. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,668 p.u.); res. ¥32. Pres., M. Hashimoto; Mng.-Dirs., K. Kawachi, T. Imaizumi; Dirs. S. Hatta, H. Harase, etc.

Teikoku Electric Light Co., K.K., H. O. No. 11, 9-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. B. O. Kyoto, Hokkaido. Est. 1912. Cap. ¥57,360 (¥53,884.200 p.u.); res. ¥2,155. Pres., Y. Sashida; Spec.-Mng.-Dir., S. Nagahashi; Mng.-Dirs., R. Aoyama, T. Uetake, N. Kawara. Dirs., T. Moto, T. Dan, etc.

Toho Electric Power Co., K.K., (Tokyo Kaijo Building) No. 1, 1-chome, Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. In 1889, the Nagoya Dento K.K., was organized with a capital of ¥75,000, and began business Dec. 15th, the same year. This was the parent of T.E.P. Co. Est. 1887; amalgamated many elec. Co.'s Capital amount to ¥139,821,200 (¥102,204,225 p.u.); res. ¥2,751,000; Lamps 2½ millions; power supplied, 180,000 h.p. Pres., M. Fukuzawa; Mng.-Dir., J. Tanaka; Executive Dirs., M. Tsunoda, M. Kurushima; Dirs., T. Kamiya, K. Goto, etc.

Toho Gas Works, K.K., Naka-ku, Nagoya. Est. June. 1922. Cap. ¥22,000 (¥10,120 p.u.); res. ¥99. Pres., S. Okamoto; Dirs., M. Nagataki, K. Fujimoto, etc.

Tokogawa Hydro-Electric Co., K.K., 1-chome, Eiraku-cho, Koji., Tokyo. Est. Sept. 1919. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥4,000 p.u.) Dirs., S. Asano, Y. Ikeo, etc.

Tokyo Electric Co., K.K., Horinouchi, Kawasaki, Kanagawaken. Est. 1896, reorganized 1917. Cap. ¥21,000 (¥12,750 p.u.); res. ¥31,586. Pres., J. Gary; Vice-Pres., K. Yamaguchi, etc.

Tokyo Electric Light Co., K.K., No. 22 Sakurada-Hongo-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo. Est. 1883; Began business '86, amalgamated many elec. Cos. and at present is almost sole Co. supplying light in Tokyo City and environs; (Supply Lights 4,811,666 to 1,242,073 customers. Powers; 128,648 h.p. to 41,868 customers, and 212,765 k.w. to 6,354 customers), besides supplied 62,000 h.p. by Inawashiro Co. Cap. ¥258,000 (¥228,605 p.u.): res. ¥13,310. Pres. K, Kambe; Vice-Pres., S. Wakao; Dirs., I. Wakao, K. Nezu, etc.

Tokyo Gas Works, K.K., No. 1 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. '85. Cap. ¥45,000 p.u.; res. ¥5,014; the only gas Co. in Tokyo City having amalgamated newly opened rivals; total supply 1,624,592,400 c.f.t. Pres., K. Watanabe; Vice-Pres., S. Imasaki; Mng.-Dirs., S. Suglura, O. Matsukata; Dirs., R. Watanabe, I. Nakajima, etc.

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Toshin Electric Co., K.K., 1-chome, Minami-Demma-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1917. Cap. ¥11,000 (¥8,176 p.u.): res. ¥665,500. Pres., S. Suzuki; Dirs., T. Kawasaki, N. Mori, etc.

Ujigawa Electric Power Co., K.K., (The name of this company translates as Ujigawa Electric Co., Ltd., but it has adopted, legally, the name as given here.) H. O. Osaka Building, Sozecho, Kita-ku, Osaka city. B. O. Yamato, Kumano. Organized Oct. 25, 1906. Licensed Dec. 1907. Began business Aug. 1, 1914. Cap. ¥85,000,000 (¥52,274,987.50 p.u.); res. ¥3,380,904.77; supply power to Osaka Elec. Light Co., Kyoto Elec. Light Co. and Osaka Municipal Trams. Pres., Y. Hayashi; Mng.-Dir., K. Kimura; Dirs., M. Asami, T. Noguchi, etc.

Yasaku Hydro-Electric Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koji., Tokyo. Est. March 1919. Cap. ¥12,000 (¥7,312 p.u.); res. ¥146. Pres., K. Inoue; Vice-Pres., K. Fukuzawa; Mng.-Dir., S. Sugiyama; Dirs., T. Kawasaki; S. Katagiri, etc.

Section VII. Exchanges and Stock Brokers

Chuka Torihikishijo (an exchange of China), K.K., Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. Aug. 1921. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,500 p.u.); res. ¥23. Pres., Y. Minagawa; Dirs., J. Nogami, T. Kamiya, etc.

Dairen Exchange, K.K., Dairen, Manchuria. Est. Nov. 1920. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,500 p.u.); res. ¥3,365. Pres., S. Koizumi; Dirs., S. Kadota, Y. Mori, etc.

Dairen Torihikijo Shintaku, (Dairen Exchange Trust Co.), K.K., Dairen, Manchuria. Est. June 1913. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,500 p.u.); res. ¥23. Pres., M. Harada; Dirs., K. Fukuda, etc.

Kyoto Exchange, K.K., Higashidoin-dori, Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto. Est. Aug. '83. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥4,500 p.u.); res. ¥455. Pres., S. Kakuno; Mng.-Dir., N. Ito, etc.

Nagoya Exchange, K.K., Minami-Ise machi, Nakaku, Nagoya. Est. Dec. '93. Cap. ¥6,000 (¥3.375 p.u.); res. ¥588. Pres. H. Takahashi; Mng.-Dir. K. Doi, etc.

Nomura Securities Co., K.K., Nichome, Adzuchi-machi, Osaka. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥2,500 p.u.) Pres., O. Kataoka; Dirs., M. Nomura, W. Shibayama, J. Matsushima, S. Hashimoto.

Osaka Dojima Exchange, K.K., Dojima, Osaka. Est. Sept. 1876. Cap. ¥6,000 (¥4,750 p.u.): res. ¥1,165. Chairman I. Hayashi, etc.

Osaka Kabushiki Torihikijo (Stock Exchange of Osaka), K.K., Kitahama, Osaka. Est. June '78. Cap. ¥45,000 (¥29,500 p.u.) Acting Chairman, T. Shima, etc.

Osaka Sampin Torihikijo (Osaka Exchange of Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns and Fabrics), K.K., Kita-Kyutaro-machi, Higashiku, Osaka. Est. Dec., 1843. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥2,750 p.u.) Chairman, H. Akioka; Dirs., S. Iwata, O. Watanabe, etc.

Shanghai Exchange, K.K., Shanghai, China. Est. June 1918. Cap. ¥15,000 (¥7,500 p.u.); res. ¥586. Pres., T. Morimoto, etc.

Tokyo Beikoku Shohin Torihikijo (Rice and Produce Exchange of Tokyo), K.K., Kakigara-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. First

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formed in '76 with capital ¥100 increased to ¥1,500 in '08 when the Tokyo Produce Exchange was amalgamated; now ¥6,500 (¥4,750 p.u.); res. ¥627. Chairman, Y. Sashida, etc.

Tokyo Kabushiki Torihikijo (Stock Exchange of Tokyo), K.K., Kabuto-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. May 1878. Capital ¥47,000 (¥26,750 p.u.); res. ¥4,734. Chairman, K. Okazaki, etc.

Yamaichi Securities & Finance Co., Gs. K., Kabuto-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. Nov. 1926. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥3,500 p.u.) Pres., K. Sugino; Mng.-Dir., O. Osamu. Branches at Osaka, Nagoya, Okayama, Yokohama, Niigata, Hamamatsu, etc.

Yokohama Torihikijo (Yokohama Exchange of Raw Silk, Tea, Fabrics, Marine Products, Sugar, Grains and Stocks), K.K., Minami-Nakadori, Yokohama. Est. May, '94. Cap. ¥6,500 p.u.; res. ¥22. Chairman, K. Isaka; Mng.-Dir. S. Matsuura, etc.

Section VIII. Exporters and Importers

Chugai Boeki (Foreign and Domestic Trading) Co., K.K., Nakanoshima, Kitaku, Osaka, general exporters and importers. Est. 1917. Cap. ¥2,000 (½ p.u.) Pres. M. Kita; Mng.-Dir. K. Sugiyama, etc.

D. Nagase & Co., Hirano-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka, general exporters and importers; line of exports,—general Japanese produce, drugs, oils, chemicals, manufactured goods, etc.; line of imports—chemicals, dyes, drugs, etc.; branches at Kobe, Kyoto and Tokyo, and London (65 Fenchurch St., E.C.). Pres. D. Nagase, etc.

E. H. Hunter & Co., Hirano-cho, Kobe. Formed 1868, by E. H. Hunter; first engaged in rice export business but have since begun to import machinery and also engaged in antimony refining business; have special connection with Osaka Iron Works. Prop. Ryutaro Hunter.

F. Kanematsu & Co., K.K., Ito-machi, Kobe. Est. 1888, exporters and importers of artificial fertilizers, textile fabrics, etc.; broking business in general. Cap. ¥4,000 p.u. Branches at Tokyo (1/1 Yuraku-cho, Koj.), Sydney, etc. Dirs., T. Kitamura, U. Mayeda, etc.

Fujita-Gumi, Gm. K., Dojima, Osaka. Producers and exporters in electrolytic copper, electrolytic zinc, ferro alloys, etc. Est. 1893, as a private enterprise of Mr. Heitaro Fujita, the president. Dirs., Hikosaburo Fujita, N. Saka, etc.

Furukawa Trading Co., K.K.,—Vid. Sect. Mining.

Gosho Goshi Kaisha, K.K., Nakanoshima, Osaka. Est. 1905. Cap. ¥25,000 (¥20,000 p.u.); res. ¥2,050 in '21; manufacturers and exporters of raw cotton, cotton yarn, underwear, etc.; branches at Tsingtao, Bombay, Shanghai, Calcutta, Tientsin, etc. Chairman, I. Abe; Mng.-Dir., S. Nose, etc.

Horne Trading Co., K.K., Takiyama-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. Oct. '18. Cap. ¥600 p.u.; chiefly deal in machinery, tools and material goods. Pres. T. G. Nee; Dirs. F. W. Horne, J. D. Lobb, etc.; Auds., E. W. W. Oustin, J. L. Kaufmann.

Iwai Shoten, K.K., 4-chome, Kitahama, Osaka. Est. 1912;

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engaged in trading in general. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥7,000 p.u.) Pres. K. Iwai, Mng.-Dir., Y. Yasuno, etc.

Kuhara Trading Co., K.K., Marunouchi, Tokyo. **Founded by** Mr. Fusanosuke Kuhara, a leading merchant of Osaka. Cap. ¥75,000 (¥41,250 p.u.); res. ¥34,840. Pres. F. Kuhara; Mng.-Dirs. K. Takeuchi, S. Nakayama, etc.

Meidi-ya, K.K., Importers and dealers in groceries, provisions and agents of Kirin Beer, Nunobiki Tansan Mineral Water, Buchanan's Whisky, J. Brown's Scotch Whisky, etc. Head Office, Honcho, Yokohama. Est. 1885 by late Mr. H. Isono; limited liability company May '11. Warranted purveyers to the Imperial Household and the Imperial Navy. Capital ¥500. Branches: Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Moji and Seoul. Pres., C. Isono; Mng.-Dir., N. Yonei; Dirs., S. Sano, etc.

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, K.K., General importers and exporters, Surugacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. One of the oldest establishments in this line. Reorganized in Oct. '09 as Joint Stock Co. with other enterprises, all practically owned by the 11 branches of the Mitsui family; capital ¥100,000 p.u.; res. ¥30,500. Pres., M. Mitsui; Mng.-Dirs. Y. Yasukawa; Dirs., K. Fukui, M. Fujise. Branches: London, New York, etc.

Nichibei Silk Co., K.K., Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. Oct. 1919, with the object of exporting silk to U.S.A., etc. Capital ¥10,000 (¥2,500 p.u.) Mng.-Dir., S. Hoshino, etc.

Okura-gumi, See under Section General.

Suzuka Firm, Importer, exporter and mfr. of fertilizers, reorganized as K.K. in '20; ¥50,000 fully paid up; 1-chome, Sagacho, Fukagawa, Tokyo; connection world-wide. Pres. J. Suzuka, etc.

Uchida Trading Co., K.K., Naka-cho, Kobe. Est. 1917. Cap. ¥5,000 p.u; general exporters and importers. Pres. T. Yagi; Dirs. S. Uchida; T. Murakami, etc.

Yonei & Co., General importers and exporters, Ginza, Tokyo. Est. in 1887; reorganized as K.K. in 1921; contractors to Government; agents for many foreign Cos.; Branches: Osaka, Kobe, Seoul, etc. Prop. N. Yonei.

Yu-asa Firm, Takakura Higashi-iru, Gojo, Kyoto. Importers and exporters; dealers in metal wares, etc. Prop. Shichizaemon Yu-asa.

Z. Horikoshi & Co., Tori-hatago-cho, Nih., Tokyo. General exporters and importers. Est. 1893; mfrs. of and dealers in silks, silk and straw goods, pearl buttons, rugs, etc. Connection, world-wide. Pres., K. Horikoshi, etc.

Chuka (China) Enterprise Co., K.K. 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1919. Cap. ¥15,000 (¥11,255 p.u.); engaged in investment in and management of various enterprises in China; has a branch at Shanghai. Pres. S. Fujita, etc.

Mitsubishi Firm, Ltd., Gs. K., Carries on shipbuilding, Banking, Mining, Iron Works, Trading, Warehousing and Insurance business each as independent company. Trading Co. as organised in 1918 is backed with capital ¥15,000, p.u.; res. ¥3,847. Pres., M. Miyakegawa; Mng.-Dir., K. Yamagishi; Dirs., K. Iwasaki, etc.

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Mitsui & Co., Gm. K., Suruga-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1893 with capital ¥60,000 in 1920. Controlling centre of all the undertakings run by the Mitsui. Pres. Baron Hachiroemon Mitsui, etc.

Nippon Shoji Kaisha (Japan Trading Co., Ltd.), K.K., Kitahama, Higashi-ku, Osaka, and Kabuto-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. Aug. 1917. Cap. ¥3,000 (¥750 p.u.); general exporters and importers. Pre. Y. Kashima; Mng.-Dir., M. Sugimoto, etc.

Okura-gumi, K.K., General exporters and importers, Ginza, Tokyo. The firm organized as a partnership with Baron Kihachiro Okura, well known merchant in the country, president, in 1873. Reorganized as a joint stock Co. in Dec. '11. Capital ¥10,000.

In 1918 the mining and engineering dep'ts. were each formed into an independent company, the former with capital of ¥20,000 (Baron and Mr. Okuras, President and Vice-Pres. and J. Kadono (Mng.-Dir.) and the latter with capital of ¥2,000 and with T. Tokumi as managing director.

Suzuki & Co., unltd., Kaigandori, Kobe. Est. Mar. 1887. Capital ¥50,000 p.u. General merchants and manufacturers; Industrial Dep't—camphor, fishoil, electrolytic cathode, copper, spelter, etc. Import Dep't—sugar, grains, machineries, chemical, etc. Export Dep't—sugar, grains, metals, provisions, etc. Branches and Agencies at London, New York, Melbourne, Vladivostok, Shanghai, etc. Manager, S. Mori; Rep. of the Co., Mrs. Suzuki.

Yasuda Trading Co., Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Cap. ¥20,000 (¥7,840 p.u.); carries on various enterprises in which the Yasuda family is solely interested, those being Nail works in Tokyo and Edamitsu (Kyushu), Iron-works at Osaka, godown and transport business, etc. Pres., Zenjiro Yasuda, etc.

Section IX. Fishery and Marine Products

Meiji Fishery Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. July 1913. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥392 p.u.); res. ¥75. Pres., K. Fujita; Vice-Pres., I. Yamanaka, etc.

Nichiro Fishery Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koji, Tokyo. Est. Mar. 1914. Cap. ¥17,000 (¥12,600 p.u.); res. ¥547; amalgamated Food Staff Co. and Kamchatka Fishery Co. in 1921. Engaged in fishing in Maritime Provinces. Pres., S. Tsutsumi; Mng.-Dir. J. Hiratsuka, etc.

Nippon Fishery Co., K.K., Motominato-machi, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. July 1906. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥3,573 p.u.) Pres., S. Tati, etc.

Toyo Whaling Co., K.K., Kawaguchi-cho, Nishi-ku, Osaka. Est. May, '09. Cap. ¥6,000 (¥3,750 p.u.); res. ¥1,232. Pres. I. Yokoyama, etc.

Section X. Flour Milling and Confectionery

Manchuria Flour Milling Co., K.K., Kyobashi Minami Kinroku-cho, Tokyo. Est. Dec. 1906. Cap. ¥5,760 (¥3,275 p.u.); res. ¥582. Loss ¥245 carried to next account (1st half, 1925). Pres., T. Yoshimura, etc.

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Meiji Confectionary Co., K.K., Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. Oct. 1916. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥2,600 p.u.); res. ¥7. Pres., S. Soma, etc.

Morinaga & Co., K.K., confectioners, Mita, Tokyo. Est Feb. 1910, succeeding Mr. Morinaga's confectionery business, with capital ¥15,000 (¥6,000 p.u.); res. ¥1,201. Pres., T. Morinaga; Gen.-Mng., H. Matsuzaki.

Nippon Flour Milling Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Sept. 1896. Cap. ¥12,300 (¥9,140 p.u.) capacity in 24 hours put at 11,400 barrels in '24 at its 9 shops. Pres. S. Iwasaki; Mng.-Dir., T. Takamura, T. Takagi, etc.

Nisshin Flour Milling Co., K.K., Suyehirogashi, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. Mar., '07. Cap. ¥12,000 (¥6,840 p.u.); res. ¥1,810. Capacity 12,400 barrels in 24 hrs. in '24. Pres. T. Masuda; Mng.-Dir., T. Ishijima, T. Hoshino, etc.

To-a Flour Milling Co., K.K., Oshima-machi, Suburb of Tokyo. Est. Oct. 1906. Cap. ¥3,000 p.u. Capacity 3,500 barrels. Dir. Fujita; Mng.-Dir. M. Tonoki.

Section XI. Glass and Ceramics

Asahi Glass Mfg. Co., K.K., 1-chome, Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Sept. 1909. Cap. ¥12,500 (¥6,875 p.u.); res. ¥2,700; manufacturers of plate glass; run by the Iwasaki family; branch-shops at Amagasaki, Hyogo-ken, etc. Pres., T. Iwasaki; Mng.-Dir., H. Tamura, S. Yamada, etc.

Shinagawa White Brick Mfg. Co., K.K., Kita-Shinagawa, Tokyo-fu. Est. 1875 and organized as K.K., in 1903. Cap. ¥3,500 (¥3,021 p.u.); res. ¥308; yearly output estimated at 30,000,000 fireproof, and 15,000,000 decorative; have a factory at Osaka and 8 in Fukuoka prefecture. Pres., N. Nishimura; Dirs. M. Yamanouchi, etc.

Section XII. Insurance

(For details vid. Chap. Insurance)

Aikoku Life Ins. Co., K.K., Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1897. Cap. ¥300 (¥75 p.u.); res. ¥3. Pres., K. Hara, etc.

Asahi Marine and Fire Ins. Co., K.K., Kyo-machi, Kobe. Est. Aug. 1918. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,500 p.u.); res. ¥206. Pres., S. Kusaba; Dirs., T. Okazaki, etc.

Chiyoda Fire Ins. Co., K.K., Minamidenma-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. July 1913. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,500 p.u.); res. ¥1,042. Pres., I. Kadono; Dirs. M. Naruse, T. Masuda, etc.

Chuo Fire and Accident Ins. Co., K.K., Yaesu-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. June 1911. Cap. ¥5.000 (¥1,250 p.u.); res. ¥354. Pres., G. Ayukawa; Vice-Pres., K. Morumoto; Dirs., K. Kaijima, M. Fujita, etc.

Daido Life Ins. Co., K.K., Yedobori, Osaka. Est. July 1902; Cap. ¥300 p.u.; res. ¥27. Pres., K. Hirooka; Mng.-Dir., M. Matsui, etc.

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Daiichi Fire and Marine Ins. Co., K.K., Yaesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Jan. 1917. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥1,250 p.u.); res. ¥178. Pres., S. Yanagi; Dirs., O. Watanabe, N. Shiga, etc.

Jinju Life Assurance Co., K.K., No. 3, 1-chome Uchisaiwai-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Dec. 1915. Cap. ¥2,000 (¥1,250 p.u.); res. ¥250. Pres., T. Shimogo; Dires., H. Yoshimura, T. Tamaki, etc.

Kobe Kaijo Unso Fire Ins. Co. (Marine Transit Fire Ins.), K.K., Akashi-cho, Kobe. Est. May 1907. Cap. ¥15,000 (¥3,750 p.u.); res. ¥8,092. Pres., T. Okazaki; Vice-Pres., S. Tanaka; Mng.-Dir., S. Miki; Dirs., C. Ito, K. Kishimoto, etc.

Kyodo Fire Ins. Co., K.K., Sonezaki, Kita-ku, Osaka. Est. June 1906. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,500 p.u.); res. ¥6,690. Pres., Y. Tadokoro; Mng.-Dir., K. Hirose; Dirs., S. Morimoto, H. Hiromi, etc.

Kyosai Life Ins. Co., K.K., 33 Yoroigashi, Nih., Tokyo. Est. Jan. '80. Cap. ¥30,000 (¥75 p.u.). Pres., Zenshiro Yasuda, etc.

Meji Fire Ins. Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Jan. 1901. Cap. ¥1,000 p.u.; res. ¥3. Pres. K. Kagami, etc.

Meiji Life Ins. Co., K.K., Yayesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo. One of the leading and earliest ins. Co. Est. 1881. Cap. ¥2,000 (¥1,250 p.u.); res. ¥375. Pres., T. Takeichi, etc.

Mitsubishi Marine and Fire Ins. Co., K.K., Yaesu-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥1,250 p.u.); res. ¥363. Pres., K. Kagami; Dirs., K. Iwasaki, etc.

Nippon Fire Ins. Co., K.K. Ginza, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. Apr. 1892. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥4,000 p.u.); res. ¥11,250; combines Accident, Marine, and Burglary as subsidiary business. Pres. H. Kawasaki; Mng.-Dirs. K. Yamazaki, T. Kurosawa, etc.

Nippon Life Ins. Co., K.K., Imabashi, Osaka. Est. 1889. Cap. ¥3,000; res. ¥250. Pres. K. Yamaguchi; Mng.-Dir. S. Hirose, etc.

Nippon Kyoritsu Fire Ins. Co., K.K., 1-chome, Ginza, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. Dec. 1918. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥1,300 p.u.); res. ¥125. Pres., K. Hara; Dirs., J. Kadono, S. Ota, etc.

Nippon Marine Ins., Co., K.K., Edobori, Nishi-ku, Osaka. Est. March 1896. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,650 p.u.); res. ¥2,632. Pres., G. Ukon; Vice-Pres., W. Ukon; Mng.-Dir., F. Ukon, G. Yasoshima; Dirs., S. Yagi, S. Nakamura, etc.

Osaka Marine and Fire Ins. Co., K.K., Kawaguchi-machi, Nishi-ku, Osaka. Est. Nov. 1893. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,790 p.u.); res. ¥310. Pres., G. Tarao; Mng.-Dir., U. Iga; Dir., M. Kita, K. Kimura, etc.

San Francisco Marine and Fire Ins. Co., Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Dec. 1917. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,500 p.u.); res. ¥2,800. Pres., M. Ogura; Dirs., S. Niikura; Dirs., T. Matsumoto, etc.

Shin Nippon Fire and Marine Ins. Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. Aug. 1919. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥1,250 p.u.); res. ¥9. Pres., Y. Yanagiwara; Dirs., S. Tamura, M. Yokoyama, etc.

Taihei Fire Ins. Co., Yazaemon-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. Oct. 1921. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥1,250 p.u.); Pres., Y. Shida; Dirs., S. Nagahashi, J. Kosaka, etc.

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Taihei Fire and Marine Ins. Co., Uchisaiwai-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. April 1919. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥1,250 p.u.); res. ¥19. Pres., T. Murai; Vice-Pres., M. Sauda; Mng.-Dir., J. Okamoto; Dirs., G. Uchino, E. Shibakawa, etc.

Taisho Marine and Fire Ins. Co., Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. Oct. 1918. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥1,250 p.u.); res. ¥75. Pres., K. Nanjo; Mng.-Dir., G. Iikawa; Dirs., T. Hara, S. Odagaki, etc.

Teikoku Fire Ins. Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. '18. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,500 p.u.); res. ¥1,265. Pres. T. Ohara, etc.

Teikoku Kaijo Unso Kasai Ins. Co. (Marine Transit), K.K., Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. Nov. 1893. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,500 p.u.); res. ¥2,196. Pres., Z. Yasuda; Vice-Pres., T. Nagamatsu; Mng.-Dir., T. Iwasaki, K. Miyake; Dirs., R. Furukado, H. Chichiiwa, etc.

Toho (Eastern) Fire Ins. Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. Nov. 1911. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥1,250 p.u.); res. ¥414. Dirs., K. Makoshi, T. Seo, etc.

Tokyo Fire Ins. Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. 1887. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,500 p.u.); res. ¥3,405. Pres., Zengoro Yasuda; Vice-Pres., Baron A. Nagamatsu; Dirs. R. Komatsu, K. Minami, etc.

Tokyo Marine and Fire Ins. Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. Aug. 1879. Cap. ¥30,000 p.u.; res. ¥6,000. Pres., K. Kagami; Mng.-Dir., R. Kimura; Dirs., M. Suenobu, Z. Kirishima, etc.

Yokohama Fire and Marine Ins. Co., Ltd., Honcho, Yokohama. Est. July 1897. Cap. ¥12,500 (¥3,125 p.u.); res. ¥2,820. Pres., K. Isaka; Mng.-Dir., U. Nishikido, etc.

Section XIII. Leather, Leather Goods, Belting, etc.

Japan Leather Co., K.K., Senju, Tokyo-fu. Est. April 1907. Cap. ¥5,000 p.u.; res. ¥820; factory at Tokyo, Osaka, Hokkaido, Shanghai and Tientsin. Chairman, Baron T. Ito; Mng.-Dir. K. Okura, etc.

Meiji Leather Co., K.K., Yaesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Oct. 1911. Cap. ¥3,000 (¥2,250 p.u.); res. ¥113; is the sister company of the Sakura-gumi, K.K. Branch in Osaka. Pres. M. Nonaka; Dirs., J. Sekido, G. Uchino, etc.

Section XIV. Metals, Mining, etc.

(For output of Metals, Petroleum Oils and Coal, vid. Chap. Mining)

Asahi Oil Refinery Co., K.K., 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Feb. 1921 with cap. ¥9,600 (¥9,300 p.u.); res. ¥335; absorbed in April 1922 the Teikoku Oil Co., K.K., increasing its capital to ¥9,600. Pres., K. Matsukata; Mng.-Dir. S. Okamoto; Mng., K. Oka, M. Naruse, etc.

Dai-Nippon Colliery Co., K.K., Kawaya-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1916. Cap. ¥10,500 p.u. Pres. Z. Fujioka; Dirs., Y. Hara, S. Koga, etc.

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Hokkaido Tanko Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha (Hokkaido Colliery and S.S. Co.), Yayesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Nov. 1889 and were first engaged in coal mining and railway, but with the railway nationalization in Oct. '06, expanded the colliery work, shipping service; also undertake the manufacture of coke and forestry business. In conjunction with Messrs. Armstrong and Vickers, the Co. opened a steel foundry styled the Nippon Seikosho. Also work their own Wanishi Iron Foundry. Cap. ¥70,000 (¥39,625 p.u.); res. ¥7,976. Chairman T. Dan; Mng.-Dirs. T. Isomura, K. Takashiro, etc.

Ibaraki Anthracitic Colliery Co., K.K., I-chome, Eiraku-cho, Koji., Tokyo. Est. Aug. 1896; Cap. ¥2,500 p.u.; res. ¥137,297. Pres. G. Abe; Mng.-Dirs. M. Okabe, etc.

Iriyama Colliery Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. April '95. Cap. ¥6,000 (¥4,250 p.u.); res. ¥932; have coal mine in Fukushima prefecture. Mng.-Dirs., H. Hirose; Dirs. H. Okura, S. Yoshimoto, etc.

Iwaki Colliery Co., K.K., Yayesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. '84. Cap. ¥9,000 (¥7,350 p.u.); res. ¥1,919. Chairman, S. Asano; R. Watanabe, K. Kurata, etc.

Kuhara Mining Co., K.K. Yayesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Branch Office at Higashi-ku Nakanoshima, Osaka. Est. Sept. 1912. Cap. ¥75,000 (¥4,125 p.u.); res. ¥33,270; reorganized 1915 as Ltd. Co., increasing cap. from ¥10,000 to ¥30,000; then again to ¥75,000 (¥41,250 p.u.) in 1918; res. ¥36,046; mining chemical-industry and machine making relating to mining, etc., possess Hitachi mines and 339 other metallic leases, 92 coal and 21 miscellaneous leases. In 1917 established big refineries at Mukden and Fushun, South Manchuria. Pres., F. Kuhara; Dirs. Takeuchi and Nakayama, etc.

Mitsubishi Mining Co., K.K., Yayesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. April 1918. Cap. ¥100,000 (¥62,500 p.u.); res. ¥1,830; owns gold, silver, and coal mines. Pres., K. Mitani (Vid. Mitsubishi Firm, Section VIII).

Nippon Oil Co., K.K., Marunouchi, Tokyo. Est. May 1888. Cap. ¥80,000 (¥56,000 p.u.); res. 15,523. Pres. K. Hashimoto; Dirs., J. Tanaka, M. Tsushimo, etc.

Nippon Steel Works, Co., K.K., 5, Honkawa-cho, Nih., Tokyo. Est. Nov. 1907. Cap. ¥30,000 p.u.; res. ¥1,801; Japanese and English; controlled by the Mitsui family. Pres., A. Kabayama; Dirs., M. Kawabe, Douglas Vickers, etc.

Osaka Electric Copper Refinery Co., K.K., Osaka. Est. 1883. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥3,750 p.u.); res. ¥1,554. Pres. K. Inouye; Mng.-Dirs. S. Suzuki, etc.

Osaka Iron Works, K.K., Dojima Hama-dori, Kita-ku, Osaka. Est. Mar. 1914. Cap. ¥12,000 (¥10,500 p.u.); res. ¥7,670; Shipbuilding and machinery making. Pres., J. Yamaoka; Mng.-Dir., K. Shimomura, etc.

Toye Iron Works, K.K., Zenigame-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Nov. 1917 under the Gov't protection and with cap. ¥40,000 (¥34,000 p.u.) Pres., Baron S. Co; Mng.-Dirs., Baron K. Nakajima, etc.

Yamashita Mining Co., K.K., Gofuku-cho, Nih., Tokyo. Est. 1918. Cap. ¥20,000 (½ p.u.); combined with Yamashita S.S. Co. in '20. Pres. K. Yamashita, etc.

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Section XV. Machinery, Machines, Tools, etc.

Asano Kokura Seikosho (Manufacturing Steel Mill), K.K., Motohi-machi, Kokura. Est. Dec. 1918. Cap. ¥15,000 (¥6,000 p.u.); res. ¥28. Pres., S. Asano; Mng.-Dir., T. Yokoyama; Dirs., M. Shiraishi, T. Asano, etc.

Kawakita Denki Kigyo (Elec. Enterprise) Co., K.K., Dojima-Hama, Osaka. Est. April 1913. Cap. ¥6,000 (¥5,400 p.u.); res. ¥350; manufacture elect. motors and apparatus. Pres. E. Kawakita; Mng.-Dir. Yamura, etc.

Kisha Seizo Kaisha (R'ly Rolling Stock Mfg. Co., Ltd.), K.K., Nishi-ku Shimaya-machi, Osaka. Est. Sept. 1896; cap. ¥2,700 (fully p.u.); reserves ¥4,656. Pres., Dr. S. Hasegawa; Dir., S. Imamura, etc.

Kyushu Seiko Co. (Manufacturing Steel Mill), K.K., Yawata-shi, Fukuoka Prefecture. Est. Sept. 1917. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥5,000 p.u.) Pres., K. Yasukawa; Mng.-Dir., K. Matsumoto; Dirs., S. Yasukawa, S. Murata, etc.

Mitsubishi Nainenki Seizo Kaisha, Ltd., (Internal Combustion Engine Mfg. Co.), Yayesu-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. May 1920. Cap. ¥5,000 p.u.; line of business is manufacture of aeroplanes and parts, etc. Pres., K. Funakoshi; Mng.-Dir., Y. Shibuya; Dirs., K. Kimura, H. Takada, etc.

Mitsubishi Denki Kabushiki Kaisha (Electric Engineering Co.), K.K., Yayesu-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. Jan. 1921 with cap. ¥15,000 (¥10,500 p.u.) Produces internal combustion engines and flying machine motors, etc. Both are run by the Iwasaki family and have their branches at Kobe.

Mitsubishi Seitetsusho (Iron Manufacturing Works), K.K., Yaesu-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. Oct. 1917. Cap. ¥25,000 p.u.; res. ¥4,800. Pres., H. Takeda; Mng.-Dir., S. Miyoshi; Dirs., K. Imasaki, etc.

Kobe Seikosho (Manufacturing Steel Mill) K.K., Yakihama-cho, Kobe. Est. Sept. 1905. Cap. ¥20,000 (¥12,500 p.u.); res. ¥4,637. Pres., O. Ito; Mng.-Dirs., S. Yorioka, M. Matsuda; Dirs., I. Suzuki, etc.

Niigata Tekkosho (Engineering Works), K.K., No. 1-chome. Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. June 1910. Cap. ¥4,000 (¥3,640 p.u.); res. ¥359. Mfg. steam engines, pumps, oil well machineries, etc. Pres., K. Naito; Mng.-Dir., K. Sasamura, etc.

Nippon Seikosho (Japan Manufacturing Steel Mill), Hon-Kawaya-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. Nov. 1907. Cap. ¥30,000 p.u.; res. ¥7,901 manufacturing iron or steel, etc.

Nippon Sharyo Seizo Kabushiki Kaisha, (Japan Car Manufacturing Co.), K.K., Atsuta, Nagoya. Est. Oct., 1896. Cap. ¥5,000 p.u.; res. ¥1,230; manufacture railway carriages, wagons, locos, and also contract various buildings and structures. Pres. T. Taki; Mng.-Dir., S. Amano; Dirs., K. Morimoto, K. Kiwa, etc.

Nippon Steel Pipe Co., K.K., Kawasaki, Kanagawa-ken. Est. June 1912. Cap. ¥21,100 (¥14,175 p.u.); res. ¥682; annual output estimated at 25,000 tons of pipes and 90,000 tons of iron rod, etc. Pres., H. Okawa; Vice-Pres., M. Shiraishi, etc.

Oshima Seikosho (Manufacturing Steel Mill), K.K., Oshima-

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machi near Tokyo. Cap. ¥6,000 (¥4,113 p.u.); res. ¥125. Pres., H. Okawa; Mng.-Dir., T. Hasegawa; Dirs., E. Tanaka, etc.

Shibaura Engineering Works, K.K., Shiba, Tokyo. Est. July 1875. Cap. ¥20,000 (¥12,500 p.u.); res. ¥1,886; gradually enlarged since 1891, when the works came into possession of the Mitsui family; reorganized in 1904 as K.K. Pres. K. Iwahara; Mng.-Dirs., K. Kishi, etc.

Sumitomo Seikosho (Manufacturing Steel Mill), K.K., Shimaya-cho, Osaka. Est. Dec. 1915. Cap. ¥12,000 (¥9,000 p.u.); res. ¥420. Pres., K. Nakata; Mng.-Dirs., J. Matsumoto, E. Kato; Dirs., K. Yukawa, J. Kawada, etc.

Toyo Seitetsu (Manufacturing Iron) Co., K.K., Tetsubin-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Nov. 1917. Cap. ¥40,000 (¥34,000 p.u.) Pres., S. Go; Mng.-Dirs., K. Nakajima, K. Nishino; Dirs., S. Ohashi, R. Toyama, etc.

Tokyo Steel Material Works, K.K., Oshima-machi near Tokyo. Est. April 1917. Cap. ¥2,000 p.u.; res. ¥30. Pres., T. Hayashiya; Mng.-Dirs., I. Yamada, M. Hattori; Dirs., Y. Yamamoto, etc.

Section XVI. Paper and Paper Wares

(For details vid. Paper, Chap. Industry)

Fuji Paper-Mill Co., K.K., Sanjikkemborl, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. Nov. 1887. Cap. 77,700 (¥49,538 p.u.); res. ¥6,514; amalgamated Nippon P.M., Co. in 1911. Asahikawa Electric Co. in '16. Hokkaido Kogyo Co. in '19, Yokkaichi and Tokyo P. Mfg. Co. in the next. Nippon Chemical Paper-stuff Co. in '22 and Umezu and Kumano P. Mfg. Co. in 1924; own 10 mills in Shizuoka-ken, Hokkaido and Osaka; 3 branches in China; annual product 408 million lbs. Pres. H. Okawa; Mng.-Dirs. Y. Anamizu, etc.

Karafuto Industrial Co., K.K. Tomarie-machi, Karafuto. Branch, Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Dec. 1913. Cap. ¥18.000 (¥14,150 p.u.); res. ¥1,025; engaged in manufacture of pulp and also in supply of electric power. Pres., H. Okawa; Dirs., E. Tanaka, etc.

Kyushu Paper Mfg. Co., K.K., Kumamoto, Kyushu. Est. in July 1903. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥4,375 p.u.); res. ¥645. Pres., H. Okawa; Mng.-Dir. T. Hasegawa, etc.

Mitsubishi Paper-Mill Co., K.K., Marunouchi, Tokyo. Founded and run by the Iwasaki family as Gm.k.; reformed in 1918 as such. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥8,000 p.u.); res. ¥4,800. Pres. T. Tawara; Dirs., K. Kimura, E. Fujino. The Co. runs two mills, one styled **Takasago Mill** at Takasago, Hyogo-ken, est. 1900, and the other **Nakagawa Mill** est. 1917, each with annual output of about 16,000 tons.

Oji Paper Mfg. Co., K.K., General offices: Kita-Toshima-gun near Tokyo. Founded in 1873. Cap. ¥60,917 (¥41,887 p.u.); res. ¥11,488. Mills at Tomakomai and 9 other places. Subsidiary concerns; Chosen Paper Mfg. Co., Karafuto Industrial Co., etc. Annual output; Paper—154,677,544 kin. Pres., G. Fujihara; Dirs., K. Takashima, etc.

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Section XVII. Printing and Publishing

Nisshin Insatsu Co., Ltd., Enoki-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo. Est. April 1907. General printing; Cap. ¥1,000 (¥725 p.u.) Pres., K. Ichijima; Mng.-Dir. S. Kokuye, etc.

Shuyeisha Pub. Co., Ltd., Kaga-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo. Est. Jan. 1894. General printing. Cap. ¥4,000 (¥2,500 p.u.) Pres. Y. Sugiyama; Mng.-Dir., H. Aoki; Dirs., X. Suzuki, etc.

Toppan Printing Co., K.K., Nicho-machi, Shitaya, Tokyo. Est. June 1923. Cap. ¥3,000 (½ p.u.) Pres., G. Inoue; Mng.-Dir., T. Nakanishi; Dirs., Kawai, K. Hosaka, etc.

Section XVIII. Shipping

Chosen Yusen Kaisha, K.K., Seoul, Korea. Est. April '12. Cap. ¥3,000 p.u.; res. ¥725; own 34 vessels and 29,571.18 tons gross. Pres. D. Onda; Dirs. J. Nomura, T. Oike, etc.

Japan-China Steamship Co.=Nisshin Kisen Kaisha.

Kinkai Yusen, K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. '23; Cap. ¥7,000 (¥4,375 p.u.); res. ¥1,410. Pres., A. Shimamura, etc.

Kokusai (International) S.S. Co., K.K., Kaigan-dori, Kobe. Est. July 1919 with the combination of several prominent ship-owners. Cap. ¥80,000 (¥70,720 p.u.); res. ¥2,938. Tokyo Branch in the Kaijo Building, Marunouchi, Koj. Pres. K. Matsukata; Dirs., N. Kaneko, M. Abe, etc.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha, K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Cap. ¥100,000 (¥58,000 p.u.); res. ¥62,410; 124 vessels, 528,019 tons. Pres., T. Shirai; Mng.-Dirs., N. Otani, R. Takeda; Dirs. Y. Kikuchi, etc.

Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, (Japan-China S.S. Co.), K.K., Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Mar. 1907. Cap. ¥16,200 (¥10,125 p.u.); res. ¥3,816. Pres., B. Mori; Dirs., R. Tsunoda, K. Hori, etc.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha, K.K., 64-Yashiki, Tomishima-cho, Minato-ku, Osaka. Est. May 1874. Cap. ¥100,000 (¥62,500 p.u.); res. ¥36,854. Pres., K. Hori; Vice-Pres., R. Fukao; Dirs., S. Murata, etc.

Tokyo Bay S. S. Co., K.K., Shin-Funamatsu-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. Nov. 1889. Cap. ¥2,000 (¥1,400 p.u.); res. ¥648. Pres., K. Watanabe; Mng.-Dir., S. Inamoto, etc.

Toyo Kisen Kaisha, K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. July 1896. Cap. ¥32,500 (¥22,750 p.u.) Pres., S. Asano; Dirs., H. Okawa, etc.

Section XIX. Shipbuilding

(See Shipbuilding, Chap. Shipping, etc.)

Ishikawajima Dockyards, K.K., Tsukuda-jima, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Shipbuilding and Engineering Works; one of the oldest private establishments; reorganized in Jan. 1887 as K.K. with expanded business. Cap. ¥3,000 p.u. Pres. Watanabe; Mng.-Dir. Uchida.

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Kawasaki Dockyard Co., K.K., Higashi-Kawasaki-machi, Kobe; founded in 1878 by Mr. Shozo Kawasaki; reorganized in '96 as K.K.; cap. ¥90,000 (¥56,250 p.u.); res. ¥28,803. Started 1917 marine transportation business and its iron works newly built at suburbs of Kobe have begun to manufacture iron plate. Pres., Kojiro Matsukata; Dirs., G. Nomoto, etc.

Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Co., K.K., 1-chome, Yaesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo; formerly part of the Mitsubishi Firm; reorganized in 1918 as an independent joint stock company with the nominal capital of ¥50,000; (see the Mitsubishi Firm under Sec. VIII.)

Osaka Iron Works, K.K., Dojima, Osaka. Est. March 1914 as K.K., ¥12,000 (¥10,500 p.u.) Pres. J. Yamaoka; Mng.-Dirs. K. Shimomura, H. Tsumura, etc.

Uraga Dockyard Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. June 1897. Cap. ¥7,000 (¥4,375 p.u.); res. ¥1,360. Pres., J. Imaoka; Mng.-Dir. T. Murakami, etc.

Yokohama Dockyard Co., K.K., Nagasumi-cho, Yokohama. Est. June 1891. Cap. ¥5,000 p.u.; res. ¥1,562. Chairman of Dirs., N. Fujihira; Mng.-Dirs., K. Hara, etc.

Section XX. Railways and Tramways, Steam and Electric (Municipal Undertakings Excluded)

Chichibu Railway Co., K.K., Kumagaya-machi, Saitama. Est. Nov. 1899. Cap. ¥5,550 (¥3,650 p.u.); res. ¥210. Pres., S. Kakihara; Dirs., K. Yoneyama, etc.

Chosen Railway Co., K. K., Keijo, Seoul. Est. April 1916; capital ¥54,500 amalgamating six Railway Co's.; ¥17,650 p.u.; res. ¥212. Pres., K. Watanabe; Vice-Pres., S. Irisawa; Dirs., T. Suzuki, etc.

Chugoku Railway Co., K.K. Kami-Ifuku, Okayama. Est. April 1896; cap. fully p.u., ¥4,300; res. ¥730. Pres., Y. Sugiyama; Dirs., Y. Kondo, etc.

Fuji Minobu Railway Co., K.K., Kita-Inari-cho, Shitaya, Tokyo. Est. April 1912. Cap. ¥8,000 (¥4,600 p.u.); res. ¥200. Pres., R. Horiuchi. Dirs., K. Nezu, K. Takemura, etc.

Geibi Railway Co., K.K., Kanlya-cho, Hiroshima. Est. April 1912; capital ¥6,000 (¥5,050 p.u.); res. ¥119. Pres., S. Taniguchi; Dirs., M. Nakamura, etc.

Hanshin Kyuko Electric Railway Co., K.K., Kadota-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka. Est. Oct. 1907; capital ¥32,000, amalgamating Inawashiro Hydraulic Electric Railway Co. in 1921; Cap. ¥25,500 p.u.; res. ¥15,860. Pres., T. Hiraga; Dirs., K. Kobayashi, T. Hayami, etc.

Hanshin Electric Railway Co., K.K., Omono-mura, Ozaki. B. O. Umeda, Kita-ku, Osaka. Est. 1897; cap. ¥30,000 (¥26,250 p.u.); res. ¥2,190. Pres., S. Misaki; Dirs., K. Kosone, T. Ogawa, etc.

Hakata Bay Railway Co., K.K., Nishi-Tozaki, Kasuya-gun, Fukuoka. Est. June 1900; cap. ¥6,330 (¥3,481 p.u.); res. ¥209. Pres., K. Ota; Dirs., Z. Yasuda, T. Yamaguchi, etc.

Ina Electric Railway Co., K.K., Shintomi-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. Oct. 1907; cap. ¥10,000 (¥9,360 p.u.); res. ¥826. Pres.,

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K. Watanabe; Dirs., G. Ihara, S. Kanai, etc.

Iyo Railway Co., K.K., Minato-machi, Matsuyama. Est. Dec. 1886; cap. ¥16,700 (¥11,126 p.u.); res. ¥1,707. Pres., K. Inoue; Vice-Pres., M. Abe; Dirs., I. Shinno, E. Okamoto, etc.

Keihan Electric Railway Co., K.K., Makikata-cho, Kawachi-gun, Osaka. Est. Nov. 1906; capital ¥50,770, of which p.u., ¥35,770; res. ¥3,160. Pres., M. Ota; Dirs., K. Watanabe, K. Hamazaki, etc.

Keihin Electric Railway Co., K.K., Kawasaki-machi, Kanagawa. Est. Mar. 1905; Cap. ¥15,000, of which p.u. ¥10,005; res. ¥1,245. Pres., M. Aoki; Vice-Pres., T. Nakane; Dirs., Z. Yasuda, etc.

Keio Electric Railway Co., K.K., Hatagaya-mura, near Tokyo. Est. Sept. 1910; cap. ¥12,000 (¥7,125 p.u.); res. ¥202. Pres., T. Inouye; Mng.-Dirs., Y. Kanamitsu, etc.

Meguro-Kamata Electric Railway Co., K.K., Kami-Osaki near Tokyo. Est. 1922; cap. ¥5,000 (¥4,250 p.u.); res. ¥32. Pres., M. Ichihara; Dirs., K. Goshima, etc.

Musashino Railway Co., K.K., Ikebukuro, Tokyo. Est. June 1912; capital ¥3,000 (¥2,400 p.u.); res. ¥40. Pres., I. Ishikawa; Mng.-Dirs., M. Kobayashi; Dirs., G. Takahashi, etc.

Nankai Electric Railway Co., K.K., Minami-ku, Naniwa, Osaka. Est. Aug. 1895; cap. ¥70,000 (¥36,600 p.u.); res. ¥3,088. Pres., C. Watanabe; Dirs., I. Okada, etc.

Odawara Electric Railway Co., K.K., Odawara, Kanagawa Prefecture. Est. Sept. 1888; cap. ¥6,600 (¥4,125 p.u.); res. ¥67. Pres., T. Nakane; Vice-Pres., K. Mori; Mng.-Dirs., K. Kiyooka, Y. Kikuchi, etc.

Oji Electric Railway Co., K.K., Sugamo-machi, near Tokyo. Est. 1910; cap. ¥14,000 (¥8,375 p.u.); res. ¥580. Pres., T. Uemura; Mng.-Dirs., K. Hirohashi, M. Miyamoto, etc.

Osaka Electric Railway Co., K.K., Kami-machi, Tennoji, Osaka. Est. Sept. 1910; cap. ¥40,000 (¥17,970 p.u.); res. ¥488. Pres. T. Otsuki; Dirs., M. Kanamori, etc.

Tokyo-Yokohama Electric Railway Co., K.K., Kami-Osaki near Tokyo. Est. June 1910; cap. ¥5,000 (¥1,867 p.u.); res. nil. Pres., T. Yano; Dirs., K. Goto, M. Ichihara, etc.

Tobu Railway Co., K.K., Komme-Kawara-machi, Honjo, Tokyo. Est. 1897. Amalgamated Tojo Railway Co. in 1920. Cap. ¥24,500 (¥14,425 p.u.); res. ¥2,369. Pres. K. Nezu; Mng.-Dirs., D. Yoshino, K. Hara, etc.

Tokyo Subway Railway Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho 2-chome, Koj., Tokyo; the only subway undertaking under official charter and contemplates construction of about 9 miles in Tokyo. Work licensed in 1924 and its first section (Uyeno-Asakusa, about 1½ m.) under progress. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥1,500 p.u.); res. ¥3. Pres., R. Nomura; Vice-Pres., S. Nakagawa; Dirs., T. Hayakawa, K. Nezu, etc.

Tamagawa Electric Railway Co., K.K., Shibuya-machi near Tokyo. Est. Oct. 1903; cap. ¥12,500 (¥250 p.u.); res. ¥378. Pres., O. Tsuda; Dirs., S. Aoyama, etc.

Keisei Electric Railway Co., K.K., Oshiage-machi, Honjo,

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Tokyo. Est. July 1909; cap. ¥10,000 (¥7,500 p.u.); res. ¥386. Pres., T. Honda; Dirs., B. Toshimitsu, etc.

Section XXI. Silk-reeling, Spinning and Weaving

Dai-Nippon Cotton Spinning Co., K.K., Bingo-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka. The Amagasaki and Settsu Cotton Spinning Cos. were amalgamated to create this Co. in '18. Cap. ¥52,000 p.u.; res. ¥24,500. Pres., K. Kikuchi, etc.

Fuji Gassed Yarn Spinning Co., K.K., Oshima near Tokyo. Founded Sept. 1896. Cap. ¥45,200 (¥34,000 p.u.) Originated Fuji Pongee. Onagigawa Mempu Co. was amalgamated in '06 and Tokyo Gass Yarn Spinning Co. in next year. Pres., K. Morimura; Mng.-Dir., T. Mochida; Dirs., S. Miyamoto, Y. Shikamura, etc.

Fukushima Cotton Spinning Co., K.K., 2-chome, Tamae-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka. Est. Aug. 1892. Cap. ¥8,000 (¥5,600 p.u.); res. ¥5,900. Pres., S. Yatsushiro, etc.

Hinode Cotton Spinning Co., K.K., Hidaka, Wakayama Prefecture. Est. May 1912. Cap. ¥10,500 (½ p.u.) Pres., C. Ito; Mng.-Dir., E. Okawa; Dirs., K. Yonezawa, etc.

Japan-China Spinning Co., K.K., Kameido near Tokyo. Est. '07; rings 66,322, throwings 242,120. Cap. ¥12,500 (¥12,149 p.u.); res. ¥3,856. Pres., S. Miyajima; Mng.-Dir., Y. Murata, etc.

Jomo Musline-de-Laine Co., K.K., Tatebayashi, Gumma. Est. July 1900. Cap. ¥12,163 (¥12,162 p.u.); res. ¥2,690. Pres., K. Hatta; Mng.-Dir., K. Yano, etc.

Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Co., K.K., Sumida near Tokyo. Est. June '87. Cap. ¥60,000 (¥28,596 p.u.); res. ¥30,440. Chairman of Dirs., Y. Muto; Mng.-Dir. R. Nagao; Dirs., H. Yamaguchi, M. Fuji, etc.

Katakura Thread Mfg. Co., K.K., Tatami-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. Mar. 1920. Cap. ¥52,750 (¥26,375 p.u.); res. ¥13,100. Pres., K. Katakura; Vice-Pres., G. Imai, etc.

Kishiwada Cotton Spinning Co., K.K., Kishiwada, near Osaka. Est. Nov. 1892. Cap. ¥9,750 (¥6,186 p.u.); res. ¥9,677; rings 148,161 and looms 350. Pres., J. Terada, etc.

Kurashiki Cotton Spinning Co., K.K., Kurashiki, Okayama-ken. Est. '87; total rings 88,984. Cap. ¥17,200 (¥12,350 p.u.); res. ¥4,800. Pres., M. Ohara; Dirs., G. Hayashi, etc.

Musline-de-Laine Spinning Co., (Mosurin Boseki), K.K., Higashi Yodogawa-ku, Osaka. Mfrs. of woolen and cotton yarns and fabrics. Est. Jan. 1896. Cap. ¥20,000 (¥16,250 p.u.); res. ¥3,555. Pres., K. Inabatake; Mng.-Dirs., Y. Kanehara, etc.

Naigai Cotton Co., K.K., Dojima, Osaka. Est. Sept. 1887. Cap. ¥16,000 (¥13,250 p.u.); res. ¥13,744. Pres., A. Takei; Dirs., H. Abe, S. Amagi, etc.

Nippon Cotton Trading Co., K.K., Nakanoshima, Osaka. Est. '92. Cap. ¥50,000 (¥20,000 p.u.); res. ¥19,751. Chiefly engaged in wholesale of cotton. Branches at Tientsin, Dairen, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bombay, Texas and New York. Pres. M. Kita; Vice-Pres. B. Yamada.

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Nippon Linen Co., K.K., Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. '14. Cap. ¥15,000 p.u.; own 19 linen factories in Hokkaido and 2 factories near Tokyo. Pres. K. Kambe; Dirs. T. Yamaboshi, etc.

Nippon Seifu Co., Mokojima, Kii-gun, near Kyoto. Mfrs. of cotton yarn, fabrics, and dyeing, etc. Est. Nov. '96. Cap. ¥3,000 (¥2,250 p.u.) Pres., M. Ono; Mng.-Dir., S. Mizutani, etc.

Nippon Silk Throwing Co., K.K., Kiryu, Gumma-ken. Est. Dec. 1902. Cap. ¥3,375 (¥3,075 p.u.). Throwing Mills at Kiryu, Yonezawa, Fukushima and Hodogaya. Spindles, 79,000; patent processes for crape fancy yarns. Pres., Y. Mayebara, etc.

Nippon Woolen Fabrics Co., K.K., Nishide-machi, Kobe. Est. Dec. 1896; have factories at Tokyo and Kakogawa, and have begun 1917 for the first time in Japan to manufacture thin woolen cloth. Cap. ¥50,000 (¥27,500 p.u.); res. ¥12,161. Pres., S. Kawanishi; Mng.-Dir., C. Taniye, etc.

Osaka Godo Cotton Spinning Co., K.K., Dojima, Osaka. Est. Jan. 1900. Cap. ¥18,750 (¥14,062 p.u.); res. ¥13,600. Pres., F. Taniguchi; Vice-Pres., A. Akiyama; Mng.-Dir., K. Sumita, etc.

Osaka Woolen Spinning Co., K.K., Toyosaki-machi, Nishinari, Yodogawa-ku, Osaka. Est. April 1891. Cap. ¥3,500 (¥2,000 p.u.); res. ¥997; manufacture and deal in woolen goods. Pres. E. Shibakawa; Mng.-Dir. Y. Hirata, etc.

Ryomo Weaving and Finishing Co., K.K., Kiryu, Gumma-ken. Est. Mar. 1912. Cap. ¥2,000. Mfrs. of silk crape, taffeta, and cotton fabrics. The finishing machines loaned by the government. Pres., T. Kaneko; Mng.-Dir., H. Iizuka, etc.

Teikoku Linen Co., K.K., Uragashi, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est July 1907. Cap. ¥31,750 (¥18,850 p.u.); res. ¥505. Pres., Z. Yasuda; Mng.-Dirs., R. Saiga, J. Sakamoto, etc.

Tokyo Muslin, K.K., Minami-Katsushika, near Tokyo. Est. Mar. 1896. Cap. ¥30,512 (¥19,262 p.u.); res. ¥121. Pres., G. Aoki; Mng.-Dir., H. Tosaka, etc.

Tokyo Orimono (Textile) Co., 3-chome, Senju, Tokyo. Est. 1902. Cap. ¥7,000 (¥3,750 p.u.) Dyer and printer; mfr. all kinds of cotton piece goods. Pres. Y. Shioda; Mng.-Dirs. S. Takamura and K. Esaki.

Tokyo Wool Spinning Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Nov. 1906. Cap. ¥16,000 p.u.; res. ¥185. Pres., K. Fujita; Mng.-Dir. K. Tsukaguchi, etc.

Toyo Spinning Co., K.K., Dojima, Kita-ku, Osaka. Est. June 1914. Cap. ¥50,600 (¥31,850 p.u.); res. ¥34,650. Owns 22 factories. Pres., T. Saito; Vice-Pres., F. Abe, etc.

Section XXII. Miscellaneous

Akita Timber Co., K.K., Noshiro, Akita. Est. March, '07, amalgamating with the Noshiro Hanzai, Akita Seizai and Noshiro Zaimoku Cos. Cap. ¥11,000 (¥7,400 p.u.) Pres., H. Kikuchi; Mng.-Dirs., T. Suzuki, E. Shimizu; Dirs., D. Takemura, etc.

Asahi Shimbun, Tokyo and Osaka, K.K. Est. 1892 and reorganized as such in Aug. 1919 with cap. ¥1,500 p.u. President R. Murayama, former proprietor.

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Hakone Tochi Co., K.K., Marunouchi, Tokyo. Est. April 1920. Cap. ¥22,000 (¥5,500 p.u.); res. ¥168. Pres., Y. Tsutsumi; Mng.-Dirs., S. Yakao, etc.

Hoshi Seiyaku Kabushiki Kaisha, Gotanda, near Tokyo. Cap. ¥50,000 (¥12,500 p.u.); res. ¥1,136; patent medicines. Pres., H. Hoshi; Mng.-Dir., E. Anraku; Dirs., S. Hishida, M. Fukui, etc.

Imperial Hotel, Uchiyamashita-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Nov. 1890. Cap. 6,000 (¥4,500 p.u.); res. ¥154. Pres., Baron K. Okura; Mng.-Dir. T. Kobayashi.

Keihan Tochi Co., K.K., Funadaiku-cho, Osaka. Est. Nov. 1918. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥5,800 p.u.); res. ¥272. Pres., K. Watanabe; Dirs., M. Ota, M. Muraki, etc.

Matsutake Cinema Co., K.K., Uneme-cho, Kyob., Tokyo. Est. Nov. 1920. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥3,500 p.u.) Pres., T. Otani; Mng.-Dir., M. Shirai, etc.

Mitsubishi Warehousing Co., K.K., Yayesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo. The Tokyo Warehousing Co., est. 1916, assumed the present name in March '18, with extended business and increased capital to ¥10,000 (p.u. full); have branches at Kobe and Osaka. Pres. I. Tanimoto, etc.

Nitto Seihyo Co., K.K., Nakanogo, Honjo, Tokyo. Est. June 1919; own 114 factories and capacity is 4,203 tons. Cap. ¥30,000 (¥21,617 p.u.); res. ¥1,879. Pres., H. Wago; Mng.-Dir. T. Takagi, etc.

Osaka Electric Bulb Co., K.K., Nishinari-gun, Osaka. Est. 1907. Cap. ¥2,000 (¥1,250 p.u.) Pres. S. Watanabe; Mng.-Dir. K. Tamura; Dir. K. Kimura, etc.

Osaka Mainichi Shimbun, K.K., Osaka. Est. Dec. 1893; reorganized lately as K.K. in 1898. Cap. ¥2,500 p.u.; run also the Tokyo Nichi-Nichi. Pres., H. Motoyama.

Tamagawa Water-Works Co., K.K., Iriarai-machi, near Tokyo. Est. Feb. 1918. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥4,250 p.u.); res. ¥114. Pres., K. Kurihara; Dirs., K. Tachibana, W. Nakahara, etc.

Teikoku Cold Storage Co., K.K., No. 12 Akashi-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. March 1907. Cap. ¥4,765 (¥2,275 p.u.); res. ¥131. Pres., T. Takahashi; Dirs., E. Shirai, etc.

To-a Kogyo (Industrial) Co., K.K., Yayesu-cho, Tokyo. Est. Aug. 1919. Cap. ¥20,000 (¥11,500 p.u.); res. ¥1,260; supplies funds for undertakings in China. Dirs., S. Kadono, K. Shiraiwa, etc.

Tokyo Building Co., K.K., 1-chome, Gofuku-cho, Nihom., Tokyo. Est. Aug. 1896. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥6,250 p.u.) Building contractors; loaners on and brokers in real estates; branches at Yokohama, Seoul, Tientsin, etc. Pres., I. Yabuta; Mng.-Dir., H. Nagataki; Dirs., Z. Yasuda, etc.

Tokyo Rubber Industry Co., K.K., Ochiai-machi near Tokyo. Est. April 1917. Cap. ¥2,500 p.u.; res. ¥115. Pres., K. Fujita; Mng.-Dirs., S. Nagai, Y. Saito; Dirs., T. Yoshimura, H. Tatsumi, etc.

Tokyo Taxi-Cab Co., K.K., Shitaya Inari-cho, Tokyo. Est. 1918. Cap. ¥6,000 (¥3,750 p.u.); intended for the present to run 180 taxies, 100 goods-waggons and 100 auto-cars on hire in

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Tokyo. Pres. K. Watanabe; Mng.-Dir. R. Horiuchi; Dirs. S. Wakao, T. Suzuki, etc.

Tashin Warehouse Co., K.K., Motokawaya-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. Oct. 1919. Cap. ¥15,000 (9,500 p.u.); res. ¥1,850. Dirs., T. Mitsui; R. Kadono, etc.

Toyo Takushoku Co., K.K., Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Nov. 1908. Cap. ¥50,000 (¥35,000 p.u.); res. ¥5,045. Pres., K. Watanabe, etc.

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APPENDIX C

LEARNED AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Agricultural Association, Japan.—Founded 1881; publishes monthly organ "Dai Nippon Nokai-ho," and maintains Tokyo Agricultural College (private) in Tokyo as its educational institution; mem. 38,000. Pres. Marq. K. Matsudaira; Vice-Pres., Dr. A. Yokoi. Add. Akasaka Tameike, Tokyo.

Agricultural Chemical Society of Japan, The.—Founded 1924; issues Journal of the Agricultural Chemical Society of Japan, in Japanese, (abstract in European languages), monthly; mem. 1280; Pres. U. Suzuki, D. Agr. Office, Inst. of Agr. Chem., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

America's Friends Society (Beiyu-Kyokai).—Est. 1906 by Japanese who have stayed in America and by Americans staying in Japan, with the object of promoting friendly relation between the two countries; mem. about 300. Pres., ——— Add. 3 Shibaguchi Itchome, Tokyo.

Anthropological Society of Tokyo, The.—Est. 1884; issues The Anthropological Journal, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 450; Chief Secretary A. Matsumura, D. Sc. Office, Anth. Inst., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Architectural Society, Japan.—Founded 1917; publishes an organ, entitled "Architecture and Society"; mem. 1,200. Pres. Y. Kataoka. Add. Dojima Bldg., Osaka.

Architectural Society, Tokyo.—Mem. 3,000 Pres. T. Sone. Office, Kojimachi Yaesucho, Tokyo.

Asiatic Society of Japan.—Pioneer association of the kind in Japan and was est. about 1880 by the late Sir Earnest Satow and others in Japan for studying and investigating Japanese customs, history, literature, etc. Meeting held quarterly and proceedings published occasionally and distributed to members gratis. Hon. Secy. W. Clement. Add. Keio University, Tokyo.

Association for Japanese Geographers.—Est. 1923; publishes The Georgraphical Review of Japan, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 64; Pres. N. Yamasaki, D. Sc. Office, Georg. Inst., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Association of Chemical Industry, The.—Est. 1817; publishes The Chemical Industry, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 862; Pres. T. Takamatsu, D. Eng. Office, 5 Higashi-dori, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Association of Patent Attorneys.—A foundation est. April, 1922, as an advisory body in legal matters; mem. 700. Dirs., K. Inomata, S. Horie, etc. Add. Patent Bureau, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Association of the Research on the Gastro-enterology, The.—Est. 1926; publishes The Journal of Gastro-enterology, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1270; Pres. I. Matsuo, M.D. Office, Univ. Hosp., Kyoto Imp. Univ.

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Astronomical Society of Japan, The.—Est. 1908; publishes The Astronomical Herald, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 800; Chairman, K. Sotome, D. Sc. Office, Tokyo Ast. Obs., Mitaka-mura, Tokyo-fu.

Astronomical Society, Japan.—Issues a monthly; mem. 570. Pres., Dr. N. Hirayama. Office, Azabu Iiguramachi, Tokyo.

Aviculture Society, Japan.—Established '20; associated with National Association of Audubon Society, America (Pres. Dr. T. Y. Pearson). Rep. members, K. Iwabuchi and S. Washizuka. Office, Care Y. Yanagisawa, Yoyogi Sanya, Tokyo.

Bankers' Association, Osaka.—Founded 1897; mem. 60 banks. Add. Kitaku Nakanoshima, Osaka.

Bankers' Association, Tokyo.—Founded 1880; fund consists of subscriptions in proportion to the capital paid up of the associated banks; mem. 78 banks. Pres., Y. Sasaki. Add. Kojimachi Eirakucho, Tokyo.

Barristers' Society, Japan.—Founded June, 1896; issues a monthly periodical, mem. 2,700. Dirs., C. Iwata, K. Ishii, S. Uzawa, etc. Add. Kojimachi Nishi-Hibiya, Tokyo.

Belgo-Japanese Association.—Founded 1889; mem. about 74 comprising only those who have studied in Belgium. Secy., Mr. S. Akasaka. Add. Azabu Fujimicho, Tokyo.

Botanical Society, Japan.—Founded 1882; publishes a monthly Botanical Magazine. Pres. Dr. J. Matsumura; Mng.-Dir. Dr. K. Shibata. Add. Botanical Garden, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

British Society.—Founded 1908 by the late Count Hayashi, the late Sir Claude MacDonald, Count Hirosawa, the late Capt. Brinkley, Viscount Inada, the late Vice-Admiral Baron Miyabara, Count Kawamura, etc.; mem. about 250. Add. British Embassy, Tokyo.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of Economics and History, Japanese Committee.—Est. in July, 1912 in accordance with the International Conference of Economists held in 1911 in Berne. The result of investigation is published at the head office in New York, U.S.A. Pres. Baron Y. Sakatani; Scy. Y. Yamamoto. Office at Senshu Daigaku, Kanda, Tokyo.

Cellulose Institute, The.—Est. 1924; publishes The Cellulose Industry, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 450. Office, Kami Fujimae-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Central Sanitation Association.—Est. about 20 years ago. A semi-official organ to investigate into general sanitation affairs under the control of the Home Minister. Organized with a standing committee of 30 and a number of prominent medical and sanitation experts. Pres. Home Minister. Add. Home Office, Kojimachi Otemachi, Tokyo.

Central Charity Association.—Created in Tokyo in 1908, at the instance of Baron Shibusawa, Viscount Kiyoura, and a large number of leading men either in or out of Government service. The object aimed at is to inquire into the modus operandi and condition of charity and relief works at home and abroad; to place charity bodies on a definite system and to bring them into harmonious relation; to bring charity bodies into closer touch with the general public, and to extend guidance and encourage-

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ment to charitable works and help their conduct. Chair. Viscount Shibusawa. Office, Kanda Hitotsubashi-dori, Tokyo.

Ceramics Association, Japan.—Founded 1892; issues a magazine; mem. 963. Pres. Visc. K. Kaneko. Add. Fukagawa Mannencho, Tokyo.

Chemical and Physical Research Institute.—Vid. Chapter on Education.

Chemical Society of Japan, The.—Est. 1878 as the Tokyo Chemical Society; changed to the present name, 1921; publishes The Journal of the Chemical Society of Japan, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1289; Pres. Y. Shibata, D. Sc. Office, Chem. Inst., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Chikyu Gakudan (Association of Geographers & Geologists).—Est. 1924; issues "Chikyu" (The Earth), in Japanese, monthly; mem. 800; Chairman, T. Ogawa, D. Sc. Office, Geo. Inst., Kyoto Imp. Univ.

Chosen Medical Society.—Est. 1911; issues The Journal, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1000; Pres. K. Shiga, M.D. Office, Gov.-Gen. Hos., Renkendo, Keijo.

Civil Engineering Society.—Est. 1914; issues The Journal of the Civil Engineering Society, in Japanese, bimonthly; mem. 2510; Pres. B. Kusakabe, D. Eng. Office, Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Dai Nihon Butokukai (Japan Martial Virtue Ass'n).—Founded 1898; mem. 2,167,376. Pres. Adm. R. Yashiro. Add. Heian Shrine, Kyoto.

Daito Bunka Kyokai (Great Eastern Cultural Ass'n.).—Issues a magazine, "Daito Bunka." Pres. Dr. K. Hiranuma. Office, Kojimachi Fujimicho, Tokyo.

Eiraku Club.—Formed in 1914 by graduates and friends of Waseda University as social organ; mem. about 800; Pres. Dr. S. Takata; Sec. S. Tamura. Add. Kojimachi Eirakucho, Tokyo.

Electric Association, Japan.—Founded 1912; subscription ¥6 a year. Chief Secy., K. Uyeno. Add. Kojimachi Yurakucho, Tokyo.

Emigration Society, Japan.—Founded 1914; publishes a bulletin and books; mem. 1,000. Vice-Pres., J. Soyeda. Add. Kojimachi Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo.

Engineering Society.—Est. 1897; issues The Journal of the Engineering Society, in Japanese, The History of the Industry of the Meiji Era, in Japanese, partly issued. Mem. 12. Pres., Baron K. Furuichi, D. Sc.; Office, Kojimachi-ku Yaesu-cho, Tokyo.

Esperanto Society, Japan.—Mem. 654; Representative Mem., K. Kosaka. Add. Ushigome Shin-Ogawamachi, Tokyo.

Ex-Service Men's Association.—Founded 1910; mem. 3,000,000. Pres. Gen. K. Kawamura. Add. Ushigome Haramachi, Tokyo.

Fishery Association, Japan.—Founded 1882; and reorganized into a corporation in 1909; issues a monthly organ; mem. 500. Pres. S. Maki. Add. Akasaka Tameike, Tokyo.

Foreign Trade Association, Japan.—Founded 1886; mem. 500.

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Representatives K. Otani and O. Suzuki; Secy. T. Ide. Add. Kyobashi Sojurocho, Tokyo.

Forestry Association, Japan.—Founded 1882; mem. 6,450. Pres. Z. Kawase. Add. Akasaka Tameike, Tokyo.

Franco-Japanese Society.—Founded 1886; mem. over 300. Patrons, Prince Nashimoto and French Ambassador; Chief Dir. Baron K. Furuichi, Dr. Eng. Add. Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

Fuel Society of Japan, The.—Est. 1922; publishes The Journal of the Fuel Society of Japan, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1774; Pres. M. Yoshimura. Office, The Imp. Fuel Res. Inst., Kawaguchi, Saitama.

Geographical Society of Tokyo, The.—Est. 1879; publishes Geographical Magazine "Chigaku Zasshi," in Japanese, monthly; mem. 272; Pres. Marquis M. Hosokawa. Office, Kobiki-cho 9-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Geological Society of Tokyo, The.—Est. 1893; publishes The Journal of the Geological Society of Tokyo, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 553; Honorary Pres. B. Koto, D. Sc. Office, Geo. Inst., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Historical Society.—Mem. 1,000; Pres. Dr. K. Tsuboi. Add. Historical Compilation Committee, Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Hokkaido Coal Mining Association.—Est. 1914; issues The Journal of the Hokkaido Mining Association, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 51; Pres. T. Takasu. Office, Kita Sanjo, Nishi 2-chome, Sapporo.

Hokkaido Medical Society.—Est. 1922; issues The Journal, in Japanese, bimonthly; mem. 500; Pres. B. Hata, M.D. Office, Faculty of Med. Hokkaido Imp. Univ.

Horticultural Association of Japan, The.—Est. 1923; issues The Journal of the Horticultural Ass. of Japan, in Japanese; mem. 150; Pres. H. Hara, D. Agr. Office, 717 Nakashibuya, Tokyo.

Horticultural Society, Japan.—Founded 1889; publishes a monthly magazine. Vice-Pres., Visc. T. Fujinami. Add. 696 Nakashibuya, Tokyo.

Hoseikai.—Founded 1914: the central association in control of the societies for discharged prisoners. Add. Justice Dept., Tokyo.

Illuminating Engineering Society of Japan.—Issues Journal of the Illum. Eng. Soc. of Japan, in Japanese, quarterly; mem. 1226; Pres. T. Nomura. Office, Denki Club, Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Imperial Academy.—Founded in 1879 and now subject to control of Minister of Education; joined 1906 the International Association of Academies. Members limited to 100 elected from among learned scholars of literature and humanity (1st Dept.), and science pure and applied (2nd Dept.), and are nom. by the Emperor. Pres. is elected by mutural vote for a term of 3 years; undertakes translation and research works; publishes proceedings. Pres. Dr. Baron C. Hozumi; Manager, Dr. J. Sakurai. Loc. Uyeno Park, Tokyo.

Imperial Academy of Arts.—(Vid. Chapter on Arts and Crafts).

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Imperial Aviation Association.—Founded 1914; mem. 5,000. Patron, H.H. Gen. Prince Kuni. Vice-Pres., Baron Y. Sakatani. Add. Mitsubishi Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Imperial Railway Association.—Founded 1898; publishes as organ Teikoku Tetsudo Kyokai Kwaiho; mem. 2,400. Honorary members confined to those who have rendered distinguished services to railway business. Rep. mem. K. Watanabe. Add. Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Indo-Japanese Society.—Founded 1903; publishes a magazine; fused the Japan-Dutch Society; mem. 1,100. Pres. Visc. E. Shibusawa. Add. Kyobashi Akashicho, Tokyo.

Industrial Club, Japan.—A corporation founded in 1917 by manufacturers for investigating various industrial problems, encouraging invention, promoting industry, etc.; mem. totals 710. Chairman, Dr. T. Dan, Mng.-Dir., S. Ohashi, etc. Add Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Industrial Society, Japan.—Founded 1806; publishes a monthly journal: mem. 1,181. Pres., K. Uchida. Add. Kyobashi Yamashitacho, Tokyo.

Institute of Electrical Engineers of Japan, The.—Est. 1888; issues The Journal of the Inst. of Elec. Eng. of Japan, in Japanese, monthly and The Selected Papers from the Journal of the Inst. of Elec. Eng. of Japan, annually; mem. 5521; Pres. S. Inada. Office, 21 Mitsubishi, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Institute of Japanese Architects, The.—Founded 1886; issues Journal of Architecture, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 4712; Pres. T. Yokoyama, D. Eng. Office, Marunouchi Building, Tokyo.

Institute of Telegraph and Telephone Engineers of Japan, The.—Est. 1917; issues Journal of I.T.T.E.J., in Japanese, bimonthly; mem. 1784; Pres. Y. Yonezawa. Office, Bureau of Tech. Affairs, Com. & Ind. Dept., Tokyo.

International Educational Society.—Founded 1921; mem. 180. Pres. Dr. M. Sawayanagi. Add. Kanda Hitotsubashi, Tokyo.

International Law Association.—Publishes a magazine; mem. 340. Pres. Visc. H. Fukuoka. Office, Hongo Akebonocho, Tokyo.

International Press Association.—Founded 1920; Mem. roll about 50. A social organ of prominent Japanese and foreign journalists, foreign press correspondents, etc. Pres. M. Zumoto. Office, Kokusai News Agency, Uchisaiwai-cho Itchome, Tokyo.

International Peace Association.—Est. in 1914 "for breaking down prejudices and antipathy between nations for the sake of justice and humanity and for contributing to world's peace and welfare, etc." Dirs., Dr. M. Nitda, J. Okabe, G. Kasuya, N. Seki, etc. Add. Kojimachi Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo.

Invalided Soldiers' Home.—Was first started in 1906 at Shibuya, a suburb of Tokyo, and was removed in June '08 to the present site at Sugamo which was presented by the Mitsui family. Only about 80 are at present living in the Home, all the sixteen thousands of invalids, being still at their own homes, partly because the pension for invalided soldiers was somewhat raised soon after the War and also because family ties are very strong in Japan. It has a fund of over ¥440,000 of which ¥100,000 was donated by Mr. I. Morimura.

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Iron and Steel Institute of Japan, The.—Est. 1915; issues The Iron and Steel, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1308; Pres. T. Kawamura, D. Eng. Office, Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Italian Society.—Founded 1888; mem. 94. Pres. Marq. N. Nabeshima. Add Aoyama Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Japan-American Society.—Founded 1917; mem. 540. Pres. Prince I. Tokugawa. Add. Rm. No. 101, Imp. Hotel, Tokyo.

Japan-American Society of Kobe.—Founded 1919; Rep. Mem. S. Tamura. Office, 680 Onozukadori, Kobe.

Japan-China Business Association.—Founded 1920; mem. 200. Pres. Visc. E. Shibusawa. Add. Marunouchi Nakadori, Tokyo.

Japan Economic Federation.—Est. '13. An associated body of leading business organizations in Japan: Object to investigate various economic problems; joined the International Chambers of Commerce League. Rep. Dr. J. Inouye. Office, Marunouchi Bldg., 7th Floor, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Japan-Germany Society.—Founded 1922; mem. 296; Pres. Dr. A. Sata. Add. Kitaku Dojima Hamadori, Osaka.

Japanese Association for Advancement of Science.—Est. 1925; issues Report of the annual meetings, in Japanese; mem. 1500; Pres. T. Araki, M.D. (Dir. Kyoto Imp Univ.) Office, Zoo. Inst., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Japanese Association for Tuberculosis, The.—Est. 1923; issues "Kekkaku" (Tuberculosis), in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1400; Pres. T. Irisawa, M.D. Office, Tokyo Municipal Sanatorium, Nakata-machi, Tokyo-fu.

Japanese Association of Hygiene, The.—Est. 1903; issues Journal of Hygiene and Infectious Diseases, bimonthly; mem. 1100; Pres. C. Yokote, M.D. Office, Inst. of Hyg. and Bact., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Japanese Association of Textile Industry.—Est. 1885; issues The Journal of Fabric Industry, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1500; Pres. Y. Yoshitake, D. Eng. Office, Shinbori-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Japanese Ceramic Association.—Est. 1893; issues Journal of Japanese Ceramic Association, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1300; Pres. Viscount K. Kaneko. Office, Tohoku Building, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Japanese Dermatological Association, The.—Est. 1901; issues Japanese Journal of Dermatology and Urology, in Japanese (abstracts in European languages), monthly; mem. 2500; Pres. K. Doi, M.D. Office, 45 Shimo Niban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Japanese Genetic Society.—Est. 1920; issues Japanese Journal of Genetics, in Japanese, quarterly; mem. 428; Chief Secretary, S. Ikeno, D. Sc. Office, Imp. Agr. Exp. Station, Nishigahara, Tokyo.

Japanese Gynecological and Obstetrical Association.—Est. 1902; issues Journal of Japanese Gynecological and Obstetrical Association, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1500; Pres. S. Kinoshita, M.D. Office, Gyn. and Obs. Inst., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

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Japanese Microbiological Society.—Est. in 1904; issues Journal of the Japanese Microbiological Society, in Japanese, monthly: mem. 2000; Pres. K. Kiyono, M.D. Office, Mic. Inst., Kyoto Imp. Univ.

Japanese Neurological Society, The.—Est. 1901; issues Neurological Journal, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1200; Superintendent, S. Kure, M.D. Office, Neur. Inst., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Japanese Ophthalmological Society, The.—Est. 1897; issues Journal of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 800; Pres. Y. Onishi, M.D. Office, Ophth. Inst., Kyushu Imp. Univ.

Japanese Pathological Society.—Est. 1911; issues Journal of the Japanese Pathological Society, in Japanese, annually; issues Translation J.P.S., in European; mem. 754; Pres. M. Nagayo, M.D. Office, Path. Inst., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Japanese Pediatric Association.—Est. 1896; issues Pediatric Journal, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 3,007; Pres. T. Hirota, M.D. Office, 60 Omote-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Japanese Society for the Study of Diseases of Digestive Organs.—Est. in 1902; issues The Journal, in Japanese, bimonthly; mem. 3200; Pres. K. Hirayama, M.D. Office, Hosp. of Dig. Org., Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Japanese Society of Anatomy.—Est. in 1893; mem. 111; Pres. Koganei, M.D. Office, Inst. of Ana., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Japanese Society of Brewing.—Est. 1906; issues The Journal of the Japanese Society of Brewing, in Japanese monthly; mem. 14,266; Pres. H. Kuroda. Office, Government Inst. of Brewing, Takinogawa, Tokyo-fu.

Japanese Society of Cancer Research, The.—Est. 1908; issues The Journal of Cancer Research, in European languages, annually, and The Japanese Journal of Cancer Research, in Japanese, quarterly; mem. 298; Pres. T. Honda, M.D. Office, Path. Inst., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Japanese Society of Dental Surgery, The.—Pres. N. Takahashi. Office, 9 Nishiki-cho 3-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

Japanese Society of Internal Medicine.—Est. 1903; issues The Journal, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 2360; Pres. Dr. K. Tsuji. Office, 11 Tsukiji 3-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Japanese Society of Laryngology, Otology and Rhinology.—Est. 1893; issues Journal of Japanese Society of Lary., Oto. & Rhinology, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1160; Pres. W. Okada, M.D. Office, Inst. of Lary., Oto. & Rhi., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Japanese Society of Preventive Medicine.—Est. 1923; issues "Hygiene," (in Japanese), monthly; Pres. S. Toda, M.D. Office, Inst. of Hyg., Kyoto Imp. Univ.

Japanese Society of Surgery, The.—Est. 1899; publishes Journal of the Japanese Society of Surgery, in Japanese; mem. 2000; Pres. R. Torikata, M.D. Office, Institute of Surg., Kyoto Imp. Univ.

Japanese Society of Veterinary Science.—Est. in 1921; issues Journal of the Japanese Soc. Vet. Sci., quarterly; mem. 317; Pres. N Nitta, D. Vet. Office, Inst. Vet. Sci., Kyoto Imp. Univ.

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Japanese Urological Association, The.—Est. 1912; issues The Journal of the Japanese Urological Association, in Japanese; mem. 805; Pres. K. Hirokawa, M.D. Office, Derm. & Uro. Inst., Keio Gijuku Univ., Tokyo.

Jishu Kwai.—Est. 1921; publishes The Sky and Waters, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 38; Pres. T. Okada, D. Sc. Office, Imp. Marine Obs., Kobe.

Journalists' Association.—Founded 1920; mem. 600. Rep. mem., T. Nozawa. Add. Kojimachi Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo.

Jurisprudence Society, Kyoto.—Organized by University men. Kyoto. Add. Law Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ.

Jurisprudence Society.—Founded 1694; mem. 4,100; publishes an organ. Pres. Dr. S. Hozumi. Add. Law Coll., Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

Kaikosha (Military Club).—Founded 1877; military officers' club with mem. of 3,000. Pres. Marshal Visc. K. Kawamura. Add. Kudanzaka, Tokyo.

Keimei-kai.—A foundation est. in 1918 with a fund of ¥1,000,000 contributed by Mr. T. Akaboshi, a millionaire, for facilitating special researches, investigations, compilations and invention; translates foreign works; holds lecture meetings; issues publications, etc. Dirs., N. Hirayama (Chairman), S. Tsurumi (Mng.-Dir.), etc. Add. Kaijo Bldg., Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Keio Medical Society.—Est. 1920; issues The Journal, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 500; Pres. Baron S. Kitasato, M.D.; Vice-Pres. T. Kitashima, M.D. Office, Keio Univ. Hospital, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo.

Kiitsu Kyokai (Association Concordia).—Organized about 1900 by leading thinkers and religionists for discussing problems of religion and thoughts. Pres., Dr. Baron Y. Sakatani. Add. Koishikawa Hakusan-Gotenmachi, Tokyo.

Kinki Gynecological Society.—Est. 1915; issues "Kinki Fujinkwa Gakkwai Zasshi," in Japanese, quarterly; mem. 1250; Secretaries, H. Okabayashi, M.D., J. Ogata, M.D. Office, Gyn. Inst., Kyoto Imp. Univ.

Kodokan.—Founded 1898; object, promotion of moral and physical culture through practice of "Judo"; mem. 20,000. Pres. J. Kano. Add. Koishikawa Sakashitamachi, Tokyo.

Kojunsha.—Social club; Founded 1879 by graduates of and others connected with Keio University. Mem. over 1,000. Pres., E. Kamada; Chief Dirs., J. Kadono, K. Ishikawa. Add. Kyobashi Nabecho Nichome, Tokyo.

Kokka Gakkai (Political Science Society).—Issues a magazine; mem 2,000. Pres. Baron Sakatani. Add. Law College, Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

Kokubo Gikai (National Defence Association).—Est. about '17 by those interested in the defence problems. Rep. members. Vice-Adm. Kamiizumi and Dr. Matsunami. Office: Kijimachi Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo.

Kyoto Dermatological Society.—Est. 1923; issues Acta Dermatologica, partly in European languages, monthly; mem. 1500; Pres. S. Matsumoto, M.D. Office, Derm. Inst., Kyoto Imp. Univ.

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Kyoto Medical Society.—Est. 1904; issues The Journal, in Japanese (abstracts in European languages), monthly; mem. 1100; Pres. A. Fujinami, M.D. Office, Faculty of Med., Kyoto Imp. Univ.

Kyushu Medical Society.—Est. 1907; issues the Journal, mostly in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1400; Pres. I. Kubo, M.D. Office, L.O.R. Inst., Kyushu Imp. Univ.

Latin American-Japanese Society.—Created by Japanese interested in Central and South Americas, or peoples of these republics connected with this country; mem. 120. Add. Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

League of Nations Association.—Founded 1920; issues a monthly entitled, "International Knowledge" and pamphlets; mem. 2,000. Pres. Visc. E. Shibusawa. Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

Librarian's Association, Japan.—Est. 1892; reorganized in '06 for investigating matters concerning library management, etc.; publishes reports; mem. 1,024. Add. Azabu Gazembo, Tokyo.

Life Assurance Society.—Founded 1908; mem. 36 life ass. cos.; publishes a quarterly bulletin; Dirs. Y. Fukuhara, T. Yano, U. Shimogo, etc. Add. Kojimachi Yurakucho, Tokyo.

Life Boat Association.—Established in 1889, has at present 72 stations throughout the country with 54 branches, granted ¥15,000 by the Imp. Court in '16. Pres. Count Yoshii.

Mammo Bunka Kyokai (Manchuria and Mongolia Cultural Ass'n.).—Founded 1920; mem. 1,942. Pres. T. Kawamura. Add. Dairen City.

Manchuria Medical Association.—Est. 1912; issues Oriental Medicine, monthly; mem. 625; Pres. G. Todani, M.D. Office, Manchuria Med. Col., Hoten.

Mathematical Association of Japan for Secondary Education, The.—Est. 1919; publishes Journal of Math. Ass. Jap., in Japanese, bimonthly; mem. 1,619; Pres. T. Hayashi, D. Sc. Office, Tokyo Higher Nor. Sch. for Women.

Medical Association of Formosa, The.—Est. 1902; issues The Journal, in Japanese (abstracts in European languages), monthly; mem. 1000; Pres. T. Horiuchi, M.D. Office, Higher Med. Sch., Taihoku.

Medical Association of the Japanese Government Railway, The.—Est. 1914; issues The Journal, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1921; Pres. S. Sato, M.D. Office, Tokyo Rly Hosp., 903 Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Medical Society, Tokyo.—Publishes an organ; mem. 1,200. Pres. Dr. S. Sato. Add. Med. College, Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

Meteorological Society, Japan.—Founded 1882; publishes monthly magazine; mem. 336. Pres., Dr. K. Nakamura; Add. Central Meteorological Observatory, Tokyo.

Military Surgeon Corps, The.—Est. 1909; issues The Journal; in Japanese, monthly; mem. 5500; Pres. K. Yamada, M.D. Office, Bureau of Med. Aff., War Dep't., Tokyo.

Minakata Botanical Laboratory.—Organized in 1922 for supporting Dr. Kumakusu Minakata, a noted scientist specializing

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in moss and lichens; fund ¥100,000; publishes reports. Add. Tanabe, Wakayama-ken.

Mining Industry Society, Japan.—Founded 1885; publishes a magazine as its organ; mem. 1,500. Pres. Dr. A. Matoba. Add. Kyobashi Kagacho, Tokyo.

Mining Institute of Japan.—Est. 1885; publishes The Journal of the Mining Institute of Japan, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1,186; Pres. A. Matoba, D. Eng. Office, 15 Kaga-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Mining Society of Chosen, The.—Est. in 1917; publishes Japanese bulletin, The Mining Society of Chosen, monthly and The Journal of the Mining Society of Chosen, in Japanese, quarterly; mem. 243; Hon. Pres. H. Ikeda; Pres. K. Kuroki. Office, Minami Yenekura-cho, Keijo.

Mining Society of Taiwan, The.—Est. 1912; publishes The Journal of the Mining Society of Taiwan, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 205; Pres. Y. Komatsu. Office, Akashi-cho, Taihoku.

National Research Council.—As gazetted on Nov. 26, 1920 it consists of 2 Departments, General Affairs and Scientific; has in maximum 100 scientists as its members. It comprises 8 branches of investigation, physics, chemistry, geography, biology, medicine, engineering, astronomy and geophysics, and cooperates with the International Research Council formed by the late Allied States. It will also serve as a coordinating medium for various scientific associations at home. The first general meeting was held in Dec. 1920. Pres. Dr. Baron K. Furuichi. Vice-Pres. Dr. J. Sakurai.

National Society of Medicine (Kokka-Igaku-kai).—Members, 3,500; dues, ¥4.80. Add. Medical Jurisprudence Dept., Imp. Tokyo Univ.

National Society of Physiology, The.—Est. 1924; issues The Physiological Studies, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 2623; Pres. H. Ishikawa, M.D. Office, Physiological Inst., Kyoto Imp. Univ.

Naval Medical Association, The.—Est. 1887; issues The Journal, in Japanese, quarterly; Pres. I. Hirano, Surgeon Vice-Admiral. Office, Bureau of Med. Aff., Navy Dep't., Tokyo.

Nihon Kodokai.—Founded 1876; object, promotion of national morality; mem. 8,100. Pres., Count S. Tokugawa. Add. Kanda Nishiogawamachi, Tokyo.

Nihon Teiyen Kyokai (Japan Garden Society).—publishes a monthly magazine the Teiyen (Garden). Pres., Dr. S. Honda. Add. Shimototsuka, Tokyo.

Nippon Club.—Est. 1888 by Japanese; is a non-political institution. Pres. ————. Add. Kojimachi Yurakucho, Tokyo.

Nippon Jindokai (Japan Humane Society).—Created in June 1914 by a number of Japanese and foreign ladies in Tokyo.

Oriental Association (formerly called Taiwan Kyokai).—Founded 1898, for developing resources in Formosa, Korea and Manchuria. Has established schools in Tokyo, Seoul, Dairen, etc. bringing up students to devote themselves to colonization work; issues monthly magazine, Toyo Jiho; mem. 2,000. Pres. Visc. S. Goto. Add. Kojimachi Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo.

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Oriental Medical Association, Kyoto.—Est. 1926; issues Oriental Journal of Diseases of Infants, in Japanese, quarterly; mem. 700; Pres. T. Suzuki, M.D. Office, Ped. Inst., Kyoto Imp. Univ.

Ornithological Society of Japan.—Est. '13; mem. about 100. Associated with the National Association of Audubon Society of America (Pres. Dr. T. G. Pearson); Issues a bulletin twice a year, also publishing books and pamphlets concerning ornithology and holding periodical meetings thrice a year. Pres. Prince Takatsukasa; Dir. Dr. N. Kuroda. Office: Zoological Dept., Science Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ.

Pan-Pacific Society.—Founded '23 by those interested in the Pacific problems. Holds occasional meetings. President Prince I. Tokugawa. Office: Imperial Hotel, Tokyo.

Peers' Club.—Est. '74 as a social body of the titled class. Mem. about 900. Pres. Prince I. Tokugawa. Add. Uchiyama-shitacho Itchome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Pharmaceutical Society of Japan, The.—Est. 1881; issues Pharmaceutical Journal, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 4006; Pres. N. Nagai, D. Sc., D. Phar. Office, Shimo Miyabi-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Philosophical Society, Kyoto.—Organized by the professors and graduates of Philosophical Course, Kyoto Imp. Univ. Add. Kyoto Imp. University.

Philosophical Society, Tokyo.—Issues a magazine; mem. 1,000. Pres. Dr. T. Inouye. Add. Lit. Coll. Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

Physico-Mathematical Society of Japan, The.—Est. 1879, as Mathematical Society of Tokyo; changed to the present name, 1919; publishes Proceedings of the Physico-Mathematical Society of Japan, in Japanese; mem. 713; Chairman, K. Terasawa, D. Sc. Office, Phy. Inst., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Physiological Society of Japan, The.—Est. 1922; mem. 100; secretary in charge, K. Hashida, M.D. Office, Phys. Inst., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Phytopathological Society of Japan, The.—Est. 1917; issues Annals of the Phytopathological Society of Japan, partly in English; mem. 300; Pres. S. Kusano, D. Sc. Office, 12 Hara-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Protection of Animals, Kanagawa-ken Society for.—Founded in 1906 mostly by foreigners, later expanded and joined by many Japanese members, having the Prefectural Governor as President. Office, at the prefectural office, Yokohama.

Protection of Animals, Kobe Society for.—Founded in 1908 by Japanese and foreign residents in the port city.

Protection of Animals, Osaka Society for.—Est. in 1918.

Protection of Animals, Tokyo Society for.—Organized in 1904 under the promotion of several Unitarian ministers and members. Office; at Azabu Hommuracho, Tokyo.

Red Cross Society of Japan.—Started in 1877, Japan having joined the Geneva Convention in 1886. The Society's hospital is reputed in accommodation and general arrangement as being the best in the Far East. It attends to training of nurses, the course of study extending over three years. Every local branch

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of the Society also maintains a similar service, of three year course.

The latest statistics returned at the end of 1924-25 fiscal year read as follows: hospitals, 20; hospital ships, 2; medical corps, 148; doctors and pharmacists, 258; nurses and helpers, 4,484. The total membership of the society was 2,320,000 including foreigners. The in-patients at the hospitals totalled 938,647 in number of days treated, and out-patients 2,594,236. Expenditure in 1924-25 amounted to ¥51,493,511; total property assessed at ¥50,321,364.

Hon. Pres., H.H. Marshal Prince Kan-in; Pres., Baron N. Hirayama. Office, Shiba Park, Tokyo.

Roentgen Society of Japan, The.—Est. 1923; issues Journal of the Roentgen Society of Japan, in Japanese, twice a year; mem. 410; Pres. Y. Tashiro, M.D. Office, Inst. of Ortho. Surg., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Rotary Club, Tokyo.—Established 1920; social and cultural society of Japanese and foreign businessmen resident in Tokyo; membership 50. Chairman, S. Ichinomiya.

Russo-Japanese Society.—Founded 1906; mem. 465; Pres., Visc. S. Goto. Add. Kojimachi Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo.

Sapporo Natural History Society.—Est. 1891; issues Translations of the Sapporo Natural History Society, in European languages, occasionally; mem. 196; Pres. K. Miyabe, D. Sc. Office, Botanical Inst., Hokkaido Imp. Univ.

Sapporo Society of Agriculture and Forestry, The.—Est. 1908; issues Journal of the Society of Agriculture and Forestry, in Japanese; mem. 521; Pres. T. Minami, D. Agr. Office, Faculty of Agr., Hokkaido Imp. Univ.

Scientific Agricultural Society, The.—Est. 1887; publishes Journal of the Scientific Agricultural Society, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1,583; Pres. K. Aso, D. Agr. Office, Fac. of Agr., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Scientific Fishery Association, The.—Est. 1915; issues Proceeding Sci. Fish. Association, semi-annually; mem. 114. Office, Fac. of Agr., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Seamen's Rescue Society.—Gives training at the institutes in Shinagawa, Kobe and Nagasaki to 299 higher class seamen and 3,400 ordinary hands; gives employment through society's intermediation to officers and men, care for at its hospitals a number of decrepit sailors or aids families of deceased sailors. Pres. Adm. Baron Uchida.

Sericultural Society, Japan.—Founded 1892; publishes a Japanese monthly and a French Bulletin as its organ. Reliable information is supplied on application to foreigners abroad. Mem. 242,788. Patron, Prince Kan-in; Pres. Count T. Makino. Add. Kojimachi Yurakucho, Tokyo.

Shipbuilding Association.—Founded 1897; issues a magazine; mem. 1,700., Rep. mem. K. Yamamoto. Add. Engineering College. Tokyo Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

Society for Promoting Scientific Knowledge.—Organized in Jan. 1921; publishes its organ, "Kagaku-chishiki"; holds lecture meetings. Add. Kojimachi Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo.

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Society for the Propagation of Roman Alphabets.—Publishes its organ in Romanized Japanese; mem. 3,000. Add. Kojimachi Yurakucho, Tokyo.

Society of Astronomical Friend, The.—Founded 1920; issues The Heavens, in Japanese, monthly and English bulletin, occasionally; mem. 1500; Chief Secretary, I. Yamamoto, D. Sc. Office, Inst. of Cos. Physics, Kyoto Imp. Univ.

Society of Chemical Industry, The.—Est. 1898; issues The Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 3848; Pres. I. Fujino. Office, Inst. of App. Che., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Society of Forestry, The.—Est. 1914; issues The Journal of the Society of Forestry, in Japanese, bimonthly; mem. 2765; Pres. H. Hirasawa, D. For. Office, For. Exp. Station, Meguro, Tokyo.

Society of Heating and Refrigerating Engineers.—Issues The Journal of S. H. R. E., in Japanese, bimonthly; mem. 502; Pres. S. Chujo. Office, Imp. Rly Asso., Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Society of Mechanical Engineers, The.—Est. 1897; issues The Journal of the Society of Mechanical Engineering, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 4175; Pres. Baron C. Shiba, D. Eng. Office, Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Society of Naval Architects of Japan.—Est. 1897; issues The Journal of the Soc. of Nav. Arch. of Japan, in Japanese, twice a year; The Miscellany of the Soc. of Nav. Arch. of Japan, in Japanese, bimonthly, and issued A Study of Ancient Ships of Japan, in English, etc.; mem. 1742; Pres. K. Yamoto, D. Eng. Office, Kojimachi Yuraku-cho, Tokyo.

Society of Ordnance and Explosives, The.—Founded 1905; issues Journal of the Society of Ordnance and Explosives, in Japanese, bimonthly; mem. 418; Pres. U. Tanekoda. Office, Inst. of Tech. Ord., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Society of Oto- Rhino- and Laryngological Clinic, The.—Est. 1925; issues The Oto- Rhino- and Laryngological Clinic, mostly in European languages, bimonthly; mem. 500; Pres. S. Hoshino, M.D. Office, Inst. of Oto.-Phino-Lary., Kyoto Imp. Univ.

Society of Social Medicine, The.—Est. 1887; issues Journal of Social Medicine, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 980; Pres. S. Mita, M.D. Office, For. Med. Inst., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

South Seas Association.—Founded 1915; publishes three organs; mem. 1,650. Pres. Baron K. Den. Add. Marunouchi Nakadori, Tokyo.

Statistical Society, Tokyo.—Founded 1878; publishes monthly magazine styled Tokei Shushi, and also issues the Imperial Japanese Statistic Annual and a number of statistics: mem. 868. Pres., Dr. Baron Y. Sakatani. Add. Kyobashi Yamashitacho, Tokyo.

Stock-Breeding Association, Japan.—Founded 1915; issues a magazine as an organ; mem. 8,600. Pres. S. Hirayama. Add. Ushigome Agebacho, Tokyo.

Suikosha (Naval Club)—Founded 1872; naval officer' club

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with mem. of 10,000; publishes a bulletin. Pres. Adm. H. Takarabe. Add. Kyobashi Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Suiyo Kwai (The Kyoto Association for Mining and Metallurgy).—Est. 1900; publishes The Journal of Mining and Metallurgy, Kyoto, in Japanese, three times a year; mem. 361. Pres. D. Saito, D. Eng. Office, Inst. of Min. and Met., Kyoto Imp. Univ.

Teikoku Hatsumei Kyokai (Society for Protecting Industrial Property).—A corporation founded in 1905; mem. 2,125. Pres. Baron Sakatani. Add. Marunouchi Nakadori, Tokyo.

Teikoku Kyoikukai (Imp. Educational Society).—Est. 1882; and unofficial advisory body in educational matters; publishes books and magazines; awards honor to those of meritorious services to education; mem. 4,000. Pres. Dr. M. Sawayanagi. Add. Kanda Hitotsubashi, Tokyo.

Teiyu Rinrikai (Ethical Society).—Founded 1870; publishes series of moral lectures; mem. 300. Pres. Dr. T. Nakajima. Add. Hongo Nishikatamachi, Tokyo.

Toa Dobunkai.—Founded 1899; maintains schools at Shanghai, Tientsin and Hankow, chiefly devoted to the education of Chinese and Japanese desiring to work in China; mem. 2,200. Pres., Count N. Makino. Add. Kojimachi Yurakucho, Tokyo.

Tokyo Botanical Society, The.—Est. 1882; issues The Botanical Magazine, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 400; Pres. M. Miyoshi, D. Sc. Office, Bot. Garden, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Tohoku Medical Society.—Est. 1916; issues The Journal, in Japanese, 5 per year; mem. 1020; Pres. G. Fuse, M.D. Office, Fac. Med., Tohoku Imp. Univ.

Tokyo Club.—Est. 1885 by Japanese and foreigners; mem. about 420. Pres. H.H. Prince Kan-in; Vice-Pres. German Ambassador and Marquis Inouye; Hon. Secy. Mr. A. W. Medley; Hon. Treas., Viscount H. Akimoto. Add. Kojimachiku Sannencho, Tokyo.

Tokyo Entomological Society.—Est. 1917; publishes "Konchu" (The Insect), in Japanese; mem. 126; Pres. C. Sasaki, D. Sc. Office, For. Exp. Station, Meguro, Tokyo.

Tokyo Medical Society.—Est. 1886; issues The Journal, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1200; Pres. T. Irisawa, M.D. Office, Phy. Inst., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

University Graduate's Society.—Founded 1886; admits graduates of Imperial Universities of Tokyo, Kyoto, Kyushu, Tohoku and Hokkaido, and others having connection with the above institutions; publishes monthly bulletin; comprises 18 committees and 1 chief secretary. Add. Kanda Nishikicho, Tokyo.

Volunteer Nurse Society.—As an adjunct of the Red Cross Society (which see), this philanthropic body of women possesses over 18,900 members throughout the country. The chairman is Dowager Marchioness Nabeshima. Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

Women's Association, National.—Founded 1899; aims at promoting women's culture. Pres. Utako Shimoda. Add. Jissen Jogakko, Shibuya, Tokyo.

Women's Patriotic Society.—The Society owes its inception

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to an old woman and its present prosperity to her single-hearted devotion to the cause, Madam Okumura (d. 1907). The principal aim of the Society is to give relief to invalided soldiers and the families of those who were killed in war. The Society also looks after the schooling of orphans of soldiers killed in war. It keeps a workhouse for disabled soldiers, their families or families of those killed in war. Since 1918 the Society has attended also to relief works in general. Mem. 1,391,791; expenditure (from beginning to '23) ¥1,465,568; fund ¥2,000,218. Hon. Pres. H.H. Princess Dowager Higashi Fushimi; Chair. Mrs. Utako Shimoda. Office, Kudan, Tokyo.

Young Men's Association, Japan.—Founded 1922; consists of local young men's ass'ns. all over Japan. Pres. Prince F. Konoye. Add. Kojimachi Otemachi, Tokyo.

Zoological Society of Japan, The.—Est. 1877; publishes The Zoological Magazine, in Japanese, monthly; and Annotationes Zoologicae Japonenses, in European languages, occasionally; mem. 568; Pres. A. Oka, D. Sc. Office, Zoo. Inst., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Zootechnical Science Society of Japan.—Est. 1924; issues Japanese Journal of Zootechnical Science, quarterly; mem. 350; Pres. R. Iwazumi, D. Agr. Office, Inst. Vet. Sc., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Zymurgy Society of Osaka.—Est. 1910; publishes The Journal of Zymurgy, in Japanese, twice a month; mem. 4500; Pres. Y. Nishikawa. Office, Osaka Higher Tech. Sch.

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APPENDIX D

LEGAL, MEDICAL, SHOPPING AND GASTRONOMIC DIRECTORY

This Directory is a new feature and is intended to give guidance to those foreigners, especially tourists, who are obliged by circumstance to engage the service of lawyers, patent attorneys or medical practitioners; who wish to go on shopping without the aid of so-called guides, or are inclined to make comparative study of their gastronomic experience and knowledge. The list is far from being final, especially for cities other than Tokyo, but as it stands the information it conveys will be found useful. The names given are picked ones in the respective lines.

Lawyers

For civil cases the regular rate of fee as adopted in Tokyo and Osaka is between 20 and 50% of the sum under dispute, though of course this standard is by no means exacting. Fee for criminal cases has, it is needless to say, no standard to go by.

Name — Office (or private residence)

Aoki, Tetsuji, D.L.—Maruno-uchi Kaijo Blg., Tokyo.
Arima, Chuzaburo—Maruno-uchi Yurin Blg., Tokyo.
Baba, Genji, D.L.—No. 87 Azabu Hiro-o, Tokyo.
de Becker, J. E., D.C.L.—Meikai Building, Akashi-machi, Kobe.
Gadsby, John, Bar.-at-Law.—Shichigo-kan, Nakadori, Maruno-uchi, Tokyo.
Hanaoka, Toshio, D.L.—Kyobashi Minami-Konyacho, Jitsugyo Blg., Tokyo.
Hara, Kado, D.L.—Kojimachi-ku Iidamachi 3-chome, Tokyo.
Horie, Sen-ichiro, D.L., M.L.—Maruno-uchi Building (Marubil), Tokyo.
Ichimura, Tomihisa, D.L.—Koraibashi 3-chome, Osaka.
Iwata, Chuzo, D.L.—Kojimachi-ku Yayesucho, Mitsubishi 26 Blg., Tokyo.
Ito, Juji—Uyeno Yanaka Kami-misaki, Tokyo.
Ikeda, Takuji—Kyobashi Hiyoshicho 1-chome, Tokyo.
Imai, Kako, D.L.—Dojima Building (Dobil), Osaka.
Keto, Katsumoto, D.L.—Dojima Uramachi 2-chome, Osaka.
Kishi, Sei-ichi, D.L.—Maruno-uchi, Kaijo Blg., Tokyo.
Kiyose, Ichiro, D.L.—Kita-ku Kinugasacho, Osaka.
Kobayashi, Ichiro, Bar.-at-law—Maruno-uchi, Kaijo Blg., Tokyo.
Masujima, Rokuichiro, D.L., Bar.-at-law—Azabu Zaimokucho, Tokyo.
Miyaoka, Tsunejiro, Dr. Jur., Counsellor-at-law—Maruno-uchi, Yuraku Blg., Tokyo.
Nagashima, Washitaro, D.L.—Kyobashi Tsukiji 3-chome, Tokyo.
Nakahara, Tokichi, (claims on rly's a specialty)—Gofukucho, Empress Blg., Tokyo.

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Ni-ida, Masutaro, D.L.—**Maruno-uchi Building, Tokyo.**
Okada, Shosaku—**Maruno-uchi Hibiya Bldg., Tokyo.**
Sugawara, Kenji, D.L.—**Higashi-ku Uchi Awajicho, Osaka.**
Takane, Gijin, D.L.—**Maruno-uchi Yayesucho 1-chome, Tokyo.**
Terada, Shiro—**No. 61 Asakusa Komakata, Tokyo.**
Vogt, Karl, D.L. (legal adviser to German Embassy, Tokyo, & Hon. Representative of Messe, Leipzig, Germany)—Seiyukai Bldg., Uchiyamashita-cho, Tokyo.
Yoshizaki, Kamenosuke—**Kita-ku Dojima Hama-dori, Osaka.**

Patent Attorneys

Regulation Tariff of Patent Attorneys for Foreign Applicants

Patent—Including translation of detailed statement (within 1,000 words) and appended papers, and official fee	¥ 120
Registration of utility model—Including translation of detailed statement (within 1,000 words) and appended papers, and official fee	80
Registration of design—Including translation of appended papers and official fee	65
Registration of trade-mark—Including translation of appended papers and official fee	55
Registration of mark—Including translation of appended papers and official fee	55
Protestation—Not including translation and official fee	100
Plead for protest—Not including translation	50
Trial—Not including translation and official fee	300
Trial on appeal:	
Dissatisfaction with examination—Not including translation and official fee	50
Others—Not including translation and official fee	300
Translation—Into Japanese—Per 100 words and fraction....	2
Translation—Into a foreign language—Per 100 words and fraction	4

Name	Address
Cahusac, A. F., B.A.	**Maruno-uchi Naka-dori 7-go Kan, Tokyo**
de Becker, J.E., D.C.L.	**Akashi-machi, Meikai Building, Kobe.**
de Havilland, W. A.	**Maruno-uchi Yayesucho 1-chome, Tokyo.**
Gadsby, John, Bar.-at-Law	**Maruno-uchi Naka-dori 7-go Kan, Tokyo.**
Iida, Haruhiko	**Maruno-uchi Building 11-ku, Tokyo.**
Ishi, Daijiro	**Maruno-uchi Building 561-ku, Tokyo.**
Kai, Hideo	**Maruno-uchi Yurakukan Building, Tokyo.**
Kauffman, James, B.A., L.L.B.	**Maruno-uchi Nakadori 12-go Kan, Tokyo.**
Kishi, Sei-ichi, D.L.	**Maruno-uchi Kaijo Bldg., Tokyo.**
Kusama, Kuzuwo	**33 Azabu Iigura 5-chome, Tokyo.**
Miyaoka, T., Dr. Jur., Counsellor-at-Law	**Maruno-uchi Yurakukan, Tokyo.**
Nagashima, Washitaro, D.L.	**14 Kyobashi Tsukiji Sanchome, Tokyo.**
Nakamatsu, Morio	**Maruno-uchi Nakadori, 21 Bldg., Tokyo.**
Okamoto, Yoshijiro	**79 Ushigome Haramachi Sanchome, Tokyo.**

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Okushima, Seitaro—Maruno-uchi Building 717-ku, Tokyo.
Smith, C. C., Lett. B., L.L.B.—Maruno-uchi Nakadori 12-go Kan, Tokyo.
Soga, Kiyo-o—Maruno-uchi Building 756-ku, Tokyo.
Uchimura, Tatsujiro—Maruno-uchi Nakadori 2-go Kan, Tokyo.
Watanabe, Kogoro—Kyobashi Hon-hatcho-bori 4-chome Okaya Building, Tokyo.
Yu-asa, Teichiro—Maruno-uchi Building 819-ku, Tokyo.

Medical Service

Regulation tariff

Consultation ¥1-5. Visit ¥2-20. Prescription ¥1-2, Examination of discharge ¥1-5. Medicine, either internal or external, for one day 30 sen-¥1. Hypodermic injection ¥1-3. Serum treatment ¥3-10. Fee for operation differs according to its nature. Then the fee to a veteran physician who examines only a limited number of patients on special introduction may be not less than ¥50.

Physicians

Name — Speciality — Address

Hashimoto, Seisai, M.D.—Internal—Dir., Koishikawa Hos., Tokyo.
Hirayama, Kinzo, M.D.—Digestive organs—Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo.
Inada, Ryukichi, M.D.—Internal—Imp. Tokyo Univ. Hospital.
Irisawa, Tatsukichi, M.D.—Internal—Physician-in-ord. at Court.
Kikkoji, Shaku, M.D.—Gastro-enteric—Kyoundo Hos., Surugadai, Tokyo.
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Shiota, Hiroshige, M.D.—Prof., Imp. Tokyo Univ.
Takagi, Kikan, M.D.—Prof., Jikeikai Univ. Hospital.

Childrens Diseases

Hirota, Nagashi, M.D.—Emeritus Prof., Imp. Tokyo Univ.
Karasawa Kotoku, M.D.—Prof., Keio University.
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Kawazoi, Masamichi, M.D.—Prof., Keio University.
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Sakaki, Junjiro, M.D.—Dir., Sakaki Hos. Sambancho, Tokyo.

Skin Diseases

Akutsu, Saburo, M.D.—Dir., Akutsu Hos. Kanda Awajicho, Tokyo.
Doi, Keizo, M.D.—Prof., Imp. Tokyo Univ., Pres., Japan Dermal Society.
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Kanasugi, Eigoro, M.D.—Dir., Kanasugi Hos., Surugadai, Tokyo.
Masuda, Inji, M.D.—Prof., Imp. Tokyo University.
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Chiwaki, Morinosuke, D.M.D.—Pres. Tokyo Dental Coll., Kanda, Tokyo.
Ishihara, Hisashi, M.D.—Prof. Imp. Tokyo University.
Osaki, Marezo, D.M.D.—Kojimachi Hanzomon, Tokyo.

Where and What To Buy

TOKYO

CURIOS

Hayashiya—Kyobashi-ku Minami-sayacho.
S. Nakamura—Kyobashi-ku Nakabashi Hirokoji.
Tamonten—Nihombashi-ku Shin-emoncho.

CULTURE PEARLS

Mikimoto—Kyobashi-ku Ginza Shichome.

BRONZE & SILVER WARES

Miyamoto Shoko—Kyobashi-ku Yaznemoncho.

DEPARTMENT STORES

Matsuya—Kyobashi-ku Ginza.
Matsuzakaya—Kyobashi-ku Ginza.
Mitsukoshi—Nihombashi-ku Surugacho.
Shirokiya—Nihombashi-ku Tori Itchome.

CLOISSONNE

Ando—Kyobashi-ku Motosukiyacho Shichome.

COLOURED PRINTS

Shimbi Shoin—Kyobashi-ku Shin-sakanacho.

BOOKSELLERS

Maruzen Co.—Nihombashi-ku Tori-Sanchome.
Kyobun-kwan—Kyobashi-ku Ginza Shichome.

IVORY CARVINGS

S. Nakamura—Nihombashi Hon-shirokanecho Itchome.
Tayama & Co.—Nihombashi Hon-shirokanecho Itchome.

SILKS & EMBROIDERIES

S. Nishimura—Kyobashi-ku Yamashitacho.
Takashimaya—Kyobashi-ku Minami-demmacho.

LACQUER WARES

Kiya—Nihombashi-ku Muromachi Nichome.
Kuroeya—Nihombashi-ku Tori Itchome.

PORCELAIN

Sangin—Kyobashi-ku Minami-kinrokucho.

YOKOHAMA

DEPARTMENT STORES

Echizenya—Isezaki-cho.
Nozawaya—Isezaki-cho.
Tsuruya—Isezaki-cho.

IVORY CARVINGS

Nakayama—Benten-dori.
Watanabe & Co.—Benten dori.

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SILKS, EMBROIDERIES & KIMONOS

Goto Sobey—Benten-dori.
N. Yamamoto—Benten-dori.
Nikko House—Benten-dori.
Okii—Benten-dori.
S. Matsuya—Benten-dori.

TORTOISE SHELL

Y. Yezaki—61 Benten-dori.

GOLD & SILVER WARES

Asahi Shoten—Benten-dori.
Sakuma—Benten-dori.

LACQUER WARES

Kameda—Benten-dori.

PORCELAIN

K. Tashiro—Benten-dori.

CURIOS

Samurai Shokai—Honcho-dori.

KYOTO

BRONZE & SILVER WARES

Kuroda—Teramachi Shijo Minami.
S. Nogawa—Shijo Otabicho.

CLOISONNE

Kin-un-ken—Shirakawabashi Sanjo-dori.
T. Kato—Shinmonzen.

CURIOS, BROCADES & BEADS

S. Hayashi—Shinmonzen.
Yamanaka Art Gallery—Awata.
K. Yokoyama—Nawate.

DAMASCENE WARES

O. Komai—Furumonzen.
S. Komai—Shinmonzen.
Ohayo—Shinmonzen.

DOLLS & TOYS

Namikawa—Shijo Otabicho.

LACQUER WARES

H. Nishimura—Okazaki Park.
T. Yasuda—Shinmonzen.

PORCELAIN

Kinkozan Pottery—Awata.
Satsumaya—Furumonzen.
Yasuda—Sanjo Shirakawa.

SILKS, EMBROIDERIES & KIMONOS

Daimaru—Shijo-dori.
Daimaruichi—Shinmonzen.
S. Nishimura—Karasumaru Sanjo-dori.
S. Nomura—Shinmonzen.
Takashimaya—Karasumaru.

BAMBOO WARES

S. Yoshida—Shinmonzen.

KOBE

SILKS, EMBROIDERIES & SCREENS

Nikko House—Motomachi.
Takashimaya—Motomachi.

CURIOS & BRONZE WARES

Harishin—Motomachi.

DAMASCENE & SILK WARES

C. Sakata—Kita-nagasa-dori.

IVORY CARVINGS

M. Koshiishi—Motomachi.

POTTERY & CLOISONNE

R. Okamoto—Motomachi.
Y. Taniguchi—Motomachi.

What to Eat and Where to Eat

Just as in other matters of daily life foods in Japan may broadly be divided into native and European-style as to preparations, with a minor division of Chinese foods completing the whole field of operation open to the ingenuity of Japanese cooks.

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The native diet may again be roughly subdivided into the Tokyo and the "Kamigata" (Kyoto-Osaka) style, the latter more delicately prepared and aimed at utilizing to best advantage the inherent taste of stuffs used, while in the former which orginally satisfied the less fastidious taste of the Kanto warriors of Kamakura and Yedo, sugar is more freely used, and also greater importance is attached to appearance than in the other style. It is significant to note that the "Kamigata" cooking is growing more and more popular in Tokyo and that the traditional Tokyo style is gradually losing ground. Then foreign-style restaurants are steadily acquiring greater favour, in that they are served more readily, perhaps less costly and look more up-to-date.

As to expense there is not much to choose between restaurants of the two divisions, the geisha-girl fee being a conspicuous item in the bill of one and the liquor item in that of the other. We are speaking of full dress banquet. In either case one must be prepared to spend per capita ¥20, tips included. Chinese dinner is more moderate, and so is the native dinner when the professional girls' service is dispensed with. Of course the a la carte meal at chop-houses is least expensive, and it is at those Nawa-no-ren eating shops that the best of delicacies and of sake such as please dilettants are served.

Japanese-style Restaurants—High-grade

Name	Feature	Address
Chuka-tei	Tokyo	Nihombashi Kiwaradana, Tokyo.
Fukagawa-tei	Tokyo	Ryogoku, Tokyo.
Fukui-ro	Tokyo	Ryogoku, Tokyo.
Hachi-shin	Kamigata	Kakigaracho, Tokyo.
Hyotei	Kamigata	Near Man-sei Bridge, Tokyo.
Jicho-ken	Kamigata	Tabata at rear of Uyeno Park.
Kagetsu	Mixed	Shimbashi, Tokyo.
Kame-sei	Tokyo	Ryogoku, Tokyo.
Kasuga	Kamigata	Near Maruzen Book-store, Tokyo.
Kinsui	Kamigata	Tsukiji, Tokyo.
Koyo-kan	Tokyo	Shiba Park, Tokyo.
Okitsu-an	Kamigata	Azabu Hommura, Tokyo.
Yamato	Tokyo	Nihombashi Himonocho, Tokyo.
Yaozen	Tokyo	Tsukiji Shintomicho, Tokyo.

Nawa-noren Chop-houses

Aka-ando	Tokyo	Nihombashi Kiwaradana, Tokyo.
Maru-hana	Tokyo	Nihombashi Muromachi, Tokyo.
Jimbei	Tokyo	Nihombashi Hiramatsucho, Tokyo.
Yedokko Ryori	Tokyo	Uyeno Hirokoji, Tokyo.

Specialized Eating-houses

(A) Kabayaki or Broiled Eels

Chikuyo (5 Branch shops)	Tsukiji Sanchome, Tokyo.
Kandagawa	At foot of Kanda Myojin, Tokyo.
Jubako (also catfish, carp, etc.)	Asakusa Sanya, Tokyo.
Komatsu-ya	Near Kyobashi, Tokyo.
Owada	Azabu Roppongi, Tokyo.

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(B) Tempura, or Fish, Vegetables, etc. fried

Hanacho	Nihombashi Hamacho, Tokyo.
Hashi-zen	Shibaguchi, Tokyo.
Daishin	Ginza Nichome, Tokyo.
Mochiku	Ginza Owaricho, Tokyo.

Fowl and Beef Chop-houses, either specialized or combined

Name		Address
Bozu Shamo	Fowl	Opposite Eko-in, Ryogoku.
Daikin	Fowl and other dishes	Behind Asakura Park.
Imayo	Both served	Kanda Ogawamachi, Tokyo.
Kawai	Beef	Near Kyobashi Bridge, Tokyo.
Kawatetsu	Fowl	Ushigome Kagurazaka, Tokyo.
Matsu-ki	Both served	Ginza Owaricho, Tokyo.
Mikawaya	Beef	Yotsuya-mitsuke, Tokyo.
Sue-hiro	Fowl	Nihombashi Kami-makicho, Tokyo. Nihombashi Gofukucho, Tokyo.
Tori-take	Fowl	Uyeno Hirokoji, Tokyo.
Tori-yasu	Fowl	Ryogoku Yonezawacho, Tokyo.
Toyokuni	Both served	Hongo Sanchome, Tokyo.

Other special dishes a la japonaise are **snapping-turtle, sushi** or (a boiled rice sandwich), **soba** (backwheat spaghetti) and **udon** (vermicelli), **shiruko** (sweetened red-bean soup), **Loach soup**, etc.

Chinese-cooking

Bansui-ken	Outside Toranomon, Tokyo.
Chuka-dai-ichi-ro	Kanda Jimbocho, Tokyo.
Kaihoro	Kanda Jimbocho, Tokyo.
Kairaku-en	Koishikawa Denzu-in-maye, Tokyo.
Shanghai-tei	Ginza Owaricho, Tokyo.
Toto-tei	Near Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

Foreign-style Restaurants

Chuotei	Marunouchi Nakadori, Tokyo.
Empress	Sankyo Bldg., opposite Mitsukoshi.
Fugetsu-do	Kyobashi Minami Nabecho, Tokyo.
Grill Ginza	Ginza Yariyacho, Tokyo.
Imperial Hotel	Near Hibiya Park.
Seiyo-ken	Marunouchi Blg, 7th floor, opposite Tokyo Station.
Uyeno Seiyoken	Uyeno Park.
Yamato	Minagawa Blg., Ginza 2-chome, Tokyo.

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APPENDIX E

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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III. Diplomacy & Politics.
IV. Language.
V. Law.
VI. Literature & Translation.
VII. Religion & Science.
VIII. Civilization & Education.
IX. Economy, Finance & Commerce.
X. Social Life & Customs.
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INDEX

A

Academic titles, 217
Academy of Music, 219
Accidents, in aviation, 182, 189
Actors, 335
Adjustment of farms, 461
Admiralties, 172
Advertisement post, 362
Advertisement tariff, 278
Age-limit for jud. officials, 259
Agrarian problems, 461
Agricultural credit, 461
Agriculture, 460, ff.
Aichi Univ. of Medicine, 216
Air temperature, 8
Alien landownership right, 49
Amakusa, rebellion, 19
American scholarship, 234
Amusements, 332
Anglo-Japanese Alliance, 25, 126
Animal epidemics, 412
Animal labor in tillage, 464
Annuity, 110
Anti-Japanese legislation, 133
Antimony, 503
Applied arts, 305
Aquiculture, 493
Arable land, 463
Architecture, 298
Arms depots, 164
Arsenic, 503
Army, distribution of, 165
Art exhibitions, 311
Art societies and galleries, 309
Artillery, 162
Artists to the Court, 313
Asaka, Prince, 54
Ashikaga shogunate, 17
Ashikaga, Takauji, 17
Association football, 324
Atami, 36
Atmospheric pressure, 6, 7
Automatic couplers, 375
Automobiles, 381
Auxiliary transport, 381
Aviation, 181 ff.
Aviation records, 189
Aviation Schools, 162, 181

B

"Baiu," 9
Balloon corps, 163, 182
Bamboo wares, 547
Bank notes, 415
Bank of Chosen, 630
Bank of Japan, 416, 426, 430
Bank of Taiwan, 418
Banking statistics, 420
Banks and Banking, 414 ff.
Banks, amalgamation of, 415
Banks, assets of, 423
Banks, foreign, in Japan, 431
Banks, leading, ordinary and savings, 424
Banks, liabilities of, 422
Banks, ordinary, 421
Banks, principal, 416
Banks, special, 416
Bankruptcy, 257
Barley, 466
Baseball, 323
Basket-ball, 326
Battle-cruisers, 177
Beans, 467
Beasts of game, 488
Beer, 537
Beer tax, 447
Beet-sugar, 534
Bio-chemical industry, 529
Bill-broking, 427
Birds of game, 488
Birth-rate, 41, 42
Bismuth, 503
Black Current, 4, 10
Bleaching-powder, 531
Blind, Deaf & Dumb Schools, 209
Bombardment of Kagoshima & Shimonoseki, 121
Bonin Is., 1
Boxer Trouble, 24
Boxing among military officers, 331
Boy scouts organization in Japan, 233
Brewery, 536
Brokers, stock, 558

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Original from
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Brushes, 546
Buddhism, 191, 195
Buddhist sects, 196
Buddhist temples, 197
Budget, 436 ff.
Building industry, 542
Burial, 274
Business promotion, 552
Buttons, 547

C

Cabinet, 73
Cabinet ministers, 82, 114 ff.
Cabinet changes, 85, 86
Camphor, 443, 485
Caroline Is., 663
Cattle, 469
Caustic soda, 530
Celluloid, 539
Cement, 532
Census, 39, 42 ff.
Censorship, 284
Ceramics, 306, 521
Chambers of Commerce, 555
Changchun Conference, 141
Charity hospitals, 270
Charity Hospital, Tokyo, 271
Charter market, 395
Chess, 339
Chemical industry, 529
Chemulpo, 625
Chichibu, Prince, 51
Chip braids, 545
Chishima, 1
Chishima current, 4
Chosen, 623
Chosen, Administration of, 626
Chosen, Annexation of, 25
Chosen, Agriculture of, 631
Chosen, Banks of, 630
Chosen, Education, 635
Chosen, Gov't.-Gen., 625
Chosen, Garrison, 637
Chosen, Finance, 627
Chosen, Fishery, 633
Chosen, Forestry, 634
Chosen, Judicature, 634
Chosen, Local self-government, 626
Chosen, Mining, 632
Chosen, Public works, 629
Chosen, Railways, 638
Chosen, Religion, 633
Chosen, Trade, 629
Chosen, Industry & Wages, 634
Christianity, 18, 191, 197
Christian independence movement, 201
Chuo (Central) Univ., 217
Cinema halls, 337
City planning law, 610
Civic corporation, finance of, 452
Civil and military service, 107
Civil cases, 256, 257
Civil procedures, costs in, 255
Civilian aviation, 185
Clearing houses, 426
Climate, 6
Clocks, 545
Coal, 504, 566
Coal, price of, 566
Coalition cabinet, 82
Coast defence ships, 178
Coast protection, 347
Coastwise service, 390
Cocaine, 272
Cocoons, 475
Coinage, 428
Colonization Bank, Hokkaido, 418
Collegiate institutions, 220
Commercial arbitration act, 551
Commercial Museum, 560
Common dinning halls, 613
Communications Dept., 117
Companies, 551, 552
Competitive entrance examination, 225
Compulsory education, 225
Confucianism, 191
Conscription, 159
Constitution, 65 ff.
Construction, 341 ff.
Construction Regulation, 357
Continuing expenditures, 439
Conventional tariff, 584
Convertible notes, 429
Co-operative societies, 246
Copyrights, 284
Coral fishery, 495
Copper, 501, 565
Copper, price of, 565
Cotton fabrics, 516
Cotton spinning, 512
Cotton yarns, 514, 562
County, 103
Court at Kyoto, 16
Court, Imperial, 51 ff.
Court music, 315

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Courts, composition of, 256
Court of Administrative Litigation, 116
Court Martial Law, 158
Court ranks, 63
Credit associations, 425
Credit to foreign countries, Japan's, 452
Cremation, 275
Criminal cases, 258
Crops, special and minor, 468
Crown Prince, 28
Cruisers, 177
Cultural undertaking of Japan in China, 144
Curio markets, 312
Currency system, 428
Customs revenue, 607
Customs Tariff, 576 ff.
Customs Tariff Law, 572 ff.
Cyclones, 7

D

Dallies, 279
Dairen, 656
Dairen Conference, 141
Dairy, 471
Dance, 332
Date, Masamune, 18
Deaths, 41
Debenture loans, 457
Debts, national, 450, 451, 452
Decorations, 62
Deep sea catches, 494
Dentists, 270
Deposit account, 440
Deshima, 120
Designs, 314, 403
Diet, 22, 68, 74, 87
Diesel engines, 525
Diplomacy, 119 ff.
Diplomatic & consular service, 145 ff.
Distribution of trade, 602
Divorces, 41
Docks, 397
Dojinkai, 271
Domestic novels, 288
Drama, 293
Drainage, 347, 462
Dutch traders, 120
Dwelling House Association Law, 614
Dye-stuffs, 535
Dynamos, 527

E

Earthquake, 29 ff.
Earthquake damage to public works, 347
Earthquake, destructive, of Tokyo and Tajima, 30 ff.
Earthquake proof buildings, 34
Education for women, 211
Educational institutions, 207
Election Law, 76
Electric apparatuses, 522, 525
Electric industry, 519
Electric light, 522
Electricity, rate of, 523
Electricity, supply of, 522
Electoral system, 76
Electro-chemical industry, 523
Electrification of railways, 378
Eleemosynary work, 251, 252
Elementary schools, 208
Embargo on gold and silver, 458
Emigrants, 46
Emperor, 51, 71
Employment agency, 243
Enamelled wares, 547
Epidemic mortality, 275
Eruption on Tokachidake, 36
"Eta," (special caste), 250
European War, Japan in, 26
Exchanges, 555
Exchange Law, 555
Excise on sugar, 447
Excise on woollen and silk fabrics, 447
Expatriation of Japanese, 49
Expenditure, State, 435, 436, 437
Export Guilds Laws, 589

F

Factory labor, 237
Factory law, 240
Factories and employees, 512
Fans and folding fans, 547
Far Eastern Olympic Games, 331
Farm products, 466
Fauna, 12
Fats, 541
Fencing, 230
Fertilizers, 534
Field artillery, 163
Field athletics, 328

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Finance, 433 ff.
Finance, contraction policy of, 435.
Finance of Hokkaido, Prefectures, etc., 453
Financial adjustments, 433
Financial expansion, 434
Fires, 267
Fish oil, 541
Fishermen, 491
Fishery, catches, 491
Fishery, encouragement of, 490
Fishery, economic position of, 491
Fishery Institute, 224
Flour, 564
Flour, price of, 564
Flora, 13
Flying regiments, 182
Football, 324
Foreign Affairs, Dept. of, 114
Foreign banks, 431
Foreign exchange, business, 420
Foreign insurance cos., 410, 413
Foreign Language Schools, 219
Foreign loans, 451, 458
Foreign mail matters, 364
Foreign parcel rates, 364
Foreign residents in Japan, 48
Foreign students studying in Japan, 232
Foreign trade, 658, ff.
Foreign trade, situation, 569
Foreign visitors to Japan, 48
Foreigners, legal status of, 48
Forestry, 480 ff.
Forest, area of, 481
Forest, adjustment of, 482
Forest, financial aspects of, 483
Formosa (vide Taiwan)
Formosan expedition, 21, 122
Foul matters, removal of, 273
Foundlings, 267
Fox farming, 494
Freedom of discussion, 284
Foreign market, 393
Freight rate, open sea lines, 394
Frost, killing, 10
Fruits, output of, 473
Fuel question, 509
Fuji, Mt., 2
Fuji pongee, 516
Fujiwara, the family, 16
Fur animals, 494
Fusan, 6, 525
Fushimi, Prince, 52

G

Galleries, art, 309
Game law, 487
Garden plants, 13
Gas industry, 519
Genji, the family, 16
General election, 90
General Staff Office, 117
"Genro," 78
Genroin (Senate), 65
Genroku designs, 314
Girls' High Schools, 211
Glass, 531
Gobang, 338
Godaigo Tenno, 17
Gold, 500
Golden Kite, Order of, 62, 110
Golf, 326
Government Rlys, 370
Government Rlys, finance, 371
Government Rlys, gauge, 374
Government Rlys, approved foreign makers, 376
Government Rlys, mileage, 370
Government Rlys, rolling stock, 373
Government Rlys, stores, 376
Grains, 467
Gramophones, 316
Grand Order of Merits, 61
Graphite, 503
Guilds of staple commodities, 560
Gunboats, 178
Gunnery Sch., 175

H

Hakone, 36
Handkerchiefs, silk, 597
"Hannin," 107
Harbors and bays, 5
Harbors open to commerce, 6
Harbor works, 344
Hardware, enamelled, 547
Hats, 539
Health of students, 225
Heavy artillery, 162
Heavy Artillery Sch., 162
Heike, the family, 16
Hemp, 600
Hempen spinning, 515
Hemp braids, 545
Hideyoshi, 18

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Higashi-Kuni, Prince, 54
Higashi-Fushimi, Prince, 53
High Schools, 211
Higher Agricultural & Forestry Sch., 218
Higher Commercial Sch., 218
Higher Mercantile Marine Sch., 219
Higher Normal Sch., 222
Higher Sericultural Sch., 218
Higher Technical Schools, 218
Highest tax payers, 95
History, Outline of Japanese, 15 ff.
Hokkaido, 1, 453
Hokkaido Imp. Univ., 214
Hokoto, 1
Holidays of laborers, 239
Home Affairs, Dept. of, 114
Honshu, 1
Horned cattle, 469
Horse, 469
Horse race, 312
Horse riding, 312
Horticulture, 472
Hosiery, 545
Hospitals, 270
Hot springs, 36
House of Peers, 87, 92
House of Representatives, 88, 96
Housing question, 614
Humanitarians, 291
Humidity, 10
Hypothec Bank of Japan, 417

I

I-i Kamon-no-kami, 19
Iki Channel, 5
Immigration of Japanese labor, 26
Imperial Academy of Japan, 219
Imperial Court, 51
Imperial Fleet, 175
Imperial House Law, 55 ff.
Imperial Household Dept. 113
Imperial Library, 227
Imperial Mausolea, 61
Imperial Property Law, 61
Imperial Universities, 213
Imports and exports, 592
Import duty in Chosen, 583
Income tax, 445
Industrial Bank of Japan, 418
Industrial property, 400
Infantry School, 162
Infectious diseases, 275
Inland Sea, 5
Insolvency, 257
Insulated electric wires, 548
Insurance, 406, ff.
Insurance, Fire, 412, 413
Insurance, Life, 406, 408, 411, 412
Insurance, Marine, 412, 413
Insurance, Property, 406, 409
Insurance, Statistics on, 411
Intensive cultivation, 460
Interest, rate of, 426
International cable service, 357
International Labor Conference, 241
International money orders, 365
International radio service, 358
International telegraph rates, 367
International traffic arrangements, 379
International wars and indemnity, 450
Invalid soldiers, asylums for, 252
Inventions, encouragement of, 405
Investment in mining business, 509
Invisible trade, 608
Iron, 502, 565
Iron, price of, 565
Iron Works, Osaka, 398
Iron sulphide, 503
Irrigation, 347
Ishikari Bay, 5
Isinglass, 540
Itagaki, Taisuke, 20, 79
Ito, Prince, 19, 25
Iwakura's (Prince) Treaty revision mission, 21
Iyeyasu, Tokugawa, 18
Izumibashi Charity Hospital, 271

J

Japan Amateur Athletic Association, 317
Japan Amateur Rowing Association, 326
Japan-China through traffic

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

service, 380
Japan Lawn-Tennis Association, 325
Japan Tourist Bureau, 382
Japanese Alps, 2, 321
Japanese Arc, 30
Japanese cotton mills in China, 513
Japanese emigrants, 46
Japanese going abroad, 46
Japanese painting, 302
Japanese residing abroad, 44
Jesuit missionaries, 197
Jimmu, the Empero., 15
Jingu Kogakkan, 224
Jitsugyo Doshikai, 80
Journalism, 315
Judo or Jujitsu, 230
Judicature, 69
Judicial system, 254
Jury system, 259
Justice, Dept. of, 115
Juvenile Courts, 259

K

Kabuki, 334
Kagoshima, rebellion of, 21
Kakushin Club, 84
Kamakura period, 16
Kanazawa University of Medicine, 216
Kan-in, Prince, 52
Kano School of painting, 300
Karafuto, 652
Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard, 396, 398
Keio University, 216
Kensei-kai, 81
Kii, Strait of, 5
Kindergartens, 209
Kirin-Changchun Rly., 661
Kiso forestry, 482
Knitted goods, 597
Kobe, 621
Kokusai Kisen Kaisha, 393
Korea (vide Chosen)
Korean annexation, 25
Korean question, 21
Korin designs, 314
Kumamoto Univ. of Medicine, 216
Kuni, Prince, 58
Kuriles, 1, 21
Kuropatkin, Gen., 24
Kusatsu, 36
Kusunoki Masashige, 17
Kyogen, 334
Kyoto, 620
Kyoto Imp. Univ., 214
Kyushu, 1
Kyushu Imp. Univ., 214
Kwantung Leased Territory, 656, ff.
Kwantung Garrison, 661
Kwantung Government, 116, 656
Kwantung Industry, 661

L

Labor disputes, 242
Labor exchange offices, 243
Labor organizations, 235
Laborers, number of, 236
Lacquer, 540
Lacquer art, 308
Lady novelists, 288
Lakes, 3
Land (arable), area of, 462
Land, taxable & private owned, 462
Land holding, 460
Landownership right, alien, 49
Land tax, 445
Land (arable), price of, 463
Language teaching, 210
Lawn Tennis, 325
Lead, 503
Leather, 540, 547
Leper hospitals, 271
Liaotung Peninsula, 125
Libraries, 227
Licenses for pilots, 394
License for teachers, 232
Life-boat Society, 163 (Appendix C)
Light-houses, 395
Liman Current, 4
Literature, Modern, 286, ff.
Loans, domestic and foreign, 451
Loans, foreign, floated by private cos., 458
Loans to China, 452
Local assemblies, 106
Local government, 102
Local loans, 457
Local railways, 377
Local taxes, 445
Luchu, 1
Lunatic asylums, 252
Luxury tariff, 587

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

M

Machine guns, 163
Machinery, 601
Mail matters, 360, 362
Mail oversea service, 390
Maizuru, naval port of, 172
Makurano-soshi, 16
Mandate, over South Sea Is., 26
Mannyo-shu, 16
Manures, 465
Marathon running, 329
Marine products, 492
Mariana Isl., 663
Marine Observatory, Imp., Kobe, 396
Marshall Isl., 663
Matches, 535
Mats, 546
Meat-preserving, 471
Mechanical industry, 525 ff.
Medical license exam., 283
Medical practitioners, 270
Medical opium, 272
Medicine, 269, 529
Meiji period, 296
Meiji literature, 286
Meiji, the Emperor, 26
Meiji University, 217
Menthol crystal, 542
Merchandise exchanges, 556
Mercantile agency, 559
Mercantile Marine School, Higher, 219
Mercury, 503
Messina, 34
Metal veins, 498
Middle schools, 210
Military arsenals, 164
Mileage, of railways, 370
Military aviation, 181
Military Cadets' Sch., 162
Military Limitation, 168
Military Preparatory Sch., 162
Military Staff College, 162
Military training in schools, 206
Mineral production, 498, ff.
Mineral springs, 35
Mines, principal, 504
Mine workers, condition of, 509
Mining, 497 ff.
Mining school, 219
Mitsubishi Shipbuild. Yd., 398
Molybdenum, 503
Momoyama style, 314
Money market, 426
Money orders, 361, 361
Monetary organs for poorer classes, 425
Mongol, armada, 17
Monopolies, 442
Monsoons, 7
Moppo, 6
Moral education, 229
Morphine, 272
Motion-pictures, 336
Motor Car School, Army, 163
Mountains, 1, 2
Mountain artillery, 163
Mountain peaks, principal, 1
Mounted machine guns, 163
Mountaineering, 320
"Mujin," 426
Mukden, battle of, 24
Mulberry plantations, 476
Municipal system, 104
Municipal tramways, 381
Murasaki-Shikibu, 16
Museums, 228
Museums, Commercial, 560
Music, 315, 332
Muslin, 518
Mutual aid association, 247

N

Nagoya, 622
Nanyo Yusen Kaisha, 392
Naruto, 5
Nashimoto, Prince, 54
National Assembly, Edict for creation, 22
National debts, 450
National defense, 157
National sports, 317
National taxes, 445
National Treasure, 311
National Temperance League of Japan, 203
National Treasure Commission, 312
National wealth, 441
Naturalism, 289
Naturalization, 49
Nationalization of railawys, 368
Naval Arsenals, 172
Naval Aviation, 183
Naval College, 175
Naval Dept., 118
Naval Education, 175
Naval Engineering College, 175
Naval Ports, 172

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Naval Staff Board, 118
Near Sea service, 390
News agencies, 283
Newspapers, English, 380
Niigata, 7
Nikolaievsk massacre, 27
Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 391
Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, 392
"No," 332
Non-commissioned officers, 161
Noto Peninsula, 5
Normal schools, Prefectural and Higher, 222

O

Observatory, Marine, 396
Ocean currents, 4
Oda, Nobunaga, 18
Oga Peninsula, 5
Ogasawara, Is., 1
Oil exploration in Karafuto, 142
Oils, 541
Ominato, 6
One-year volunteers, 160
Oriental Development Co., 638
Orphanages, 254
Osaka, 618
Osaka Shosen Kaisha, 391
Oversea Navigation Subsidy Law, 389
Oversea service, 389, 390

P

Painters of note, Meiji Era, 313
Painting, 300
Paper, 538
Parcel post, 363
Passports issued, 46
Patents, 400
Patent medicine, 292
Pawn-broking, 425
Paymaster School, 162
Peace Delegation to Paris, 26, 135
Peace Police Regulation, 264
Peace Preservation Law, 264
Peace standing of the Army, 164
Pearl fishery, 493
Peerage, 62
Peers' School, 223
Pelagic fishing, 493
Pensions & annuities, 100 ff.
Peppermint, 542
Periodicals, 281
Perry, Commodore, 19, 121
Peruvian Slave Ship Affair, 122
Pescadores, 1
Petroleum, 506
Pharmacists, 270
Physical culture, 230
Pilots, 395
Placer gold, 500
Plains, in Japan Proper and Korea, 3
Plants, principal, of Japan, 13
Police, 263
Police offences, 264, 265
Political parties, 79
Politics, 71
Population, 39
Population, of cities, 39, 42
Population, legal, 40
Population, of prefectures, 42
Population, urban & rural, 44
Porcelain and pottery, 531
Portsmouth Treaty, 131
Post, 355
Post office annuities, 410
Postal savings, 359
Posthumous honors, 63
Potatoes, 467
Potteries, 597
Poultry, 471
Precipitation, 9, 10, 11
Prefectures (ken), 103, 106
Prefectures, finance of, 453
Press, 277
Press Associations, 283
Press circulation, 278
Press law, 278
Press law, 278
Press statistics, 279
Prices of commodities, 561
Price of shares, 558
Primary schools, 208
Prisons and prisoners, 260 ff.
Private railways, 377
Private universities, 216
Privy Council, 72
Privy Councillors, 113
Profession of Univ. graduates, 215
Professional education, 217
Protestant Church, 198
Public markets, 613
Public universities, 216
Public Works, 341
Publications, 283

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Publications by subscription, 284
Pulp, 539

Q

Quarantine, 275
Quotations (see Price)

R

Radio-service, 358
Radio telegrams, 358
Railways, 368
Railway Construction Law, 353
Railway, Dept. of, 116
Railway, general statistics, 369
Railway, passenger and goods rates, 369
Railway Regiments, 163
Rains, 9, 10
Raw silk, output of, 476
Raw silk, price of, 476
Raw silk trade, 563
Rayon, 515
Real estate, rate on, 427
Reclamation work, 461
Red Cross Society, 165 (Appendix C)
Regency, 56
Registration fees, 446
Relations with France, 131
Relations with the United States, 132
Relief for paupers, 251
Relief to sufferers from natural calamities, 252
Religion at schools, 205
Rent of land, 464
Restoration of Meiji, 20, 65
Retiring allowances, 112
Revenue & expenditure, local, 456 ff.
Revenue & expenditure, State, 435, ff.
Rice, 460, 466, 561
Rice, price of, 561
Rice Exchange, 556
River works, 342, 343
Rivers, in Japan, Korea, Formosa, 2, 3
Roads, 341
Robbery, 266
Roman Catholic Church, 199
Romantic movement, in painting, 301
Rotary club, 166 (App. C)
Rowing, 326
Royal House of Korea, 53
Royalty, 284
Rubber, 540
Rugby football, 324
Russia in Korea, 129
Russia's invasion of Manchuria, 129
Russo-British rivalry, 127
Russo-Japanese conferences, 140
Russo-Japanese Convention, 141
Russo-Japanese postal relations, 356
Russo-Japanese War, 24, 128
Ryukyu, 1

S

Sacred dance, 332
Saga rebellion, 21
Saghalien (vide Karafuto)
Saghalien, evacuation of, 27, 142
Saigo, the Elder, 21
Saigo rebellion, 21
Sailing vessels, 384
Saisei-kai, 270
Saké, 536
Saké tax, 446
Sakurajima, 5, 35
Salaries, scale of, 107
Salt, 443
Salt industry, 495
Salvage work, 395
Salvation Army, 203
"Samisen," 316, 334
Sanitary works, 345
Sanitation, 272
Satsuma-yaki, 307
Savings banks, 421
Sawing business, 486
Schoolboy question in California, 132
School hygiene, 225
Scientific Research Council, 225
Sculpture, 299, 305
Seamen, characteristics of Japanese, 385
Seamen's Rescue Society, 166 (Appendix C)
Secondary education, 210
Seismic record in Japan, 32, 33
Seismic value of buildings, 352
Seismological investigation in Japan, 33

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Seiyu-Honto, 80
Seiyu-kai, 89
Sericulture, 473
Sericultural households, 474
Sewerage, 346
Shantung treaty, 142
Share market, 558
Sheep, 470
Shikoku, 1
Shimonoseki Treaty, 125
Shin-nin, 108
Shinsei Club, 8
Shintoism, 193
Shinto shrines, and sects, 194
Shiobara, 37
Shipbuilding, Law for Encouraging, 396
Shipbuilding yards, principal, 397
Shipping & Shipbuilding, 383 ff.
Shipowners, 388
Shippo, 305
Ships, classified, 387
Ships launched, 397
Shipwrecks, 395
Shipyards, 397
Shirakaba, 291
Shogun Keiki, the last, 19
Shosoin, 16
Shotoku, Prince, 15
Siberian Expedition, 26, 135
Silk and hemp spinning, 515
Silk conditioning, 476
Silk exchange, 556
Silk fabrics, 516
Silk reelers, 475
Silk spinning, 516
Silk, waste & floss, 595
Silk worm eggs, 476
Silver, 500
Sino-Japanese agreements, 143
Sino-Japanese negotiations, 142 ff.
Sino-Japanese postal service, 366
Sino-Japanese War, 23, 123
Skating, 327
Skiing, 327
Slaughtering, 471
Soaps, 542
Social Bureau, 246
Soda-ash, 529
Social Problems and Facts, 245 ff.
Social works in cities, 612
"Sonin," 107
Sonno-joi agitation, 19
South Manchuria Rly, 658
South Sea Islands, 656
Soy, 537
Special accounts, 437, 439, 440
"Special" class people, 250
Special corps, Army, 162
Specie hoarded abroad, 453
Speed swimming, 320
Spinning, 512
Sports, 317, ff.
Stage art, 332, 334
Standing army, 118
Standing force, strength of, 165
Staple commodities, movement of, 561, 594
State life insurance, 410
State monopolies and undertakings, 442
State universities, 213
Steamship companies, 391
St. Luke's International Hospital, 271
Stock breeding, 468
Stock exchange, 556, 557
Story-tellers, 336
Straw braids, 545
Strikes, 247
Students studying abroad, 232
Submarines, 181
Subsidies for steamship service, 390
Succession & inheritance tax, 447
Sugar, 532, 567
Sugar excise, 447
Sugar, leading cos., 534
Sugar, price of, 567
Suicides, 265
Suiheisha, 250
Sulphur, 504
Supreme Council of War, 157
Supreme Court, 254
Surgery School, 162
Sweet potatoes, 467
Swimming, 319

T

Taiwan, 640
Taiwan, Aborigines, 642
Taiwan, Agriculture, 645
Taiwan, Camphor, 648
Taiwan, Education, 643
Taiwan, Finance, 643

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Taiwan, Fishery, 646
Taiwan, Forestry, 644
Taiwan, Justice, 644
Taiwan, Local Administration, 642
Taiwan, Opium, 648
Taiwan, Public works, 650
Taiwan, Railways, 651
Taiwan, Sugar, 647
Taiwan, Tea, 648
Taiwan, Tobacco, 649
Taiwan, Trade, 649
Takamatsu, Prince, 51
Takarazuka Opera House, 335
Takauji, Ashikaga, 17
Tariff revision, 572
Taxable land, 462
Taxation, 444, ff.
Taxation, statistics on, 448 ff.
Taxes, 445, ff.
Taxes, arrears in, national and local, 449
Taxes, per capita, 449
Tea, 478
Teachers' license examinations, 232
Technical education, 217
Telegrams, 360
Telegraph, 356
Telephone, 356, 358
Telephone subscribers, 359
Temperature, 9
Tenancy disputes, 246
Textile fabrics, 308
Theatres, 336
Through traffic with China, 380
Through traffic with Manchuria, 379
Tides, 5
Tientsin Treaty, 124
Tillage land, statistics on, 462
Timbers, 485, ff.
Tin, 503
Tobacco, 442
Tohoku Imperial Univ., 214
Toilet articles, 547
Tokaido Line, 378
Tokugawa shogunate, 18
Tokyo, 615
Tokyo Blind School, 209
Tokyo Charity Hospital, 271
Tokyo City, 615
Tokyo Deaf & Dumb School, 210
Tokyo Imperial Univ., 213
Tokyo Univ. of Commerce, 215
Torijima, 35
Torpedo School, 175
Toyama School, 162
Toyo Kisen Kaisha, 392
Toys, 544
Trachoma, 274
Track athletics, 328
Trade mark, 403, 405
Trade situation, 569
Training schools for teachers, 222
Tramp steamers, 393
Tramways, 342, 380
Trappists, 200
Treaties, Revision of, 22
Treaty Revision, 23
Treaty, four powers on the Pacific, 128
Trust business, 427
Tsingtao Campaign, 26
Tsugaru Strait, 5
Tsushima Strait, 5
Tsushima current, 4, 10
Tsushima Is., 5, 121
Tuberculosis, 274
Tungsten, 503
Tuscarora, 4
Typhoons, 7

U

Ukiyoye, 300, 303
Umbrellas, 564, 598
Unemployment situation, 243
University education, 213
Universities of Medicine, 215
Unnatural deaths, 267
Unzen, 36, 325
Upper House Reform, 78
Uraga dockyard, 399
Usui Pass, 379
Utai, 315
Utility models, 402, 405

V

Vaccination, 274
Venereal diseases, prevention of, 276
Vessels, import dues on, in Kwantung, 385
Vessels, statistics of, 385, 387
Volcanic Bay, 6
Volcanic ranges, 35
Volcanoes, 29, 35
Volley-ball, 326

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Volunteer Nurse Society, 168 (Appendix C)
Volunters, Army, 160
Volunteers, Navy, 174

W

Wages of laborers, 238
War, Dept. of, 116
War, Great, 26, 134
Warehousing business, 559
Warships, list of, 177
Waseda Univ., 216
Washington Conference 28, 137
Watches, 545
Water power, 520
Water supply, 345
Water works, 345
Waxes, 541
Weaving, 512
Western books, 285
Western painting, 303
Western sports, 322
Wet days, average No. of, 11
Whaling, 493
Wheat, 466
Wicker works, 548
Wind, 6
Wind, prevailing, directions of, 7
Winter sports, 327
Wireless telegraphy, 357
Wireless telegraphy on vessels, 385
Women as bread-winners, 248
Women in politics, 248
Women problems, 248
Women's Christian Temperance Union, 203
Women's Higher Normal Sch., 223
Women's Patriotic Society, 168 (Appendix C)
Women's Rescue Homes, 203
Women workers, 249
Wood industry, 486
Wood manufactures, 547
Wool, 599
Woolen fabrics, 518
Woolen fabrics, leading cos., 518
Woolen goods, 517
Workers, No. of, 237
Working hours of laborers, 239
Wrestling, 317

X

Xavier, Francis, 17

Y

Yamagata, Prince, 20
Yamashita Kisen Kaisha, 393
Yap mandate, 26, 136
"Year-names," 16
Yedo literature, 286
Yokohama city, 621
Yokohama Dockyard, 399
Yokohama Specie Bank, 416
Yoritomo, 16
Young Men's Christian Association, 202
Young men's league, 250
Young Women's Chr. Ass'n, 202
"Yushoku" designs, 314

Z

Zen sect, 393
Zinc, 503
Zokugaku, 316

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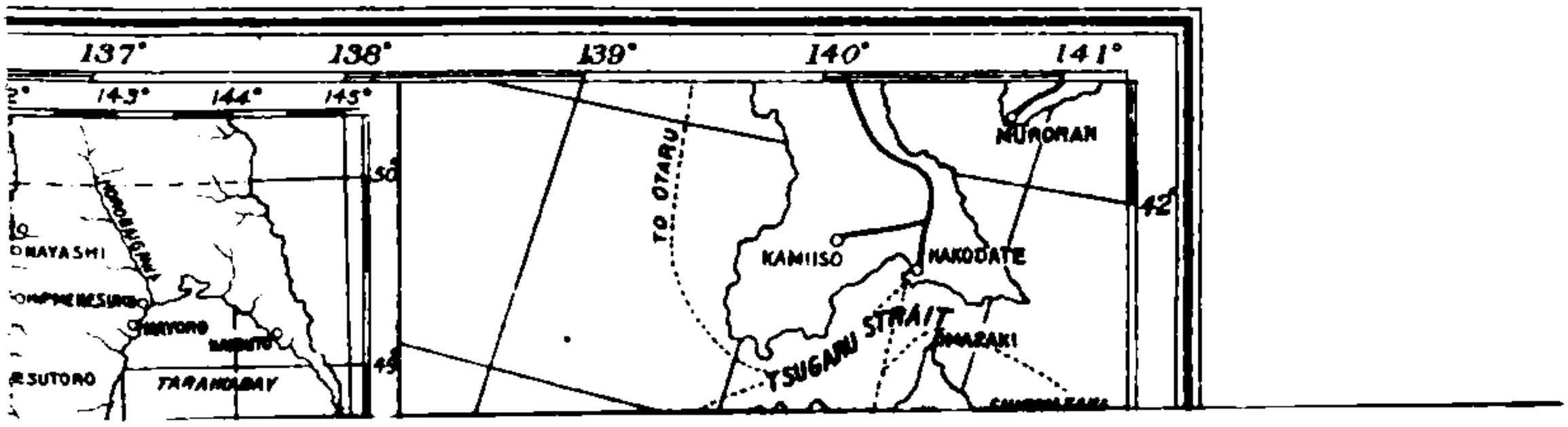

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